



REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02301 0801









Charleston, S. C.

YEAR BOOK—1884.



CITY OF CHARLESTON,  
So. Ca.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013



HONORABILI

ckney Armigero,

istia CAROLINE Pl. M. J. 1

|              |    |                       |
|--------------|----|-----------------------|
| et. ....     | nn | Thomas Street. ....   |
| t. ....      | aw | Lambolls Street. .... |
| t. ....      | wu | Smiths Lane. ....     |
| Street. .... | uz | Lynch's Lane. ....    |
| et. ....     | pp | Wragg's Lane. ....    |
| .....        | g  | Simmons's Ally. ....  |
| et. ....     | r  | Unity Ally. ....      |
| Street. .... | s  | Dennis's Ally. ....   |
| t. ....      | vv | Middle Ally. ....     |





HONORABILI  
*Carolo Pinckney Armigeri*  
Proci ceterisque istius CAROLINÆ Placis Meritis, spe-  
ciantes SENATORIBUS, quorum bonis auspiciis, his adjuvantibus,  
quorum Consulibus, Ingeniis prestantibus, quorum Sub-  
tilibus structis et apud cultus, INDORUM, GALLORUM, et  
HISPANORUM, locis in fugam converis, fortiternata in fa-  
mum et auras redacta sunt. Plurimus Tobis debetur. Plurimus  
Nostorum bonis artibus, Nec inter alias Jaso audit Colemanus  
quamquam Verisime, achibet qui libem preclarum Con-  
ponum Indigne, Cujus hanc TABULAM ICHNO-  
GRAPHICAM humillime  
P. P. Servus Devotissimus G. H.

|   |                            |   |                     |   |  |     |                       |    |                 |     |                     |    |                  |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---|--|-----|-----------------------|----|-----------------|-----|---------------------|----|------------------|
| A | The Church of England.     | I | Guard House below.  | P | Broughtons Battery.                        | QHR | The Bay Street.       | mb | Mazyck Street.  | H&  | Broad Street.       | nn | Thomas Street.   |
| B | The Presbyterian.          | I | Court House above & | Q | Granvilles Bastion.                        | PA  | Church Street.        | cd | Allens Street.  | IY  | Tradd Street.       | as | Lambolls Street. |
| C | Making Houses.             | K | Exchange below.     | R | Cravens Bastion.                           | UY  | Meeting House Street. | dx | Friends Street. | FXZ | Queen Street.       | WU | Smiths Lane.     |
| D | French D <sup>to</sup> .   | L | The Custom House.   | S | Old Magazine.                              | WY  | King Street.          | ee | Union Street.   | VV  | Pinckneys Street.   | UJ | Lynchs Lane.     |
| E | Anabaptist Meeting.        | M | The Theatre.        | T | New Magazine.                              | ay  | Johnsons Street.      | ff | Charles Street. | hk  | Middle Street.      | pp | Wraggs Lane.     |
| F | Quakers D <sup>to</sup> .  | N | The Work House.     | V | Half Moon & Advan-<br>on the Front Curtain | zdc | Archdales Street.     | gg | Middle Lane.    | vi  | Lady Street.        | g  | Simmonds Alley.  |
| G | Printing House.            | O | The New Market.     |   |  |     |                       |    |                 | kk  | Moores Street.      | 1  | Unity Alley.     |
| H | The Council Chamber above. |   | The Old Market.     |   |  |     |                       |    |                 | ll  | Schenckings Street. | s  | Dennis's Alley.  |
|   |                            |   |                     |   |  |     |                       |    |                 | mm  | Ellerys Street.     | vv | Middle Alley.    |

*Note: The Double Lines represent the Enclosures as fortified by the Indian Nations for their defence against the French Spaniards & Indians without it were only a very few Houses & those not thought safe till after the signal Defeat of Indians in the Year 1717, at which time the North East & South sides were dismantled & demolished to enlarge the Town.*

*Note: The Kitchens Store Houses Stables Coach houses &c. being backwards from the Street are Omitted to avoid confusion. By a moderate computation they may be allowed three times the Number of those that are Inserted.*

*Published according to Act of Parliament June 3 1732 by B. Roberts and W. H. Town.*



1719191







---

THE NEWS AND COURIER BOOK PRESSES,

19 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

---





# CITY GOVERNMENT—1884.

---

## MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—1883-87.

MAYOR,

HON. WM. A. COURTENAY.

MAYOR PRO TEM.,

J. ADGER SMYTH.

ALDERMEN,

*Ward 1*—JAMES F. REDDING, WM. E. HUGER.

*Ward 2*—J. ADGER SMYTH, SAMUEL WEBB.

*Ward 3*—E. H. JACKSON, P. MORAN.

*Ward 4*—A. W. ECKEL, A. B. MURRAY.

*Ward 5*—E. F. SWEEGAN, S. J. PREGNALL.

*Ward 6*—WM. THAYER, GERHARD RIECKE.

*Ward 7*—JOHN FEEHAN, G. W. MCIVER.

*Ward 8*—R. C. BARKLEY, J. B. E. SLOAN.

*Ward 9*—A. JOHNSON, C. WULBERN.

*Ward 10*—F. S. RODGERS, J. H. THIELE.

*Ward 11*—C. L. MEYER, E. H. GADSDEN.

*Ward 12*—C. S. GADSDEN, H. BUCK.

---

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL.

APPOINTED DECEMBER 17TH AND 26TH, 1883.

*Ways and Means*—Aldermen F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; Wm. Thayer, J. Adger Smyth, E. F. Sweegan, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wulbern, and the Mayor.

*Sewerage of City*—Aldermen J. A. Smyth, Chairman; F. S. Rodgers, A. W. Eckel, E. F. Sweegan, and the Mayor.

*Streets*—Aldermen C. S. Gadsden, Chairman; A. Johnson, J. A. Smyth, J. H. Thiele, A. B. Murray, S. J. Pregnall, and the Mayor.

*Accounts*—Aldermen E. F. Sweegan, Chairman; J. F. Redding, and the Mayor.

*Lighting the City*—Aldermen A. W. Eckel, Chairman; J. B. E. Sloan, J. A. Smyth, G. W. McIver, C. S. Gadsden.

*Contracts*—Aldermen W. E. Huger, Chairman; C. Wulbern, and the Mayor.

*Engrossed Bills*—Aldermen J. F. Redding, Chairman; G. W. McIver, C. L. Meyer.



*Fire Escapes*—Aldermen R. C. Barkley, Chairman ; A. Johnson, G. Riecke.  
*Steam Engines*—Aldermen Samuel Webb, Chairman ; R. C. Barkley, H. Buck.

*Retrenchment and Relief*—Aldermen Wm. Thayer, Chairman ; S. Webb, G. W. McIver.

*Railroads*—Aldermen E. H. Gadsden, Chairman ; F. S. Rodgers, John Feehan.

*Tidal Drains*—Aldermen John Feehan, Chairman ; G. Riecke, A. B. Murray.

*Artesian Wells and Lot*—Aldermen E. H. Jackson, Chairman ; G. Riecke, S. J. Pregnall.

*Wood and Brick Buildings*—Aldermen H. Buck, Chairman ; A. Johnson, Samuel Webb.

*Journals and Vacant Offices*—Aldermen G. Riecke, Chairman ; C. L. Meyer, E. H. Jackson.

*Port and Harbor Improvements*—Aldermen S. J. Pregnall, Chairman ; P. Moran, A. W. Eckel.

*Water Supply*—Aldermen A. Johnson, Chairman ; J. H. Thiele, C. S. Gadsden.

*City Lands*—Aldermen J. H. Thiele, Chairman ; E. H. Jackson, J. F. Redding.

*Printing*—Aldermen G. W. McIver, Chairman ; J. B. E. Sloan, John Feehan.

*City Hall, Clock and Chimes*—Aldermen J. B. E. Sloan, Chairman ; W. E. Huger, E. H. Gadsden.

*Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards*—Aldermen A. B. Murray, Chairman ; R. C. Barkley, J. F. Redding.

*Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards*—Aldermen C. Wulbern, Chairman ; W. E. Huger, C. S. Gadsden.

*Public Buildings*—Aldermen P. Moran, Chairman ; H. Buck, E. H. Gadsden.

*Fire Loan Bonds*—Aldermen C. L. Meyer, Chairman ; Wm. Thayer, and the Mayor.

---

*Clerk of Council*—W. W. Simons.

*Messenger of Council*—Robert G. O'Neale.

---

## CITY COURT.

*Recorder*—Wm. Alston Pringle.

*Corporation Counsel*—George D. Bryan.

*Sheriff*—Glenn E. Davis.

*Clerk*—Francis L. McHugh.



BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Messrs. F. S. Rodgers, Wm. Thayer, J. Adger Smyth, E. F. Sweegan, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wulbern.

---

CITY OFFICERS.

*Treasurer*—W. L. Campbell.

*Assessor*—W. Aiken Kelly.

*Superintendent of Streets*—T. A. Huguenin.

*City Civil Engineer*—L. J. Barbot.

*Tidal Drain Keeper*—M. Hogan.

*Keeper of Powder Magazines*—John Gonzalez.

*Gaugers of Liquor*—C. L. DuBos, C. M. Olsen.

*Flour Inspector*— — — — —

*Inspectors and Measurers of Timber and Lumber*—M. R. Cooper, C. S. Jenkins, H. B. Olney.

*Chimney Contractors*—Wards 1 and 2, James Flinn; Wards 3 and 4, W. Shelton; Wards 5 and 6, Daniel Lannigan; Wards 7 and 8, R. M. Smith, Sr.; Wards 9 and 10, John Reed; Wards 11 and 12, W. H. Halsall.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. Thayer, Chairman; G. W. Dingle, A. W. Eckel, John Feehan, Samuel Webb, A. A. Goldsmith, and the Mayor.

*Clerk*—Robert G. O'Neale.

*Chief of Police*—Thomas Frost, Jr.

*First Lieutenants*—Jos. Golden, C. B. Sigwald.

*Second Lieutenants*—F. J. Heidt, James H. Fordham.

*Junior Second Lieutenants*—E. A. Mollenhauer, M. J. McManus.

*Clerk*—M. Sweegan.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Board of Health*—John Hanckel, Chairman; Middleton Michel, M. D., F. Peyre Porcher, M. D., Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., Wm. Ufferhardt, Wm. Thayer, Jos. L. Tobias, C. P. Aimar, R. M. Marshall, P. C. Trenholm.

*City Registrar and Secretary of the Board*—H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

*Clerk*—Albert E. Gough.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—District No. 1, J. D. Kennedy; District No. 2, P. T. Keith; District No. 3, T. F. McGarey; District No. 4, C. E. Heinsohn.

*Health Detective*—F. Nipson.

*City Dispensary Physicians*—District No. 1, W. Peyre Porcher, M. D.; District No. 2, J. L. Dawson, Jr., M. D.; District No. 3, B. M. Lebby, M. D.; District No. 4, S. T. Lea, M. D.





## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Board of Fire-Masters*—F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; G. H. Walter, E. F. Sweegan, A. Stemmermann, R. C. Barkley, C. R. Valk, and the Mayor.

*Chief*—F. L. O'Neill.

*First Assistant Chief*—W. H. Smith.

*Second Assistant Chief*—T. S. Sigwald.

*Clerk*—B. M. Strobel.

*Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph*—W. J. Malia.

## COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—The Mayor and City Recorder are *ex-officio* members of the Board; Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, Alderman A. W. Eckel, and Mr. S. Y. Tupper, with the *ex-officio* members, represent the City in the Board. The remaining members elected were: Messrs. Ch. Richardson Miles, President of the Board; Rudolph Siegling, Wm. Ravenel, G. W. Dingle, Henry Buist, T. M. Hanckel, Wm. Ufferhardt, and Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Jacob Williman.

## HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., President; R. Siegling, Henry Buist, C. R. Miles, Wm. Thayer, G. W. Dingle, A. B. Rose, E. F. Sweegan, Julian Mitchell, J. P. K. Bryan, Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, D. D., Dr. H. Baer, and the Mayor, *ex-officio*.

*Secretary*—R. G. O'Neale.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

## WM. ENSTON HOME.

*Trustees of the Fund for Surviving Annuitants*—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Chairman; Isaac Hayne, W. Enston Butler.

*Trustees of the Home*—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, President; Alva Gage, Vice-President; F. S. Rodgers, E. H. Jackson, Wm. Thayer, Wm. Robb, A. B. Rose, J. H. Pieper, Wm. Ufferhardt, C. P. Aimar, J. P. K. Bryan, W. J. Miller, the Mayor *ex-officio*.

*Secretary*—M. B. Paine.

## ORPHAN HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—L. D. Mowry, Chairman; Jacob Small, F. J. Pelzer, C. A. Chisolm, Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, Geo. W. Williams, B. Bollmann, G. W. Egan, E. F. Sweegan, H. H. DeLeon, Geo. S. Hacker, Theo. D. Jervey.



*Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the Private Fund*—E. M. Grinné.

*Physician to Orphan House*—W. H. Huger, M. D.

*Principal*—Miss Agnes K. Irving.

*Teachers*—Miss M. L. LeQueux, Mrs. A. L. Reilly, Miss C. Arnold, Miss E. L. Henderson, Miss C. Bullen, Miss M. McNeil.

*In Kindergarten*—Miss E. King, Miss S. Tarrant.

*Sewing Mistress*—Mrs. M. Manno.

*Matrons*—Miss C. Bullen, Miss M. F. Perry, Miss S. Chariol.

*Engineer*—A. L. Barton.

## CITY HOSPITAL.

*Commissioners*—Bernard O'Neill, Chairman; J. N. Robson, A. Stemmermann, A. H. Hayden, J. R. Solomons, M. D., Harvey Cogswell, Henry A. DeSaussure.

*Steward of the City Hospital*—S. G. Proctor.

## ALMS HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—Wm. L. Daggett, Chairman; Dr. A. P. Pelzer, Vice-Chairman; Hermann Klatte, Secretary and Treasurer; Morris Harris, A. Johnson, C. Wulbern, C. H. Muckenfuss, Hermann Bulwinkle, A. B. Murray, E. S. Burnham, F. Von Santen, Samuel Sanders.

*Master*—Henry G. Frazer.

*Matron*—Mrs. E. M. Frazer.

*Clerk*—M. B. Ryan.

## ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

*Commissioners of Public Lands*—R. C. Barkley, Chairman; T. B. Maxwell, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Ingliss, C. C. Leslie, J. R. Mauran, C. W. Bernie, S. Yeadon, F. D. C. Kracke, John Stoken, Wm. Robb, W. T. Elfe, James C. Jervey.

*Gardener and Keeper of House of Correction*—Edw. Fordham.

*Steward*—S. H. Hare.

*Matron*—Mrs. Malvina O'Neill.

*Grave Digger*—S. Simpson.

## MARKETS AND GREEN GROCERIES.

*Commissioners*—William Ravenel, Chairman; Wm. Carrington, L. F. Robertson, P. Wineman, T. R. McGahan, H. H. Knee, D. B. Gilliland, S. J. Pregnall, B. F. McCabe, Geo. M. Coffin, Wm. Meagher, D. Werner, Wm. Heffron.

*Chief Clerk of all the Markets*—H. L. Toomer.

*Assistant Clerk Centre Market*—O. Prause.

*Assistant Clerk Upper Market*—J. F. Salvo.

*Clerk of Weights and Measures*—W. L. Campbell.

*Public Weigher*—John F. Steinmeyer.





MARION SQUARE,  
IN FRONT OF SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

*Commissioners*—Col. J. P. Thomas, Chairman ; Capt. C. F. Hard, Secretary ; Gen. W. G. DeSaussure, Gen. R. Siegling, Major T. A. Huguenin, Capt. Jas. P. Lesesne, Capt. B. Mantou.

COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT,  
WEST END BROAD, QUEEN AND BEAUFAIN STREETS.

*Commissioners*—Caspar A. Chisolm, Chairman ; S. S. Buist, Secretary and Treasurer ; A. B. Rose, A. W. Eckel, C. U. Shepard, Jr., C. R. Miles, Alex. McLoy, Eugene P. Jervey, F. E. Taylor, A. DeCadeuc, and the Mayor.



# INDEX.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT—

PAGE.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Cost of City Government 1884.....                         | 1  |
| Arrears of Taxes 1880—1884.....                           | 1  |
| The City Debt December 31st, 1884.....                    | 2  |
| Old City Stock Outstanding.....                           | 2  |
| Treasurer's Transactions 1884.....                        | 3  |
| Licenses Issued 1884.....                                 | 7  |
| Cash Transactions of Orphan House Commissioners 1884..... | 16 |
| Cash Transactions City College Fund 1884.....             | 16 |
| Cash Transactions Sinking Fund Commissioners 1884.....    | 17 |
| Cash Transactions Forfeited Land 1884.....                | 18 |
| Cash Transactions Fire Loan Fund 1884.....                | 19 |

## REPORT OF ASSESSOR—

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Taxable Values December 31st, 1884.....                    | 20 |
| New Buildings Erected—Improvements.....                    | 21 |
| Personal Property Returned for Taxation.....               | 22 |
| Exhibit by Wards of Permits Issued.....                    | 24 |
| Comparison of Assessments with Sales of Real Estate 1884.. | 25 |

## REPORT OF SHERIFF—

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Statement of Taxes Collected.....           | 26 |
| Statement of City School Tax Collected..... | 27 |

## REPORT OF CORPORATION COUNSEL—

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Amounts Collected in 1884.....              | 28 |
| Acts and Ordinances Prepared in 1884.....   | 29 |
| Titles Prepared ; Opinions Given, 1884..... | 29 |
| Licenses—Forfeited Lands.....               | 30 |
| Cases in Court.....                         | 31 |

## DEPARTMENT OF STREETS—

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Filling Gadsdenboro' with Earth.....          | 33 |
| The Proposed Extension of Concord Street..... | 33 |
| Gross Expenditures 1884.....                  | 34 |
| Details of Expenditures 1884.....             | 34 |
| Stone Roadways Laid in 1884.....              | 36 |
| Amount of Stone Curbing Laid.....             | 37 |
| Amount of Flag Stone Sidewalks Laid.....      | 38 |
| Brick Sidewalks and Drains.....               | 39 |
| General Street Improvements.....              | 40 |
| Scavenging, &c.....                           | 42 |



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—

|   | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Reasons for a Stringent Quarantine Rule.....  | 43    |
| Sewerage Postponed.....   | 43    |
| City Registrar's Report—Exemption from Disease—Death<br>Rate—Quarantine, Disinfection, Pestilential Diseases to<br>be Promptly Reported, Glanders, City Burials, Scaven-<br>gering, Night Soil..... | 45-50 |
| City Dispensary Service and Finances.....   | 51    |
| Sanitary Inspectors.....  | 52    |

## SPECIAL REPORTS—

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Dr. Michel's Report on Sanitation of Gadsdenboro'.....                                   | 53 |
| Dr. Porcher's Report on unchecked Sale of Unsound Meats,<br>Fresh and Salt.....          | 59 |
| Dr. Horlbeck's Report of American Public Health Associa-<br>tion at St. Louis, Mo.....   | 61 |
| Dr. Horlbeck's Report of the Conference of Boards of Health<br>at Washington, D. C. .... | 81 |
| Mortuary Statistics.....   | 84 |
| Meteorological Summary 1884.....   | 96 |
| Longevity Statistics.....  | 97 |

## REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER—

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Cost of Maintenance..... | 99 |
|--------------------------|----|

## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES—

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| William Easton Home..... | 100 |
| Shirras Dispensary.....  | 103 |
| Orphan House.....        | 104 |
| City Hospitals.....      | 112 |
| Alms House.....          | 121 |
| Old Folks Home.....      | 127 |

## DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Paid Fire Department.....                    | 130 |
| Police Force.....                            | 137 |
| Lighting the City.....                       | 146 |
| Water Supply and Contract.....               | 147 |
| The City's Artesian Well, Marion Square..... | 152 |

## PLEASURE GROUNDS—

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| White Point Garden.....       | 157 |
| Colonial Common and Lake..... | 157 |
| Marion Square.....            | 158 |

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS—WORKS OF ART—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Portrait of Senator W. C. Preston.....             | 160 |
| Portrait of Richard Hutson.....                    | 163 |
| Map of Charles Town, 1739.....                     | 163 |
| Portrait of Francis Marion.....                    | 164 |
| Gift to the South Carolina Room at Mt. Vernon..... | 165 |



## PUBLIC BUILDINGS—WORKS OF ART—

PAGE.

Aid to the South Carolina Historical Society..... 166

List of Public Buildings, &amp;c..... 168

THE PUBLIC MARKETS..... 169

## THE PORT OF CHARLESTON—

Report of Harbor Commissioners..... 171

Gen. Gilmore's Letter on the Jetties..... 173

Harbor-Master's Report..... 176

Port Warden's Report..... 179

Cotton and Rice Statistics..... 179

Naval Stores Statistics..... 180

Timber and Lumber Statistics..... 182

Shipments of Phosphate Rock..... 183

Shipments of Fertilizers..... 184

Product of Home Companies..... 185

Importations of Sulphur, Kainit and Soda..... 185

## EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON—

The City Public Schools..... 186

Holy Communion Church Institute..... 187

Catholic Schools..... 188

Wallingford Academy..... 189

Avery Normal Institute..... 190

Education in South Carolina..... 191

The South Carolina Military Academy... 192

The High School of Charleston..... 199

The College of Charleston..... 210

## ACTS OF ASSEMBLY—

An Act to Provide a mode of Procedure by which Lands may  
be taken by Cities and Towns for Streets, Roads and  
Highways for Public use..... 215An Act altering condition of Residence of Aldermen elected  
on the General Ticket..... 217An Act authorizing a Compulsory System of Sewerage after  
December, 1885..... 217

## ORDINANCES OF CITY COUNCIL—

Relating to Carcasses of Dead Animals..... 218

Certain Buildings to have Fire Escapes..... 219

Requiring Physicians to Report Cases of Contagious Dis-  
eases, &c..... 220

Making Appropriation for Lights..... 220

Amending Chapter IV—Financial Department..... 221

Amending Section 525 General Ordinances..... 222

Relating to Dogs..... 222

Relating to Restoration of Streets..... 223

Relating to Cotton Storage..... 223

Relating to Health Department..... 224





## APPENDIX—

|  | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| Hilton's Voyage to the Coast of Carolina, 1663.....  | 227   |
| A Historic Sketch of St. John's Lutheran Church, Archdale<br>Street, 1734—1884.....  | 262   |
| The Congregation "Beth Elohim" and President Wash-<br>ington's Letter, 1790.....   | 280   |
| The Siege of Charleston, 1780 .....  | 282   |
| Correspondence—Lord Montague and General Moultrie, at<br>Charles Town, 1781.....   | 309   |
| A Historic Sketch of the Charleston Port Society, 1822—1884,   | 313   |
| A Roll of Executive Officers of South Carolina from March,<br>1776 to 1884.....  | 335   |
| A Roll of the Senators and Representatives from South Caro-<br>lina in the Federal Congress, from the First to the Forty-<br>ninth Congress..... | 338   |
| The Defence of Morris Island.....  | 350   |
| Fort Sumter—Corrected Roll of Commanders.....  | 403   |

---

ILLUSTRATIONS.

|  | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| I. THE ICINOGRAPHY OF CHARLES TOWN, AT HIGH WATER,<br>1739—A Plat of the Town, showing many interesting features<br>not heretofore shown in previous or subsequent Plats of XVIII<br>Century date. (Frontispiece.) |       |
| II. A PLAT OF THE CITY'S ARTESIAN WELL, MARION SQUARE—<br>Showing the Strata Downward for 1985 feet....  | 153   |
| III. A MAP OF MORRIS AND PART OF FOLLY ISLANDS, AT THE<br>ENTRANCE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR—The scene of the mem-<br>orable Defence of Forts Wagner and Gregg, 1861-62.....  | 352   |
| IV. PLAN OF FORT WAGNER, MORRIS ISLAND.....  | 360   |



# MAYOR COURTENAY'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

CITY OF CHARLESTON,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 1st, 1885. }

*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

It is my duty and pleasure to present, for your information, the annual reports of the several departments of the city government for the first year of the present administration. It will be noticed that the expenditures were kept safely within the income for the year, and that during the entire period the Treasury was in funds for all demands.

## CITY FINANCES.

The income of the city for 1884 was \$629,534.89, which, with the surplus brought forward from the previous administration ending in December, 1883, made a total of \$641,635.34. The expenditures summed up \$639,077.77, leaving a surplus at the close of the past year of \$2,557.57. The full and complete statements of the Treasurer are referred to for particulars of every disbursement. The interest coupons have been promptly met, and those of the four per cent. bonds maturing in January, 1885, were anticipated and paid in December, from funds in hand; provision having been made for this disbursement, of the new year, in the appropriation bill of 1884.

## ARREARS OF TAXES.

The 2 per cent. tax levied in 1884, aggregated \$488,661.65; of this there was uncollected on 31st December, \$23,545.57, showing  $95\frac{18}{100}$  per cent. collected, and  $4\frac{82}{100}$  per cent. carried over to the new year. Of the taxes of 1883 there was outstanding at the close of the past year \$13,967.92— $2\frac{52}{100}$



per cent. Of those of 1882 \$7,452.90—1 $\frac{4}{10}$ % per cent. Of those of 1881 \$6,963.67—1 $\frac{3}{10}$ % per cent. Of those of 1880 \$3,737.32— $\frac{6}{10}$ % per cent.; so that it appears that a great change has taken place in tax collections during the past five years.

### THE CITY DEBT.

The indebtedness of the city as of date January 1, 1884, was... \$4,125,850.95  
 Reduced during the year 1884 by the retirement of Four Per Cent. Bonds. .... \$24,400.00  
 And Six Per Cent. Bonds, issues of 1853-4.... 45,000.00      69,400.00  
 Leaving indebtedness December 31, 1884. .... \$4,056,450.95

Consisting of—

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Four Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds.....   | \$3,413,600.00        |
| Six Per Cent. Bonds, issue of 1853..... | 6,000.00              |
| Five Per Cent. Stock (College).....     | 23,000.00             |
| Six Per Cent. Stock.....                | 4,350.98              |
| Seven Per Cent. Conversion Bonds.....   | 500,000.00            |
| Six Per Cent. Conversion Bonds.....     | 109,500.00            |
|   | <u>\$4,056,450.98</u> |

There are outstanding Fire Loan Bonds amounting to \$92,800.

### CITY STOCK.

On the 1st January, 1884, there was in circulation Six Per Cent.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Stock.....   | \$14,650.98        |
| During the year there was absorbed by the issue of Four Per Cent. Bonds..... | 10,300.00          |
|  | <u>\$ 4,350.98</u> |

Of this Stock there is past due..... \$ 875.82

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Will be due in December, 1886..... | \$ 4.00           |
| “ “ October, 1886.....             | 60.00             |
| “ “ “ 1888.....                    | 910.00            |
| “ “ “ 1890.....                    | 165.10            |
| “ “ “ 1892.....                    | 60.00             |
| “ “ “ 1893.....                    | 50.00             |
| “ “ “ 1896.....                    | 1,282.00          |
| “ “ “ 1897.....                    | 109.00            |
| “ “ “ 1898.....                    | 835.06            |
|                                    | <u>3,475.16</u>   |
|                                    | <u>\$4,350.98</u> |



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.

| APPROPRIATIONS.                                 | RECEIPTS.  | EXPENDITURES. | EXCESS OF RECEIPTS. | EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES. | LEDGER BALANCES, December 31, 1883.<br><i>Dr.</i> | LEDGER BALANCES, December 31, 1884.<br><i>Cr.</i> |
|---|------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Income Account—</b>                          |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Corporation Counsel.....                        | 45.70      |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Fines, Fire Department... \$ 130.33             |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Fines Refunded..... 2.00                        | 128.33     |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Fines, Police Department, \$ 4,148.96           |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Fines Refunded..... 10.00                       | 4,138.96   |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Interest Account.....                           | 4,079.54   |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Licenses.....                                   |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Carts, Drays.....                               |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Expended... \$ 16,871.00                        |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Classified... 532.37                            | 16,338.63  |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Licenses, other years... 130,421.85             |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Dog Badges..... 165.00                          |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Powder Licenses..... 138.00                     |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Markets..... 5.00                               | 147,068.48 |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Expended... \$ 5,959.15                         |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Rents..... 4,538.21                             | 1,420.94   |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Powder Mag... \$ 115.00                         | 38.00      |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| Expended, State Taxes..... 46.25                | 68.75      |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| <i>Amounts carried forward</i> ... \$146,888.70 |            |               |                     |                         |   |   |





## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

|  | APPROPRIATIONS. | RECEIPTS.    | EXPENDITURES. | EXCESS OF RECEIPTS. | EXPENDITURES. | EXCESS OF RECEIPTS. | LEDGER BALANCES, December 31, 1883, Dr. | LEDGER BALANCES, December 31, 1884, Cr. |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|---|
| <i>Amounts brought forward—Income Account.</i> \$56,988.70 |                 |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Street Department  | 7.22            |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Sale Old Furniture   | 51.00           |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Taxes, back years  | 1,044.89        |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Penalty, 1880  | 17.87           |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Penalty, 1881  | 150.02          |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Penalty, 1882  | 192.95          |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Penalty, 1883  | 264.68          |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Penalty, 1884  | 52.66           |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Taxes, 1884  | \$495,125.99    |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Refunded   | 15,633.15       |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
|  | 449,492.84      | \$600,163.73 | \$1,850.96    | \$607,312.77        |               |                     | \$62,897.06                             | \$54,457.87                             |
| Taxes, 1881  |                 | 2,752.87     |               | 2,752.87            |               |                     |   |   |
| Taxes, 1882  |                 | 5,073.44     |               | 5,073.44            |               |                     |   |   |
| Taxes, 1883  |                 | 14,395.81    |               | 14,395.81           |               |                     |   |   |
| Alms House   |                 |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |
| Artesian Well  |                 | 5.50         |               | 7,097.97            |               |                     |   |   |
| Bayard Donation  |                 | 300.00       |               | 445.50              |               |                     |   |   |
| Board of Health  |                 | 15,420.00    |               | 300.00              |               |                     |   |   |
| Charleston Water-Works                                     |                 | 10,165.69    |               | 15,420.00           |               |                     |   |   |
| City Civil Engineer  |                 | 700.00       |               | 10,165.69           |               |                     |   |   |
| City Hospital  |                 | 24,000.00    |               | 700.00              |               |                     |   |   |
| City Officers  |                 | 25,520.00    |               | 20,470.07           |               |                     |   |   |
| City Hall, Clock and Chimes                                |                 | 2,640.00     |               | 25,520.00           |               |                     |   |   |
| College of Charleston                                      |                 | 2,500.00     |               | 1,408.84            |               |                     |   |   |
| College Museum   |                 | 600.00       |               | 2,500.00            |               |                     |   |   |
| Commissioners Sinking Fund                                 |                 | 10,000.00    |               | 600.00              |               |                     |   |   |
| Commissioners Market Square                                |                 | 3,500.00     |               | 53,523.85           |               |                     |   |   |
|  | \$103,045.69    | \$80,399.47  | \$153,472.20  | \$80,631.89         | \$102,607.68  |                     | \$80,606.60                             | \$81,030.20                             |
| <i>Amounts carried forward.</i>                            |                 |              |               |                     |               |                     |   |   |



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

|                                      | APPROPRIATIONS. | RECEIPTS.    | EXPENDITURES. | EXCESS OF RECEIPTS. | EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES. | LEDGER BALANCES,<br>December 31, 1883.<br>Dr. Cr. | LEDGER BALANCES,<br>December 31, 1884.<br>Dr. Cr. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
|                                      |                 |              |               |                     |                         |   |   |
| <i>Amounts brought forward</i> ..... | \$103,045.69    | \$680,399.47 | \$153,472.26  | \$669,534.89        | \$102,607.68            | \$ 30,606.61                                      | \$ 51,930.30 \$ 54,487.87                         |
| Commissioners Public Lands.....      | 4,000.00        | 1,504.16     | 5,894.16      | .....               | 4,000.00                | .....   | .....   |
| Destitute Orphans.....               | 6,000.00        | .....        | 6,000.00      | .....               | 6,000.00                | .....   | .....   |
| Fire Department.....                 | 53,000.00       | 1,462.50     | 52,471.32     | .....               | 51,008.82               | .....   | .....   |
| High School.....                     | 4,000.00        | .....        | 4,000.00      | .....               | 4,000.00                | .....   | .....   |
| Interest Public Debt.....            | 182,096.54      | .....        | 182,096.54    | .....               | 182,096.54              | .....   | .....   |
| Incidental Expenses.....             | 2,000.00        | .....        | 1,099.87      | .....               | 1,099.87                | .....   | .....   |
| Lighting City.....                   | 36,000.00       | .....        | 31,078.95     | .....               | 31,078.95               | .....   | .....   |
| Mayor's Annual Report.....           | 2,000.00        | .....        | 1,094.24      | .....               | 1,094.24                | .....   | .....   |
| Miscellaneous Expenditures.....      | 3,226.76        | 1,042.75     | 4,269.53      | .....               | 3,226.76                | .....   | .....   |
| News and Courier Company.....        | 2,500.00        | .....        | 2,500.00      | .....               | 2,500.00                | .....   | .....   |
| Orphan House.....                    | 13,000.00       | 9,022.21     | 21,151.70     | .....               | 11,009.58               | .....   | .....   |
| Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards.....   | 1,098.00        | .....        | 914.34        | .....               | 944.34                  | .....   | .....   |
| Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards.....   | 2,025.00        | 59.00        | 1,699.99      | .....               | 1,599.99                | .....   | .....   |
| Police Department.....               | 75,000.00       | 273.00       | 74,514.51     | .....               | 74,271.51               | .....   | .....   |
| Printing and Stationery.....         | 1,600.00        | .....        | 1,597.35      | .....               | 1,597.35                | .....   | .....   |
| Roper Hospital.....                  | 590.00          | .....        | 590.00        | .....               | 590.00                  | .....   | .....   |
| Street Department.....               | 150,000.00      | 5,477.13     | 155,716.24    | .....               | 149,099.11              | .....   | .....   |
| Sewerage.....                        | 590.00          | .....        | 590.00        | .....               | 590.00                  | .....   | .....   |
| Tidal Drains.....                    | 6,000.00        | 1.25         | 4,079.52      | .....               | 4,078.27                | .....   | .....   |
| Training School for Nurses.....      | 2,590.00        | .....        | 1,873.50      | .....               | 1,873.50                | .....   | .....   |
| Transportation.....                  | 590.00          | .....        | 441.27        | .....               | 441.27                  | .....   | .....   |
| Bonds Receivable.....                | .....           | 57.59        | 57.59         | .....               | .....                   | 257.50  | 200.00  |
| Commissioners Sinking Fund.....      | .....           | 2,456.24     | 2,456.24      | .....               | .....                   | .....   | 2,456.24  |
| County Claims.....                   | .....           | 2,567.10     | 2,567.10      | .....               | .....                   | 3,883.76  | 1,316.50  |
| Orphan House Fund.....               | .....           | 9,022.21     | 9,022.21      | .....               | .....                   | .....   | .....   |
| City College Fund.....               | .....           | 2,690.00     | 2,690.00      | .....               | .....                   | .....   | .....   |
| Trustees Wm. Easton Home.....        | .....           | 48,624.21    | 51,664.58     | .....               | 3,039.31                | 6,624.41  | 3,504.10  |
| Unexpended Appropriation, 1883.....  | .....           | .....        | 37,021.17     | .....               | 37,021.17               | 37,021.17   | .....   |
| Unexpended Appropriation, 1884.....  | .....           | 41,641.91    | 41,641.91     | .....               | 41,641.91               | .....   | 41,641.91   |
| <i>Amounts carried forward</i> ..... | \$652,142.01    | \$808,341.64 | \$811,203.25  | \$676,267.64        | \$670,120.25            | \$4,747.71  | \$3,416.50 \$102,190.12                           |



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

|  | APPROPRIATIONS. | RECEIPTS.    | EXPENDITURES. | EXCESS OF RECEIPTS. | EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES. | LEDGER BALANCES.          |                           |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  |                 |              |               |                     |                         | December 31, 1883.<br>Dr. | December 31, 1884.<br>Cr. |
| <i>Amounts brought forward</i> .....                 | \$652,142.01    | \$808,341.64 | \$811,403.25  | \$676,267.64        | \$679,129.25            | \$ 54,747.71              | \$102,190.12              |
| Com'r's Public Schools, City Tax, 1884...\$23,379.34 |                 |              |               |                     |                         |                           |                           |
| Commissioners City, other years.....1,199.45         |                 |              |               |                     |                         |                           |                           |
| County Treasurer.....46,773.78                       |                 | 71,432.57    | 63,350.00     | 8,002.57            |                         | 895.61                    | 7,106.96                  |
| Balance Cash, 1883.....                              |                 | 50,709.32    |               | 50,709.32           |                         | 50,709.32                 |                           |
| Balance Cash, 1884.....                              |                 |              | 55,850.28     |                     | 55,850.28               |                           |                           |
| Totals.....  | \$652,142.01    | \$930,493.53 | \$930,403.53  | \$734,979.53        | \$734,979.53            | \$106,352.64              | \$100,297.08              |

January 1st, 1885.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

EDWARD F. SWEEGAN, }  
JAMES F. REDDING. } *Committee on Accounts.*





LICENSES ISSUED AT CITY TREASURY FOR YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1884.

| No.                         | BUSINESS.  | No. Taken Out | @     | AMOUNT.  | TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------|----------|--------|
| <b>CLASS I.</b>             |  |               |       |          |        |
| Agencies or Companies each— |  |               |       |          |        |
| 1                           | Academy of Music .....   | 1             | \$250 | \$250.00 |        |
| 2                           | Bagging Manufacturing Companies .....  | 1             | 500   | 500.00   |        |
| 3                           | Banks, State or Savings .....  | 5             | 250   | 1,250.00 |        |
| 4                           | Breweries .....  | 1             | 100   | 100.00   |        |
| 5                           | Building and Loan Associations .....   | 7             | 50    | 350.00   |        |
| 6                           | Cotton Manufacturing Companies .....   | 500           |       |          |        |
| 7                           | Cotton Seed Oil Manufacturing Co. ....   | 1             | 50    | 50.00    |        |
| 8                           | Dredging Companies .....   | 1             | 50    | 50.00    |        |
| 9                           | Express Companies or Agencies .....  | 1             | 500   | 500.00   |        |
| 10                          | Electric Light Companies .....   | 1             | 250   | 250.00   |        |
| 11                          | Fertilizer Companies or Agencies .....   | 5             | 500   | 2,500.00 |        |
| 12                          | Ferry (other than steam) Companies or Agencies .....   | 2             | 10    | 20.00    |        |
| 13                          | Forwarding Agencies or Companies .....   | 1             | 25    | 25.00    |        |
| 14                          | Gold and Stock Telegraph Companies or Agencies .....   | 1             | 200   | 200.00   |        |
| 15                          | Gas Companies .....  | 1             | 500   | 500.00   |        |
| 16                          | Insurance Companies or Agencies, whose business are less than \$1,000 .....  | 16            | 20    | 320.00   |        |
|                             | Insurance Companies or Agencies—For each additional \$1,000, or fractional part of \$1,000 of business—11 at \$30, 11 at \$40, 4 at \$50, 7 at \$60, 8 at \$70, 1 at \$80, 3 at \$90, 1 at \$100, 2 at \$110, 1 at \$140, 2 at \$160, 1 at \$210, 1 at \$260, 1 at \$300 ..... |               |       | 3,850.00 |        |
| 17                          | Jockey Clubs .....   | 100           |       |          |        |
| 18                          | Marl or Lime Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies .....   | 1             | 100   | 100.00   |        |
| 19                          | Mercantile (Dun and Bradstreet's) each ..  | 2             | 150   | 300.00   |        |
| 20                          | Phosphate Rock Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies .....   | 3             | 500   | 1,500.00 |        |
| 21                          | Railroad Companies .....   | 3             | 500   | 1,500.00 |        |
| 22                          | Railroad Ticket Agencies .....   | 50            |       |          |        |
| 23                          | Real Estate Agencies and Collectors of Rents or other Claims .....   | 4             | 50    | 200.00   |        |
| 24                          | Steamship (regular lines) Agencies or Companies .....  | 3             | 150   | 450.00   |        |
| 25                          | Steam Ferry-boat Agencies or Companies ..  | 1             | 100   | 100.00   |        |
| 26                          | Steam Cotton Press, where one is located and worked .....  | 4             | 300   | 1,200.00 |        |
| 27                          | Steam Cotton Press, where more than one is located and worked .....  | 500           |       |          |        |
| 28                          | Steamboat Companies or Agencies, for each steamboat .....  | 5             | 50    | 250.00   |        |
| 29                          | Steam or other Lightering Companies or Agencies .....  | 1             | 200   | 200.00   |        |
| 30                          | Steam Tug Companies or Agencies, for each tug .....  | 8             | 25    | 200.00   |        |



## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| No. | BUSINESS.   | No. Taken Out | @     | AMOUNT.   | TOTAL.    |
|-----|---|---------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 31  | Steamships (other than regular lines) Companies or Agencies.....  | ...           | \$150 | .....     |           |
| 32  | Steamships (other than regular lines) and Sailing Vessels combined, Companies or Agencies.....  | 4             | 150   | \$ 600.00 |           |
| 33  | Sailing Vessels, Companies or Agencies..  | 4             | 50    | 200.00    |           |
| 34  | Street Railway Companies.....   | 2             | 500   | 1,000.00  |           |
| 35  | Telephone Companies or Agencies.....  | 1             | 500   | 500.00    |           |
| 36  | Telegraph Companies or Agencies.....  | 2             | 500   | 1,000.00  |           |
| 37  | Terminal Warehouse Companies or Agencies.....   | 1             | 500   | 500.00    |           |
| 38  | Water-works Companies.....  | 1             | 100   | 100.00    |           |
|     | CLASS 2.  |               |       |           | 20,615.00 |
| 1   | Auctioneers, those selling at public outcry only.....   | 90            | 50    | 450.00    |           |
| 2   | Auctioneers, Real Estate Brokers, Brokers of Stocks, Bonds and other Personal Property, at auction or private sale..  | 7             | 100   | 700.00    |           |
| 3   | Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers....   | 4             | 75    | 300.00    |           |
|     | CLASS 3.  |               |       |           | 1,450.00  |
| 1   | Artists, Ambrotypists, Daguerreans or Photographists.....   | 4             | 50    | .....     | 200.00    |
|     | CLASS 4.  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors   | 1             | 25    | .....     | 25.00     |
|     | CLASS 5.  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Brokers, Pawn.....  | ...           | 200   | .....     |           |
| 2   | Brokers, Stock and other Personal Property and Real Estate, at private sale,  | 3             | 75    | 225.00    |           |
| 3   | Brokers, Real Estate.....   | ...           | 50    | .....     |           |
|     | CLASS 6.  |               |       |           | 225.00    |
| 1   | Bankers, who are all persons or firms other than banks, buying and selling domestic or foreign exchange, or discounting notes or other evidences of debt..... | 3             | 125   | .....     | 375.00    |
|     | CLASS 7.  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Billiard or Pool Table, for each table...   | 42            | 25    | 1,050.00  |           |
| 2   | Bowling Alleys, for each alley.....   | ...           | 30    | .....     |           |
|     | CLASS 8.  |               |       |           | 1,050.00  |
|     | Boarding Houses or Hotels—  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Sailor.....   | 1             | 50    | 50.00     |           |
| 2   | Other than Sailor, having less than 10 rooms.....   | 25            | 10    | 250.00    |           |
| 3   | Other than Sailor, having less than 20 rooms.....   | 1             | 50    | 50.00     |           |



## LICENSES ISSUED--CONTINUED.

| No. | BUSINESS.  | No. Taken Out | @   | AMOUNT.   | TOTAL.    |
|-----|--|---------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 4   | Other than Sailor, having less than 40 rooms.....  | 3             | 75  |           |           |
| 5   | Other than Sailor, 40 rooms or more.....   | 3             | 100 | \$ 300.00 |           |
|     | CLASS 9.   |               |     |           | \$ 650.00 |
| 1   | Bakeries, Steam.....   | 1             | 75  | 75.00     |           |
| 2   | Bakeries, other than steam.....  | 30            | 30  | 900.00    |           |
|     | CLASS 10.  |               |     |           | 975.00    |
| 1   | Barbers, for each chair.....   | 91            | 3   |           | 273.00    |
|     | CLASS 11.  |               |     |           |           |
| 1   | Bill Posters and Distributors.....   | 2             | 40  |           | 80.00     |
|     | CLASS 12.  |               |     |           |           |
| 1   | Butchers, for each stall.....  | 104           | 5   |           | 520.00    |
|     | CLASS 13.  |               |     |           |           |
|     | Builders, Master Mechanics and Workmen of all Trades and Employments, not specially named elsewhere— |               |     |           |           |
| 1   | Those who employ no hands.....   | 81            | 12  | 972.00    |           |
| 2   | Those employing not over 10 hands.....   | 32            | 30  | 960.00    |           |
| 3   | Those employing over 10 hands.....   |               | 60  |           |           |
| 4   | Engravers.....   | 1             | 10  | 10.00     |           |
|     | CLASS 14.  |               |     |           | 1,942.00  |
| 1   | Cotton Presses worked by hand.....   | 4             | 35  | 140.00    |           |
| 2   | Cotton Packing, by hand.....   | 1             | 35  | 35.00     |           |
| 3   | Cotton Gins.....   |               | 35  |           |           |
|     | CLASS 15.  |               |     |           | 175.00    |
| 1   | Circuses, per day.....   | 1             | 500 |           | 500.00    |
| 2   | Menageries, per day.....   |               | 10  |           |           |
|     | CLASS 16.  |               |     |           |           |
| 1   | Cook Shops.....  | 30            | 10  |           | 300.00    |
|     | CLASS 17.  |               |     |           |           |
| 1   | Dry Dock, Marine Railways and Ship Yards, each.....  | 3             | 100 |           | 300.00    |
|     | CLASS 18.  |               |     |           |           |
| 1   | Dentists, whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000.....  | 7             | 15  | 105.00    |           |
| 2   | Dentists, whose gross business does not exceed \$2,000.....  | 4             | 25  | 100.00    |           |
| 3   | Dentists, whose gross business does not exceed \$3,000.....  | 3             | 50  | 150.00    |           |
| 4   | Dentists, whose business exceeds \$3,000.....  |               | 75  |           |           |
|     | CLASS 19.  |               |     |           | 355.00    |
| 1   | Dye Houses.....  | 4             | 10  |           | 40.00     |





## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| No.   | BUSINESS.  | No. Taken Out | @     | AMOUNT.   | TOTAL.    |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| CLASS 20.   |  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Dairies .....  | 3             | \$ 20 | .....     | \$ 60.00  |
| CLASS 21.   |  |               |       |           |           |
| Dealers, who are all persons, firms or companies buying or selling any article of trade or merchandise— |  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Dealers in meats (sold elsewhere than in the markets) or Green Grocers ..... | 3             | 150   | \$ 450.00 |           |
| 1   | at \$83.40, 2 at \$83.60, 1 at \$83.20, 1 at \$82.80, 2 at \$37.50 .....     | .....         |       | 491.60    |           |
|   |  |               |       |           | 941.60    |
| CLASS 22.   |  |               |       |           |           |
| Dealers in Upland Cotton, or Rice in tierces, or its equivalent in barrels—                             |  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Those buying or selling less than 2,000 packages .....                       | 12            | 50    | 600.00    |           |
| 2   | Those buying or selling less than 5,000 packages .....                       | 17            | 100   | 1,700.00  |           |
| 3   | Those buying or selling less than 8,000 packages .....                       | 10            | 200   | 2,000.00  |           |
| 4   | Those buying or selling less than 15,000 packages .....                      | 6             | 300   | 1,800.00  |           |
| 5   | Those buying or selling less than 20,000 packages .....                      | 3             | 350   | 1,050.00  |           |
| 6   | Those buying or selling less than 30,000 packages .....                      | 2             | 400   | 800.00    |           |
| 7   | Those buying or selling 30,000 packages or more .....                        | 5             | 500   | 2,500.00  |           |
|   |  |               |       |           | 10,450.00 |
| CLASS 23.   |  |               |       |           |           |
| Dealers in Sea Island or Long Staple Cotton—  |  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Those buying or selling less than 1,000 packages .....                       | 9             | 50    | 450.00    |           |
| 2   | Those buying or selling less than 2,500 packages .....                       | 2             | 100   | 200.00    |           |
| 3   | Those buying or selling less than 4,000 packages .....                       | 2             | 200   | 400.00    |           |
| 4   | Those buying or selling over 4,000 pkgs. ....                                | 300           | ..... |           |           |
|   |  |               |       |           | 1,050.00  |
| CLASS 24.   |  |               |       |           |           |
| Dealers in Sewing Machines—   |  |               |       |           |           |
| 1   | Those whose sales are less than \$2,000. .                                   | 3             | 20    | 60.00     |           |
| 2   | Those whose sales are less than \$3,000. .                                   | 30            | ..... |           |           |
| 3   | Those whose sales are less than \$4,000. .                                   | 40            | ..... |           |           |
| 4   | Those whose sales are less than \$5,000. .                                   | 1             | 50    | 50.00     |           |
| 5   | Those whose sales are over \$5,000. ....                                     | 75            | ..... |           |           |
|   |  |               |       |           | 110.00    |
| CLASS 25.   |  |               |       |           |           |
| Importers and Dealers in Fertilizers, Cotton Seed Meal, Kainit, Guano, Phos-                            |  |               |       |           |           |



## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| No. | BUSINESS.   | No. Taken Out | @     | AMOUNT.   | TOTAL.      |
|-----|---|---------------|-------|-----------|-------------|
|     | phate Rock, Marl, Lime, and any other like articles used or sold as fertilizers, or which are used for manufacturing fertilizers— |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Those selling not over 1,000 tons.....  | 8             | \$ 50 | \$ 400.00 |             |
| 2   | Those selling not over 5,000 tons.....  | 2             | 250   | 500.00    |             |
| 3   | Those selling over 5,000 tons.....  | 1             | 500   | 500.00    |             |
|     | CLASS 26.   |               |       |           | \$ 1,400.00 |
|     | Dealers in Liquor, wholesale or retail—   |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Retail Liquor or Barrooms.....  | 265           | 100   | 26,500.00 |             |
| 2   | Those whose sales do not exceed \$2,000.  | 14            | 150   | 2,100.00  |             |
|     | For each additional \$1,000.....  |               | 2     |           |             |
|     | CLASS 27.   |               |       |           | 28,600.00   |
| 1   | Dealers in books and pictures on street, or canvassers for same.....  | 31            | 12    |           | 372.00      |
|     | CLASS 28.   |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Dealers in Cattle.....  |               | 100   |           |             |
| 2   | Dealers in Horses and Mules.....  | 7             | 75    | 525.00    |             |
| 3   | Cattle Yards, Sale or Stock Yards.....  | 1             | 100   | 100.00    |             |
|     | CLASS 29.   |               |       |           | 625.00      |
| 1   | Dealers whose stock does not exceed in value the sum of \$50.....   | 280           | 5     |           | 1,400.00    |
|     | CLASS 30.   |               |       |           |             |
|     | Dealers in Naval Stores—  |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Those buying or selling not over 10,000 packages.....   | 8             | 50    | 400.00    |             |
| 2   | Those buying or selling not over 15,000 packages.....   | 1             | 100   | 100.00    |             |
| 3   | Those buying or selling not over 20,000 packages.....   | 4             | 150   | 600.00    |             |
| 4   | Those buying or selling not over 25,000 packages.....   |               | 200   |           |             |
| 5   | Those buying or selling not over 30,000 packages.....   |               | 250   |           |             |
| 6   | Those buying or selling over 30,000 packages.....   | 1             | 300   | 300.00    |             |
|     | CLASS 31.   |               |       |           | 1,400.00    |
| 1   | Dealers in Fruit or Peanuts, with stand on street.....  | 4             | 20    | 80.00     |             |
| 2   | Dealers in Hides and Tallow, Furs and Wool.....   | 2             | 50    | 100.00    |             |
| 3   | Dealers in Ice, Oil, &c., from carts and wagons on street, for each cart or wagon.....  | 11            | 10    | 110.00    |             |
| 4   | Dealers in Ice from Branch Ice Houses..   | 21            | 15    | 315.00    |             |
| 5   | Dealers in Ice or Ice Houses.....   | 3             | 100   | 300.00    |             |
| 6   | Dealers in Ice Cream or Ice Cream Saloons   | 5             | 15    | 75.00     |             |





## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| No. | BUSINESS.  | No. Taken Out. | @     | AMOUNT. | TOTAL.   |
|-----|--|----------------|-------|---------|----------|
| 7   | Dealers in Junk, wholesale. . . . .  | 1              | \$125 | \$      | 125.00   |
| 8   | Dealers in Junk, retail. . . . .   | 15             | 30    |         | 450.00   |
| 9   | Dealers peddling goods around the city,<br>per week. . . . .   | 29             | 5     |         | 145.00   |
| 10  | Dealers in Soda Water sold from founts. .  | 21             | 12    |         | 288.00   |
| 11  | Dealers in Poultry, Vegetables or Fruit<br>on streets, per month. . . . .  | 198            | 3     |         | 594.00   |
| 12  | Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables or<br>Fruit in market. . . . .  | 17             | 5     |         | 85.00    |
| 13  | Dealers, Itinerant Peddlers, per day. . . . .  | 10             |       |         |          |
|     | CLASS 32.  |                |       |         |          |
| 1   | Dealers in Coal or Coal Yards, and all im-<br>porters of coal. . . . .   | 8              | 50    |         | 400.00   |
| 2   | Dealers, Itinerant Salesmen, per month. .  | 781            | 10    |         | 7,810.00 |
| 3   | Dealers, Itinerant Salesmen, per annum. .  | 100            |       |         |          |
| 4   | Dealers, Com'l Brokers who keep no stock   | 23             | 100   |         | 2,300.00 |
|     | CLASS 33.  |                |       |         |          |
|     | Dealers in Poultry and Country Produce,<br>and in any and every other article of trade<br>or merchandise not specially named else-<br>where, whose annual sales  |                |       |         |          |
| 1   | Do not exceed \$1,500. . . . .   | 294            | 20    |         | 5,880.00 |
| 2   | Those whose annual sales are over \$1,500,<br>and less than \$5,000. . . . .   | 222            | 30    |         | 6,660.00 |
| 3   | Those whose annual sales are over \$5,000,<br>and less than \$10,000. . . . .  | 42             | 40    |         | 1,680.00 |
| 4   | Those whose annual sales are over \$10,000,<br>and less than \$15,000. . . . .   | 29             | 50    |         | 1,450.00 |
| 5   | Those whose annual sales are over \$15,000,<br>and less than \$20,000. . . . .   | 16             | 60    |         | 960.00   |
| 6   | Those whose annual sales are over \$20,000,<br>and less than \$30,000. . . . .   | 20             | 75    |         | 1,500.00 |
| 7   | Those whose annual sales are over \$30,000,<br>and less than \$50,000. . . . .   | 22             | 100   |         | 2,200.00 |
| 8   | Those whose annual sales exceed \$50,000,<br>for each additional \$1,000, \$1—5 at<br>\$150, 1 at \$130, 5 at \$125, 1 at \$165,<br>1 at \$170, 2 at \$200, 4 at \$500, 1 at<br>\$145, 1 at \$120, 1 at \$175, 1 at \$185,<br>2 at \$250, 1 at \$182, 1 at \$135, 1 at<br>\$105, 1 at \$157, 1 at \$110, 2 at \$300. . . . . |                |       |         | 6,654.00 |
|     | CLASS 34.  |                |       |         |          |
| 1   | Fairs, Promenade Concerts, Parties, Pub-<br>lic Balls, Glass Blowing, Operas,<br>Minstrels, Panoramas, and every other<br>kind of public entertainment of like<br>nature, per day or night. . . . .  | 223            | 5     |         | 1,115.00 |
|     | CLASS 35.  |                |       |         |          |
| 1   | Foundries and Machine Shops. . . . .   | 3              | 250   |         | 750.00   |



## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| 6<br>24 | BUSINESS.   | No. Taken Out | @     | AMOUNT.  | TOTAL.   |
|---------|---|---------------|-------|----------|----------|
|         | CLASS 36.   |               |       |          |          |
|         | Factories—  |               |       |          |          |
| 1       | Axle Grease.....  | 1             | \$ 15 | \$ 15.00 |          |
| 2       | Basket and Willow Ware.....                                   | 1             | 25    | 25.00    |          |
| 3       | Bags, other than paper.....                                   | 1             | 100   | 100.00   |          |
| 4       | Bags, paper.....  |               | 25    | .....    |          |
| 5       | Barrels.....  | 1             | 25    | 25.00    |          |
| 6       | Cigars.....   | 8             | 15    | 120.00   |          |
| 7       | Concrete Piping.....  | 1             | 15    | 15.00    |          |
| 8       | Candy.....  | 4             | 25    | 100.00   |          |
| 9       | Cotton Tie.....   | 1             | 25    | 25.00    |          |
| 10      | Cotton Tie Buckle.....  |               | 25    | .....    |          |
| 11      | Clothing.....   |               | 25    | .....    |          |
| 12      | Harness.....  | 2             | 25    | 50.00    |          |
| 13      | Mattress.....   | 2             | 25    | 50.00    |          |
| 14      | Shirts and other Underwear.....                               | 1             | 25    | 25.00    |          |
| 15      | Sausage, by steam.....  | 2             | 25    | 50.00    |          |
| 16      | Sausage, by hand.....   |               | 10    | .....    |          |
| 17      | Sash and Blind.....   | 5             | 50    | 250.00   |          |
| 18      | Soap and Candle.....  | 1             | 20    | 20.00    |          |
| 19      | Soda Water.....   | 5             | 30    | 150.00   |          |
|         |   |               |       | \$       | 1,020.00 |
|         | CLASS 37.   |               |       |          |          |
| 1       | Gas Fitters.....  | 5             | 25    | .....    | 125.00   |
|         | CLASS 38.   |               |       |          |          |
| 1       | Intelligence Office or Shipping Master.....                   |               | 25    | .....    |          |
|         | CLASS 39.   |               |       |          |          |
| 1       | Laundries.....  | 1             | 25    | .....    | 25.00    |
|         | CLASS 40.   |               |       |          |          |
| 1       | Lumber Yards and Lumber Ponds.....                            | 5             | 60    | .....    | 300.00   |
|         | CLASS 41.   |               |       |          |          |
|         | Lawyers, Physicians, Chemists—                                |               |       |          |          |
| 1       | Lawyers, whose gross business does not exceed \$600.....      | 21            | 10    | 210.00   |          |
|         | Physicians, whose gross business does not exceed \$600.....   | 17            | 10    | 170.00   |          |
|         | Chemists, whose gross business does not exceed \$600.....     |               | 10    | .....    |          |
| 2       | Lawyers, whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000.....    | 23            | 25    | 575.00   |          |
|         | Physicians, whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000..... | 17            | 25    | 425.00   |          |
|         | Chemists, whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000.....   |               | 25    | .....    |          |
| 3       | Lawyers, whose gross business does not exceed \$3,000.....    | 18            | 50    | 900.00   |          |
|         | Physicians, whose gross business does not exceed \$3,000..... | 13            | 50    | 650.00   |          |



## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| No. | BUSINESS.   | No. Taken Out | ψ     | AMOUNT.   | TOTAL.      |
|-----|---|---------------|-------|-----------|-------------|
|     | Chemists, whose gross business does not exceed \$3,000.....           | 2             | \$ 50 | \$ 100.00 |             |
| 4   | Lawyers, whose gross business does not exceed \$5,000.....            |               | 75    |           |             |
|     | Physicians, whose gross business does not exceed \$5,000.....         | 1             | 75    | 75.00     |             |
|     | Chemists, whose gross business does not exceed \$5,000.....           |               | 75    |           |             |
| 5   | Lawyers, whose gross business exceeds \$5,000.....                    | 1             | 100   | 100.00    |             |
|     | Physicians, whose gross business exceeds \$5,000.....                 |               | 100   |           |             |
|     | Chemists, whose gross business exceeds \$5,000.....                   |               | 100   |           |             |
| 6   | Veterinary Surgeons.....  | 1             | 20    | 20.00     |             |
|     | CLASS 42.   |               |       |           | \$ 3,225.00 |
| 1   | Marble Yards.....   | 2             | 20    |           | 40.00       |
|     | CLASS 43.   |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Mills, Flour.....   |               | 60    |           |             |
| 2   | Mills, Grist, steam.....  | 8             | 35    | 280.00    |             |
| 3   | Mills, Grist, horse-power.....  | 4             | 15    | 60.00     |             |
| 4   | Mills, Planing.....   | 3             | 60    | 180.00    |             |
| 5   | Mills, Saw.....   | 4             | 60    | 240.00    |             |
| 6   | Mills, Rice, doing business under 2,000 tierces.....                  | 1             | 50    | 50.00     |             |
| 7   | Mills, Rice, doing business under 10,000 tierces.....                 | 1             | 300   | 300.00    |             |
| 8   | Mills, Rice, doing business under 15,000 tierces.....                 | 2             | 400   | 800.00    |             |
| 9   | Mills, Rice, doing business over 15,000 tierces.....                  |               | 500   |           |             |
| 10  | Mills, Spice or Coffee, Sea Foam, Self-raising or Prepared Flour..... | 3             | 25    | 75.00     |             |
|     | CLASS 44.   |               |       |           | 1,985.00    |
| 1   | Papers, worked by steam.....  | 1             | 75    | 75.00     |             |
| 2   | Papers, worked by hand.....   | 3             | 25    | 75.00     |             |
| 3   | Publishers, other than papers.....                                    |               | 100   |           |             |
| 4   | Printing Offices, Job, steam.....                                     | 3             | 50    | 150.00    |             |
| 5   | Printing Offices, Job, hand.....                                      | 3             | 25    | 75.00     |             |
|     | CLASS 45.   |               |       |           | 375.00      |
| 1   | Restaurants.....  | 11            | 30    |           | 330.00      |
|     | CLASS 46.   |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Shooting Galleries, Skating Rinks....                                 | 4             | 25    |           | 100.00      |
|     | CLASS 47.   |               |       |           |             |
| 1   | Stables, Public or Livery.....  | 3             | 30    |           | 90.00       |





## LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

| No. | BUSINESS.  | No. Taken Out | @     | AMOUNT.  | TOTAL.        |
|-----|--|---------------|-------|----------|---------------|
|     |  |               |       |          |               |
|     | CLASS 48.  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Stevedores .....   | 10            | \$ 50 | .....    | \$ 500.00     |
|     | CLASS 49.  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Tailors, Merchant .....  | 7             | 50    | .....    | 350.00        |
|     | CLASS 50.  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Undertakers, whose business does not exceed \$2,000 .....  | 8             | 50    | 400.00   |               |
| 2   | Undertakers, whose business exceeds \$2,000 .....  | 100           |       |          | 400.00        |
|     | CLASS 52.  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Wood Sawyers, Machinery .....  | 30            |       |          |               |
|     | CLASS 53.  |               |       |          |               |
|     | Warehousemen and Wharfinen who are all persons, firms or companies receiving any article of trade or merchandise on storage, either on wharves, warehouses, buildings or stores in any part of the city, or who have piers or wharves used for landing or shipping goods from vessels— |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$10,000 .....  | 13            | 100   | 1,300.00 |               |
| 2   | Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$20,000 .....  | 1             | 150   | 150.00   |               |
| 3   | Whose gross receipts exceed \$20,000 .....   | 2             | 200   | 400.00   | 1,850.00      |
|     | CLASS 54.  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Watchmakers, Rep'g Clocks, Watches, &c. ....   | 14            | 12    | .....    | 168.00        |
|     | CLASS 55.  |               |       |          |               |
|     | Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops—  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Wheelwright Shops—1 forge .....  | 12            | 20    | 240.00   |               |
| 1   | Wheelwright Shops—for each additional forge .....  | 5             | 5     | 25.00    |               |
| 3   | Blacksmith Shops—1 forge .....   | 12            | 20    | 240.00   |               |
| 4   | Blacksmith Shops—for each additional forge .....   | 9             | 5     | 45.00    | 550.00        |
|     | CLASS 56.  |               |       |          |               |
| 1   | Wood Yards .....   | 40            | 30    | .....    | 1,200.00      |
|     | SPECIALS.  |               |       |          |               |
|     | Flying Trapeze .....   | 2             | 25    | 50.00    |               |
|     | Wizard Oil Co. ....  |               |       | 100.00   |               |
|     | Base Ball, Female .....  |               |       | 20.00    |               |
|     | Band on Streets, 1 month .....   |               |       | 15.00    |               |
|     | Penalty .....  |               |       | 2.00     | 187.00        |
|     |  |               |       |          | \$ 131,304.60 |
|     | Carts, Drays, Buggies, Trucks, &c. ....  |               |       |          | 16,871.00     |
|     |  |               |       |          | \$ 148,175.60 |

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*



### CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1884, TO DECEMBER 31, 1884.

#### RECEIPTS.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| To balance from last annual statement.....                      | \$ 956.12          |
| To Interest Account—  |                    |
| 12 months' interest on \$31,870.47 State Consols....            | \$1,912.24         |
| 12 months' interest on \$172,000 Four Per Cent. Bonds, 6,880.00 |                    |
| 12 months' and 28 days interest on \$2,500 old Six              |                    |
| Per Cent. Bonds.....  | 173.85             |
| To Bond Account—  |                    |
| \$2,500 old Six Per Cent. Bonds, due October 28, 1884, 2,500.00 |                    |
|   | <u>11,466.00</u>   |
|   | <u>\$12,422.21</u> |

#### EXPENDITURES.

|                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| By cash paid over to city..... | \$9,922.21         |
| Balance.....                   | 2,500.00           |
|                                | <u>\$12,422.21</u> |

#### ASSETS.

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Four Per Cent. Bonds.....            | \$172,000.00 |
| State of South Carolina Consols..... | 31,870.47    |
| Cash.....                            | 2,500.00     |

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

L. D. MOWRY,  
*Chairman Commissioners Orphan House,  
and Trustee Orphan House Fund.*

*January 1st, 1885.*

### CASH TRANSACTIONS CITY COLLEGE FUND FROM JAN- UARY 1, 1884, TO DECEMBER 31, 1884.

#### RECEIPTS.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| To Interest Account—                                      |                   |
| 12 months' interest on \$23,000 Five Per Cent. Stock..... | \$1,150.00        |
| 12 months' interest on \$38,500 Four Per Cent. Stock..... | 1,540.00          |
|   | <u>\$2,690.00</u> |

#### EXPENDITURES.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| By amount paid Jacob Williman, Treasurer..... | <u>\$2,690.00</u> |
|---|-------------------|



## ASSETS.

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Four Per Cent. Bonds..... | \$38,500.00 |
| Five Per Cent. Stock..... | 23,000.00   |

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,

*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,

*President Board of Trustees College of Charleston.**January 3, 1885.*

### CASH TRANSACTIONS COMMISSIONERS SINKING FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1884, TO DECEMBER 31, 1884.

## RECEIPTS.

|                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| To Balance from last statement..... | \$ 7,545.50        |
| Appropriation 1884.....             | \$10,000.00        |
| Bond Account .....                  | 34,622.50          |
| Interest Account.....               | 1,355.85           |
|                                     | <u>45,978.35</u>   |
|                                     | <u>\$53,523.85</u> |

## EXPENDITURES.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| By Bond Account—Purchase of \$40,000 old Six Per Cent. Bonds.... | \$40,000.00        |
| Stock Account.....   | 9,531.68           |
| Expense Account—Expenses in exchanging Stock for 4% Bonds, ..... | 1,525.93           |
| Balance.....   | 2,466.24           |
|  | <u>\$53,523.85</u> |

## ASSETS.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Six Per Cent. old Bonds..... | \$1,500.00 |
| Six Per Cent. Stock. ....    | 267.55     |
| Cash.....                    | 2,466.24   |

## STATEMENT.

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 6% Stock in this fund, January 1, 1884....        | \$ 828.99            |
| Purchased since.....                              | 9,581.68             |
| Turned over from forfeited lands.....             | 156.88—\$10,567.55   |
| Exchanged for 4% Bonds .....                      | 10,300.00—\$ 267.55  |
| 4% Bonds in this fund, January 1, 1884....        | 43,200.00            |
| Turned over from forfeited lands account..        | 16,900.00            |
| Received in exchange for Stock.....               | 10,300.00— 70,400.00 |
| Sold.....   | 46,000.00            |
| Cancelled by order of Council.....                | 24,400.00            |
| Old 6% Bonds in this fund, January 1, 1884, ..... | 6,500.00             |
| Purchased since.....                              | 40,000.00— 46,500.00 |
| Cancelled by order of Council.....                | 45,000.00— 1,500.00  |





|   |                    |                   |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cash this fund had January 1, 1884..... | \$ 7,545.50        |                   |
| Received from all sources .....         | 45,978.35          |                   |
|   | <u>\$53,523.85</u> |                   |
| Expended for all purposes.....          | 51,057.61          | 2,466.24          |
| Assets December 31, 1884.....           |                    | <u>\$4,233.79</u> |

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,

*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

F. S. RODGERS,

*Chairman Committee Ways and Means.*

*January 1, 1885.*

### CASH TRANSACTIONS FORFEITED LANDS SINKING FUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1884, TO DECEMBER 31, 1884.

#### RECEIPTS.

|  |            |                   |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| To Balance from last annual statement..... | \$1,207.92 |                   |
| Bond Account.....                          | \$ 393.81  |                   |
| Interest Account.....                      | 59.46      |                   |
| Arrears State Taxes.....                   | 1,521.46   |                   |
| State Taxes 1881, 1882, 1883.....          | 511.88     |                   |
| City Taxes.....                            | 2,127.07   |                   |
| Commissioners Public Schools .....         | 116.83     |                   |
| Penalties....                              | 11.22      |                   |
| Costs Court.....                           | 19.75      |                   |
| Expense Account.....                       | 218.70     |                   |
| Rents .....                                | 147.02     |                   |
| Profits from sale of property.....         | 76.79      |                   |
| Corporation Counsel.....                   | 64.13      | 5,268.12          |
|  |            | <u>\$6,476.04</u> |

#### EXPENDITURES.

|  |                   |            |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| By amount paid State Sinking Fund Commissioners..... | \$1,577.99        |            |
| State Taxes 1882.....                                | \$1,001.03        |            |
| State Taxes 1883.....                                | 764.89—           | 1,765.92   |
| Expense Account.....                                 | 136.08            |            |
| Corporation Counsel .....                            | 59.13             |            |
|  | <u>\$3,539.12</u> |            |
| Balance .....  | 2,936.92          | \$6,476.04 |



## STATEMENT.

This fund had as assets on the 1st January, 1884:

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| City Four Per Cent. Bonds..... | \$16,900.00 |
| City Stock.....                | 156.88      |
| Cash .....                     | 1,207.92    |
| Personal Bonds.....            | 393.51      |

The City four per cent. bonds and stock have been turned over to the Commissioners' Sinking Fund for the purpose of redeeming the old six per cent. bonds falling due in 1884. The assets of the fund on 31st December, 1884, consist of:

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Personal Bonds..... | \$ 230.00 |
| Cash .....          | 2,936.92  |

There are eighty-seven pieces of property left unsettled, the assessed value of which is \$78,475, and there is yet due the State on account purchase of this property \$8,015.40.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,

January 1, 1885.

City Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

F. S. RODGERS,

Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

---

CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE FIRE LOAN FUND FROM  
JANUARY 1, 1884, TO DECEMBER 31, 1884.

---

## RECEIPTS.

|  |    |            |
|--|----|------------|
| To Balance from last annual statement..... | \$ | 61.13      |
| Bond Account.....                          | \$ | 16.76      |
| Interest Account.....                      |    | 300.72     |
| Miscellaneous Bonds.....                   |    | 1,443.93   |
| Rents.....                                 |    | 152.45     |
| State Taxes, refunded.....                 |    | 8.33       |
| Insurance Account.....                     |    | 40.00      |
|  |    | <hr/>      |
|  |    | \$2,023.32 |



## EXPENDITURES.

|                         |          |                   |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| By Expense Account..... | \$ 35.10 |                   |
| Insurance Account.....  | 265.65   |                   |
| State Taxes.....        | 202.12   | 502.87            |
| Balance.....            |          | 1,520.45          |
|                         |          | <u>\$2,023.32</u> |

## ASSETS.

|   |             |                    |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Four Per Cent. Bonds.....                       | \$ 3,000.00 |                    |
| City Stock.....                                 | 27.00       |                    |
| Personal Bonds—Klinck, W. G.....                | \$1,000.00  |                    |
| Kinloch, John M.....                            | 3,000.00    |                    |
| Kenny, John.....                                | 416.00      |                    |
| Tecklenburg, P., in trust.....                  | 3,950.00    |                    |
|   |             | 8,366.00           |
| Original Bonds, for Loans—Devereux, John H..... | \$7,000.00  |                    |
| Garety, Thomas.....                             | 1,000.00    |                    |
| Mazyck, Peter.....                              | 300.00      |                    |
| Ryan, Mrs. M. A.....                            | 1,500.00    |                    |
| Reils, Benjamin.....                            | 700.00      |                    |
| Salvo, Mrs. L.....                              | 1,300.00    |                    |
| Tigh, E.....                                    | 500.00      |                    |
| White, R. D., Trustee.....                      | 4,500.00    |                    |
| Boag, T. G., Trustee.....                       | 2,000.00    |                    |
| Meyer, J. Cordes.....                           | 600.00      |                    |
|   |             | 19,400.00          |
| Real Estate—formerly O'Mara.....                | 3,200.00    |                    |
| Cash.....                                       | 1,520.45    |                    |
|   |             | <u>\$35,513.45</u> |
| Fire Loan Bonds in circulation, \$92,800.       |             |                    |

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,

*January 1, 1885.**City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

C. LANEY MEYER,

*Chairman Fire Loan Bonds.*





## REPORT OF CITY ASSESSOR.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1884.

The value of real and personal property assessed for taxation is as follows:

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Real Estate .....            | \$16,246,865                 |
| Personal Property.....       | 8,186,216                    |
| <hr/>                        |                              |
| Total Real and Personal..... | \$24,433,081@2%=\$488,661.62 |

As compared with the net taxable assessments for 1883, the following increase is shown:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Real Estate.....                          | \$ 392,290  |
| Personal Property.....                    | 766,432     |
| <hr/>                                     |             |
| Total gain over assessments for 1883..... | \$1,158,722 |

The following permits have been issued for the erection of new buildings, and old buildings improved:

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 249 New Buildings.          | Reported Cost, \$178,620 |
| 216 Old Buildings Improved. | " " 141,480              |
| <hr/>                       |                          |
| 465 Permits.                | " " \$320,100            |

These figures do not include the improvements to public buildings, churches and other non-taxable property, nor the large amount expended for alterations on the wharves and at the cotton presses for the storage of cotton, which would amount to over \$150,000 more.

The record of the sales of real estate show an advance over assessments in every Ward of the city. Six hundred and thirty-nine pieces, assessed for \$579,660, have been sold



for \$836,644, an increase over assessments of \$256,984, equal to 44.33 per cent. Of this number six hundred and fifteen pieces sold above assessments and twenty-four pieces sold below assessments.

A statement has been prepared showing the comparison of assessments with sales, also giving the percentage of advance in sales over assessments in the several Wards, and the general average in the city, which is appended to this report.

Accompanying this report, I beg leave to hand the following statements, to which I invite your attention:

A. Statement of the description and value of personal property returned for taxation for year 1884.

B. Statement of the returns of real and personal property assessed for city taxes for years 1883 and 1884.

C. Statement of the number of permits issued for new buildings and improvements for year 1884.

D. Statement of comparison of assessments with sales of real estate for year 1884.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*

### A

#### STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNED FOR TAXATION FOR YEAR 1884.

---

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1524 Horses and Mules.....   | \$ 131,820 |
| 320 Neat Cattle.....   | 7,945      |
| 1235 Gold and Silver Watches and Plate .....                             | 92,227     |
| 579 Piano-fortes, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs.....                      | 51,895     |
| 456 Carriages, Buggies, &c.....  | 42,400     |
| 1108 Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c.....                                       | 43,912     |
| 829 Dogs.....  | 8,295      |
| Merchandise, Moneys and Credits pertaining to business of Merchants..... | 1,865,804  |

---



|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Materials, Machinery, Engines, Tools and Fixtures of Manufacturers.....   | \$1,350,314 |
| Moneys, Bank Bills and Circulating Notes on hand or deposit, and all Credits.....   | 1,100,925   |
| Stocks and Bonds of Companies, Corporations and Persons (exclusive of United States, State and City), and Receipts of Insurance Agencies..... | 2,813,259   |
| Vessels, Boats and other Floating Property.....   | 204,660     |
| All other Property, including Household Furniture.....  | 472,760     |
| Total amount of Personal Property.....  | \$8,186,216 |

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1885.

B

STATEMENT OF THE RETURNS OF REAL AND PERSONAL  
PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CITY TAXES FOR YEARS  
1883 AND 1884.

1883.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Real Estate.....        | \$15,854,575 |
| Personal Property ..... | 7,419,784    |

Total Real and Personal.....\$23,274,359

1884.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Real Estate.....        | \$16,246,865 |
| Personal Property ..... | 8,186,216    |

Total Real and Personal.....\$24,433,081

Gain as compared with assessments for 1883—

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Real Estate .....      | \$392,290 |
| Personal Property..... | 766,432   |

Total gain for 1884, as compared with 1883.....\$1,158,722

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1885.





## C

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR  
NEW BUILDINGS, AND OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED,  
FOR THE YEAR 1884.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

|              |                                   |                                     |    |           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| 249          | Permits—Reported Cost, \$178,620. | Distributed in the City as follows: |    |           |
| Ward 1.....  | 3 Permits.                        | Reported Cost.....                  | \$ | 7,000     |
| Ward 2.....  | 12 "                              | " "                                 |    | 19,350    |
| Ward 3.....  | 5 "                               | " "                                 |    | 9,000     |
| Ward 4.....  | 8 "                               | " "                                 |    | 13,700    |
| Ward 5.....  | 6 "                               | " "                                 |    | 6,250     |
| Ward 6.....  | 7 "                               | " "                                 |    | 14,600    |
| Ward 7.....  | 24 "                              | " "                                 |    | 20,250    |
| Ward 8.....  | 18 "                              | " "                                 |    | 4,200     |
| Ward 9.....  | 42 "                              | " "                                 |    | 28,410    |
| Ward 10..... | 47 "                              | " "                                 |    | 20,725    |
| Ward 11..... | 36 "                              | " "                                 |    | 20,585    |
| Ward 12..... | 41 "                              | " "                                 |    | 14,550    |
| Total.....   | 249 "                             | " "                                 |    | \$178,620 |

## OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED.

|              |                                   |                                     |    |           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| 216          | Permits—Reported Cost, \$141,480. | Distributed in the City as follows: |    |           |
| Ward 1.....  | 11 Permits.                       | Reported Cost.....                  | \$ | 7,525     |
| Ward 2.....  | 5 "                               | " "                                 |    | 2,650     |
| Ward 3.....  | 17 "                              | " "                                 |    | 40,800    |
| Ward 4.....  | 16 "                              | " "                                 |    | 8,400     |
| Ward 5.....  | 31 "                              | " "                                 |    | 18,250    |
| Ward 6.....  | 19 "                              | " "                                 |    | 15,100    |
| Ward 7.....  | 16 "                              | " "                                 |    | 20,565    |
| Ward 8.....  | 18 "                              | " "                                 |    | 7,115     |
| Ward 9.....  | 12 "                              | " "                                 |    | 2,090     |
| Ward 10..... | 15 "                              | " "                                 |    | 4,735     |
| Ward 11..... | 43 "                              | " "                                 |    | 12,100    |
| Ward 12..... | 13 "                              | " "                                 |    | 2,150     |
| Total.....   | 216 "                             | " "                                 |    | \$141,480 |

## Total of New Buildings and Improvements—

|                            |              |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| New Buildings.....         | 249 Permits. | Reported Cost, \$178,620 |
| Old Buildings Improved.... | 216 "        | " " 141,480              |
| Total.....                 | 465 "        | " " \$320,100            |

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1885.



## D

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENTS WITH SALES OF REAL  
ESTATE FOR YEAR 1884.

| WARDS.       | Number<br>of Pieces. | AMOUNT OF<br>SALES. | AMOUNT OF<br>ASSESSMENTS | ADVANCE<br>OVER<br>ASSESSMENTS | Per Cent. |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Ward 1.....  | 19                   | \$ 59,080           | \$ 52,900                | \$ 6,180                       | 11.69     |
| Ward 2.....  | 19                   | 105,810             | 67,500                   | 38,310                         | 56.75     |
| Ward 3.....  | 25                   | 148,725             | 108,950                  | 39,775                         | 36.51     |
| Ward 4.....  | 31                   | 77,205              | 50,300                   | 26,905                         | 53.48     |
| Ward 5.....  | 35                   | 45,610              | 38,400                   | 7,210                          | 18.78     |
| Ward 6.....  | 30                   | 88,890              | 72,400                   | 16,490                         | 22.77     |
| Ward 7.....  | 22                   | 47,405              | 32,350                   | 15,055                         | 46.54     |
| Ward 8.....  | 27                   | 44,840              | 34,825                   | 10,015                         | 28.76     |
| Ward 9.....  | 28                   | 40,015              | 27,450                   | 12,565                         | 45.77     |
| Ward 10..... | 226                  | 76,450              | 35,510                   | 40,940                         | 115.29    |
| Ward 11..... | 62                   | 69,314              | 47,135                   | 22,179                         | 47.05     |
| Ward 12..... | 115                  | 33,300              | 11,940                   | 21,360                         | 178.89    |
| Totals.....  | 639                  | \$ 836,644          | \$ 579,660               | \$ 256,984                     | 44.33     |

615 Pieces sold above assessments.....\$269,544

Amount of Sales.....\$778,454

Amount of Assessments..... 508,910

Per Cent. of advance over assessment.....52.96

24 Pieces sold below assessments.....\$12,560

Amount of Assessments... \$70,750

Amount of Sales..... 58,190

Per Cent. of sales below assessment... 21.41

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1885.



## REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF.

OFFICE OF CITY SHERIFF,  
 Charleston, S. C., January 10, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of  
 Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report  
 of the business of this office for the year ending December  
 31st, 1884.

Very respectfully,

GLENN E. DAVIS,  
*City Sheriff.*

TAXES COLLECTED BY CITY SHERIFF DURING THE YEAR  
 1884.

|           |                  |    |                  |          |        |
|-----------|------------------|----|------------------|----------|--------|
| Tax—1870. | Amount Collected | on | Judgments.....   | \$       | 59.29  |
| " 1871.   | "                | "  | Executions... .. | \$ 3.68  |        |
| " 1871.   | "                | "  | Judgments.....   | 27.80    |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 31.48  |
| " 1872.   | "                | "  | Judgments.....   |          | 7.47   |
| " 1873.   | "                | "  | Executions... .. | \$ 39.54 |        |
| " 1873.   | "                | "  | Judgments .....  | 3.75     |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 43.29  |
| " 1874.   | "                | "  | Executions.....  | 66.56    |        |
| " 1874.   | "                | "  | Judgments .....  | 34.92    |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 101.48 |
| " 1875.   | "                | "  | Executions.....  | 5.20     |        |
| " 1875.   | "                | "  | Judgments.....   | 210.92   |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 216.12 |
| " 1876.   | "                | "  | Executions.....  | 43.90    |        |
| " 1876.   | "                | "  | Judgments... ..  | 141.12   |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 185.02 |
| " 1877.   | "                | "  | Executions... .. | 195.35   |        |
| " 1877.   | "                | "  | Judgments.....   | 253.39   |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 448.74 |
| " 1878.   | "                | "  | Executions.....  | 134.00   |        |
| " 1878.   | "                | "  | Judgments.....   | 68.32    |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 202.32 |
| " 1879.   | "                | "  | Executions.....  | 90.95    |        |
| " 1879.   | "                | "  | Judgments.....   | 56.11    |        |
|           |                  |    |                  |          | 147.06 |



|           |        |           |                  |           |                    |
|-----------|--------|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Tax—1880. | Amount | Collected | on Executions... | \$ 25.91  |                    |
| " 1880.   | "      | "         | Judgments.....   | 437.38    |                    |
|           |        |           |                  |           | \$ 463.29          |
| " 1881.   | "      | "         | Executions.....  | 409.90    |                    |
| " 1881.   | "      | "         | Judgments.....   | 2,022.96  |                    |
|           |        |           |                  |           | 2,432.86           |
| " 1882.   | "      | "         | Executions.....  | 2,636.46  |                    |
| " 1882.   | "      | "         | Judgments....    | 2,254.54  |                    |
|           |        |           |                  |           | 4,891.00           |
| " 1883.   | "      | "         | Executions.....  | 11,828.99 |                    |
| " 1883.   | "      | "         | Judgments.....   | 192.75    |                    |
|           |        |           |                  |           | 12,021.74          |
| " 1884.   | "      | "         | Executions.....  |           | 2,396.77           |
|           |        |           |                  |           | <u>\$23,647.93</u> |

## Amount Collected for School Tax:

|   |                      |                    |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Tax—1874.                               | School Tax Collected | \$ 3.96            |
| " 1875.                                 | "                    | 34.65              |
| " 1876.                                 | "                    | 2.45               |
| " 1877.                                 | "                    | 5.57               |
| " 1878.                                 | "                    | 5.02               |
| " 1880.                                 | "                    | 5.01               |
| " 1881.                                 | "                    | 71.21              |
| " 1882.                                 | "                    | 210.72             |
| " 1883.                                 | "                    | 722.99             |
| " 1884.                                 | "                    | 95.99              |
|   |                      | <u>\$ 1,157.57</u> |
| Collected for Penalty and Interest..... |                      | 659.03             |
| " License Tax, 1880.....                |                      | \$ 75.00           |
| " " 1881.....                           |                      | 5.00               |
| " " 1883.....                           |                      | 896.00             |
|   |                      | <u>976.00</u>      |

Total Collections for Year 1884..... \$26,440.58

Respectfully submitted,

GLENN E. DAVIS,

City Sheriff.





## CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Corporation Counsel shows that considerable business finds its way necessarily to his office. The difficulties in the laws of the State, controlling the collection of taxes, have delayed the settlement of the forfeited lands purchased from the State, which accounts, under proper laws, would have long since been closed. Comparatively a small number of cases now remain unadjusted, and it is hoped that during the present year a final settlement will be effected.

## REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 10th, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—The following report of the business of this office for the year 1884 is respectfully submitted :

Judgments for past due taxes have been entered in one hundred and eighty-nine cases, aggregating seven thousand one hundred and fifty-two  $\frac{0.5}{100}$  dollars, and executions issued to the City Sheriff.

I have collected and paid over to the City Treasurer, City Sheriff and City Registrar the sum of six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven  $\frac{86}{100}$  dollars, for taxes, debts, licenses, fines and in settlement of fire loan forfeited lands.

The following Ordinances were prepared :

1. To amend an Ordinance to regulate Licenses for the year 1884.
2. An Ordinance requiring Physicians and other persons to report to the Board of Health all cases of infectious, contagious or pestilential diseases.
3. To make an appropriation for the purpose of renumbering the City.
4. To amend Section 525 of the General Ordinances.
5. To fix the width of streets in the city.



6. To amend Section 145 of the General Ordinances.
7. An Ordinance regulating the distance between vehicles on the streets.
8. To amend Chapter XIV of the General Ordinances.
9. The same.
10. To amend an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to alter and amend Chapter VI, Health Department, of the General Ordinances.

There have been given forty written opinions on questions of law submitted to me by the City Council and departments of the city.

The titles to the following pieces of property were examined, and deeds prepared :

1. Lot from Northeastern Railroad Company to extend Drake Street to Chapel Street.
2. Lot from Henry Steitz for street from Rutledge Street to Payne Street.
3. Lot from Mary Welling to extend Columbus Street from East Bay Eastward.
4. Lot from Northeastern Railroad Company to extend South Street from Drake Street to Bay Street.
5. Lot from Standard Manufacturing Company to extend America Street.
6. Indenture between the city and Geo. I. Cunningham and W. K. Brown as to causeway and wharf on New Market Creek and America Street.
7. Bill of sale for old St. Mark's Church at the corner of Chapel and Elizabeth Streets.

The following contracts have been prepared :

1. With Charleston Gas-Light Company.
2. With Electric Light Company.
3. With Wm. Brower, for numbering the streets and city.

#### LICENSES.

Forty-nine license cases were sent me by Council, of which verdicts of guilty were obtained in twenty-nine—commitments issued and executions for fines in the sum of one thousand five hundred and nine dollars; fifteen were taken out before prosecution; three were dismissed; one returned *non est inventus*, and one still pending.

The four cases in the Supreme Court in which were involved the question of the constitutionality of the License



Act of 17th December, 1881, were argued by me at the April Term, 1884, of that Court; the decisions were in favor of the city, sustaining the constitutionality of the Act.

#### FORFEITED LANDS.

Of the forfeited lands purchased from the State the following have been settled and deeds made therefor :

1. Estate Hester Barron, lot North side Calhoun Street.
2. C. W. Butts, lot West side St. Philip Street.
3. Thos. Danabay, lot West side America Street.
4. Trust Estate A. D. Fowler and Wife, lot South side Cannon Street.
5. H. B. Gardner, Trustee, lot North side Gibbes Street.
6. T. Leger Hutchinson, lot East side Church Street.
7. W. A. Hutwatcher, lot West side Sires Alley.
8. Thos. Kinloch, lot South side Short Court.
9. A. McLeish, lot East side State Street.
10. Mrs. C. N. Mushingon, lot West side Drake Street.
11. Margaret Nelson, lot North side Beresford Street.
12. Julia O'Hear, lot West side Coming Street.
13. Wm. Spencer, lot South side of Cannon Street.
14. R. W. Seymour, lot West side of King Street.
15. Estate J. C. Steadman, lot North side of Inspection Street.
16. Frank Tighe, lot West side of St. Philip Street.
17. Estate Edw. Trescott, lot North side of Inspection Street.
18. Mildred Wigfall, lot East side of Porter's Court.

There are thirty-nine pieces on which payments have been made or are arranged for by the former owners.

The titles to four pieces have been cancelled by the State, and the bonds and mortgages of the city returned, on account of errors.

The titles of two other pieces will be cancelled for like errors.

Orders have been taken confirming the titles to twelve pieces of those not settled or in course of settlement.

Petitions to confirm titles as to thirteen pieces (of those not settled or in the course of settlement) have been filed, and are returnable to the February, 1885, term of the Circuit Court.





Sixteen cases have not yet been acted on for want of proper information.

For a detailed statement of each piece of property I beg to refer to my report made to the Committee on Ways and Means, dated 31st October, 1884, and now in the City Treasurer's office.

#### BILLS PREPARED.

The following bills were prepared and sent to the General Assembly, and have been passed :

1. To provide a mode of procedure by which lands may be taken by cities and towns for streets, roads and highways for public use.
2. To authorize the City Council of Charleston to ordain the necessary Ordinances for the establishment and maintenance of a system of sewerage in the City of Charleston.

#### GENERAL CASES.

1. *Julia M. Hull vs. City Council.* No action has been taken by the Plaintiff, and, in my opinion, the case is virtually ended.
2. *Hester A. Moses vs. City Council.* Settled without cost to the city.
3. *Fraser & Dill, et al., vs. City Council, et al.* In this case the Master has reported that all the notes not in judgment are not claims against the estate of Joseph Whaley. Exceptions were filed thereto, and the case argued at the last (November, 1884) term of the Circuit Court. A motion was also made before the Court to require the Receiver to test the validity of the notes in judgment. Should this be successful, in my opinion, the city will realize its claim.
4. *B. Feldmann & Co. vs. City Council.*
5. *R. B. Stanley vs. City Council.*  
In these two cases the Circuit Court decided that the issue of the Fire Loan Bonds was constitutional. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the cases argued at the last term ; a decision has not yet been rendered.
6. *City Council vs. People's National Bank.* This case was tried at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court, and resulted adversely to the city. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, but was not reached for argument at the ensuing term ; will be argued in April.
7. *Moore, et al., vs. The City Council.* Petition in mandamus to compel the City Council to order an election for " License " or " No License " under the Local Option Law. After argument the Court dismissed the petition.



## FIRE LOAN.

1. City Council *vs.* M. Caulfield. Ended.
2. City Council *vs.* J. H. Devereux. Ordered to be settled by resolution of Council, on terms proposed by Defendant.
3. City Council *vs.* R. D. White. New parties had to be made in this case; the case is now before the Master.
4. City Council *vs.* J. C. Meyers. Before the Master.
5. City Council *vs.* M. A. Ryan, et al. This case was argued before the Master and Circuit Court, and a decision favorable to the city was made by each. The case was taken to the Supreme Court by the Defendants, and was argued at the last term thereof. No decision has yet been announced.
6. City Council *vs.* B. Reils. On petition to the City Council proceedings in this case were suspended to allow him to settle same. He not having complied with the terms, an order for the Master to proceed with the sale was taken at the last term of the Circuit Court.
7. City Council *vs.* Peter Tecklenburg, Trustee. Before the Master awaiting decision in *Feldmann & Co. vs. City Council*. The Defendant claims certain Fire Loan Coupons as a part set off to his debt to the city.
8. *Sedgwick vs. City Council*. This case, involving the constitutionality of the Fire Loan Bonds, is on the Docket of the United States Supreme Court, and will probably be reached in the course of the next two years.

## ESCHEAT.

In the matter of the proceedings for the escheat of the property of T. W. Malone, the Supreme Court has held that the city is entitled, in the event of the property being escheated, to the balance granted under the Act of 1799, the State being entitled to any amount beyond this balance. The State has intervened for her interests, and a Receiver has been appointed. The property is claimed by four sets of persons claiming to be heirs of T. W. Malone.

Respectfully,

G. D. BRYAN,

*Corporation Counsel.*



## DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

The amount of work done on the streets during the past year is fully referred to in the accompanying report of the Superintendent, each item of outlay being separately stated as to cost and extent.

The policy of laying stone roadways, curbs and sidewalks has been pursued as far as the relatively limited means, available for that purpose has warranted; the neglected condition of most of our streets for all the years past, necessitates constant annual outlays to keep them passable, and of course diminishes the aggregate sum for permanent works. The wants of this department might be doubled with good results, but the general needs of the city are otherwise very large, and so the slow process now pursued is all that is possible to be done, for taxation cannot be increased.

During the past year a track was laid into Gadsdenboro', and solid earth offered to lot owners at about one-fourth the price common in this city previously; but I regret to say that this worthy effort, to fill one of the low sections of the city with solid earth, even at the smallest outlay, was only partially successful, many lot owners threw obstacles in the way of the success of the undertaking, and so dwarfed it, that I very much fear that the elevation of the streets and the continued neglect of the lots, will make a sanitary condition worse if possible than it was before. It was estimated that 25,000 cubic yards of earth would be required to fill the streets and lots—one-fourth for the street filling and three-fourths for the lots. The city completed its street work with 7,343 cubic yards, and in this proportion the lots should have required more than 20,000 cubic yards, but only 5,772 cubic yards were taken, and so the plan failed.

The proposed extension of Concord Street, looking to bringing the railroads into the city, along the whole water front, has also been defeated, by legal proceedings on the part of three or four private parties.

I deem it only my duty to make record here of these two efforts, one for the betterment of the health of a large sec-



tion of the city and the other to offer improved facilities for the commerce of the port, and their complete failure.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1884. }

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your information my fifth annual report of the operations of this department of the city government:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Gross expenditures. ....                            | \$155,716.24 |
| Less amounts received and paid City Treasurer... .. | 5,717.13     |

\$149,999.11

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Total amount of appropriation... ..      | \$150,000.00 |
| Balance in hands of City Treasurer... .. | 89           |

\$149,999.11

Which is accounted for as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Amount paid Columbia Granite Works... ..            | \$ 37,279.93 |
| Flag and curb, including freight... ..              | 13,384.44    |
| Freight per South Carolina Railway for blocks... .. | 12,918.96    |
| Freight per Northeastern Railroad for blocks... ..  | 106.27       |
| Freight and wharfage on New York blocks... ..       | 785.40       |
| Total stone account. ....                           | \$ 64,475.00 |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Amount paid for bricks for drains and paving... ..            | \$ 728.18 |
| Pipe ... ..   | 6,456.62  |
| Lumber... ..  | 3,112.94  |
| Shell and gravel... ..  | 3,783.12  |
| Supplies hardware, castings, lime, cement, repairs, &c., &c.. | 9,914.90  |

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Total miscellaneous account... .. | \$ 23,995.76 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|





## LABOR ACCOUNT.

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Amount paid for general repairs.....        | \$ 4,845.27         |
| General police.....                         | 7,466.58            |
| Pipe drains.....                            | 4,421.37            |
| Brick pavement.....                         | 488.70              |
| Flag pavement.....                          | 3,526.02            |
| Gadsdenboro'.....                           | 1,450.35            |
| Cobble stone roadway.....                   | 229.46              |
| King Street roadway.....                    | 136.00              |
| King Street, piling rock.....               | 57.75               |
| Beaufain Street roadway.....                | 2,450.98            |
| Market Street cobble stone roadway.....     | 1,049.35            |
| Amherst Street roadway.....                 | 1,483.05            |
| Laurens Street roadway.....                 | 774.88              |
| Meeting Street—South of Broad Street.....   | 5,652.04            |
| Meeting Street—South of Calhoun Street..... | 3,285.00            |
| Spring Street roadway.....                  | 653.68              |
| Tradd Street roadway.....                   | 2,054.39            |
| East Bay roadway.....                       | 15.75               |
| Rutledge Avenue roadway.....                | 32.40               |
| Lowndes' Avenue.....                        | 297.75              |
| Plank roads.....                            | 592.27              |
| Shell road.....                             | 265.50              |
| Cleaning drains.....                        | 1,322.27            |
| Gateways.....                               | 242.65              |
| Hauling shell and gravel.....               | 53.60               |
| Broad Street revetment.....                 | 379.25              |
| Watering Battery.....                       | 124.37              |
| Surveying Northwest portion of city.....    | 235.00              |
| Meeting Street sidewalk.....                | 7.81                |
| Market Street drain.....                    | 684.19              |
| Curbing.....                                | 982.26              |
| America Street concrete bridge.....         | 386.67              |
| Enston Home.....                            | 2,306.20            |
| Total labor bills.....                      | <u>\$ 47,961.90</u> |
| Scavenger department.....                   | <u>\$ 19,283.58</u> |
| Grand total.....                            | \$155,716.24        |
| Less credits.....                           | 5,717.13            |
|   | <u>\$149,999.11</u> |

The amount of \$5,717.13 paid to City Treasurer, was re-



ceived from various sources, such as selling material to citizens, furnishing earth for Gadsdenboro', &c.

#### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The idea of making such improvements as will be permanent has been steadily followed, and I submit a list of them:

#### STONE BLOCK ROADWAYS.

|   | Square Yards. |
|---|---------------|
| Spring Street .....                                 | 4,134         |
| Meeting Street, South of Broad.....                 | 9,351         |
| Meeting Street, from Calhoun to Hasel Street.....   | 8,857         |
| Tradd Street, from Meeting to Savage Street.....    | 2,835         |
| Beaufain Street, from Archdale to Lynch Street..... | 2,615         |
| Amherst Street, from Meeting to Bay Street .....    | 1,969         |
| Laurens Street, from Anson to Middle Street.....    | 1,677         |
| Market Street, from Meeting to East Bay Street....  | 284           |
| Wolfe Street, from Meeting to King Street.....      | 1,179         |
| Total square yards.....                             | 32,911        |

By comparison with the figures of last year, it will be seen that 14,125 square yards more have been laid in 1884 than was done in 1883. These blocks have been furnished by the Pearce Granite Company, located at Winnsboro', S. C., with the exception of 41,000 blocks, which were received from New York.

Tradd, Beaufain and Amherst Streets have been laid with a block roadway nine feet wide in the centre, and cobble stone wings; Spring Street with a block centre eighteen feet wide, with cobble wings; and Wolfe Street with a block centre sixteen feet wide, with cobble wings. The amount of cobble stone pavement in these streets is as follows:

|                         | Square Yards. |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Tradd Street.....       | 3,278         |
| Beaufain Street.....    | 7,011         |
| Amherst Street. ....    | 3,797         |
| Spring Street. ....     | 3,904         |
| Wolfe Street.....       | 1,574         |
| Total square yards..... | 19,564        |



The cost of the Meeting Street roadway is \$2.45 per square yard. This roadway is entirely of granite blocks, and has a double line of railroad running the entire length paved. This cost is four cents more per square yard than the work done in Meeting Street last year. This increase in cost is to be accounted for by the cost of extra carts hired to haul away the debris which had been deposited in the street for generations.

The cost of the Laurens Street roadway is \$2.42 per square yard. This increase is caused by the fact that the blocks were mostly hauled by hired carts.

The combination roadways, viz: Spring, Tradd, Beaufain, Amherst and Wolfe Streets, contain in the aggregate 12,732 square yards of block pavement, and 19,564 square yards of cobble pavement. Total cost, \$34,102.98. Allowing ten cents per square yard for the labor of paving the cobble stones, and twenty-five cents per square yard for hauling the cobbles, the cost of the block pavement will be \$2.17 per square yard, including all expenses of labor, filling and gravel.

#### COBBLE STONE ROADWAYS.

These roadways have been kept in general repair, but they require constant attention, and much labor on them will be required the coming year to keep them in a passable condition.

#### CURB STONES.

The matter of curbing has been very carefully considered, and it was determined not to put down any more wooden curbs; but by a steady adherence to a fixed plan the city in a few years would be provided with permanent stone curbs, which will neither rot or be stolen for fire-wood.

There has been purchased 15,739 feet of blue stone curb, which has been laid as follows: Friend Street; Felix Street; Amherst Street, both sides from Meeting to Bay Street;





Meeting Street, South of Broad Street, where required :  
 Wolfe Street, from King to Meeting Street, both sides ;  
 Tradd Street, West of Logan Street ; Radcliffe Street, from  
 Rutledge to King Street ; St. Philip Street, from Calhoun  
 to Spring Street ; Warren Street, from Smith to King Street ;  
 Vanderhorst Street ; Cannon Street, Ashley Street to Presi-  
 dent Street.

Much other detached work has been done in various  
 parts of the city, which has been included in the cost of  
 "General Repairs."

#### FLAG SIDEWALKS.

The following list comprises the work done under this  
 head :

|  | Square Feet. |
|--|--------------|
| Broad Street, from Church to Meeting Street, both sides.....         | 13,261       |
| Meeting Street, from Chalmers to Broad Street, East side.....        | 4,819        |
| Wentworth Street, from King to Meeting Street, South side .....      | 3,901        |
| Wentworth Street, from Glebe Street to Coming Street, North side.... | 2,746        |
| Meeting and Broad Streets, around Court House.....                   | 1,960        |
| Meeting Street, from Calhoun Street South, East side.....            | 750          |
| Meeting Street, in front of South Carolina Society Hall.....         | 645          |
| Hasel Street, from St. Mary's Church to Meeting Street.....          | 1,853        |
| Anson Street, from Pinckney to Market Street, East side. ....        | 2,981        |
| Elizabeth Street, in front of St. Luke's Church .....                | 858          |
| Thomas Street, in front of St. Mark's Church.....                    | 1,068        |
| Total square feet.....   | 34,842       |

The following sidewalks have been regraded and reset  
 to correspond with the new roadways :

|  | Square Feet. |
|--|--------------|
| Meeting Street, from Market to Chalmers Street, East side....        | 9,321        |
| Meeting Street, from Market Street to Court House Alley, West side.. | 15,630       |
| Total square feet.....   | 24,951       |

#### BRICK SIDEWALKS.

The following is a list of the new brick sidewalks laid :



|   | Square Yards. |
|---|---------------|
| George Street, South side, Meeting to Anson Street..... | 211           |
| King Street, East side, Columbus to Line Street.....    | 416           |
| Ann Street, South side, Meeting to Elizabeth Street.... | 324           |
| Total square yards .....                                | 951           |

The repairs to brick sidewalks has been constant, and much more is needed.

#### DRAINAGE.

The system of pipe drains has been continued with satisfaction, with one exception, which was the result of the careless manner in which the pipes were put down; this, however, has been remedied, and the entire system now works most satisfactorily. The pipes used were procured from the Chattanooga, Tenn., Clay Works.

The following is a list of the pipes laid:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Eighteen-inch—  | Feet  |
| Calhoun Street, from Creek to Rutledge Avenue.....          | 1,450 |
| Beaufain Street, from Rutledge to Lynch. ....               | 480   |
| Lynch Street, from Beaufain to Creek.....                   | 380   |
| Total eighteen-inch.....                                    | 2,310 |
| Twelve-inch—  | Feet. |
| Smith Street, from Queen to Beaufain Street. ....           | 650   |
| America Street, from Vardell's Creek to Cooper Street.....  | 600   |
| Nassau Street, from South towards Mary Street.....          | 268   |
| Cooper Street, from America to Aiken Street ....            | 240   |
| Aiken Street, from Cooper to Hampstead Court.....           | 925   |
| Amherst Street, from Meeting to Bay Street.....             | 1,900 |
| Rutledge Avenue, from Calhoun to Radcliffe, both sides..... | 2,611 |
| Radcliffe Street, from Smith to Jasper's Court.....         | 400   |
| Rutledge Street, from Beaufain to Wentworth Street.....     | 405   |
| Rutledge Street, from Beaufain to Queen... ..               | 537   |
| Woolfe Street, from King to Meeting Street... ..            | 750   |
| Total twelve-inch.....                                      | 9,286 |
| Eight-inch—   | Feet. |
| King Street, East side, from Line to Columbus Street... ..  | 542   |



In addition to these main drains lateral connections of 6 and 8-inch pipe have been made to complete the system.

#### PLANKROADS.

A new plankroad has been put down in Columbus Street from Drake to Bay Street, to facilitate the traffic from the depot of the South Carolina Railway Company. The other plankroads in the city have been kept in repair, but I desire to suggest that they be replaced as soon as possible by stone roadways.

#### GADSDENBORO'.

At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Street Committee, a temporary track was laid from the depot of the Northeastern Railroad, across the property of the South Carolina Railway Company, through Washington Street, and thence across the property of sundry citizens into Marsh Street, for the purpose of carrying earth to fill up this very low section of the city. There was delivered by the Northeastern Railroad Company under this arrangement 13,115 cubic yards of earth, at a cost of sixteen cents per cubic yard; 5,772 cubic yards of which was sold to private individuals to fill their own lots at cost price. The balance received was used to fill the following streets: Washington, Marsh, Concord, Inspection and Vernon Streets, which are now at an elevation corresponding to "Storm Tide."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Meeting Street shellroad continues to be a very expensive nuisance, which I trust will soon be abated by the completion of the stone roadway in King Street, now in progress.

America Street has been extended to the high land North of New Market Creek, and as soon as the necessary titles are perfected it can be opened for the public benefit as a



safe and independent route to the various cemeteries, as well as affording a new and pleasant drive. A substantial bridge upon heavy concrete piers has been built across New Market Creek.

The cleaning of gutters and streets, although paid for by this department, is directly under the supervision of the Health Department, and has been very satisfactory. The sweeping of the paved streets has not been satisfactorily performed, as the work is necessarily done at a late hour during the night and cannot receive my personal attention.

The Commissioners of the William Enston Home having provided for a street forty feet wide on the line of the South boundary of the Home farm, a double 18-inch pipe drain laid in a double horizontal cradle, has been placed in said street, connecting with the brick culvert under the South Carolina Railway, and emptying into New Market Creek. This drain is intended to serve as the main artery for the system of drainage proposed for the Northwestern portion of the city—Wards 10, 11 and 12.

A heavy revetment of wood has been placed on the South side of Broad Street, from the Seabrook House to Chisolm's flood gate, at a height sufficient to keep out the tides, the cost of which, including labor and lumber, &c., was \$1,110.69. It will be necessary to fill in behind this revetment with earth, and raise the entire street to its proper level.

The City Railway Company obtained permission from Council to lay a track through South Market Street for the purpose of connecting their lines with the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Company; this, together with the drain laid in the street, made it necessary to repave the entire street, from Meeting Street to East Bay, which has been done.

The project of connecting the various railroads with the wharves of the city, as far South as Southern Wharf, which has been advocated by thoughtful citizens for years, took shape this year for the first time in a proposition to extend Concord Street North and South, so as to permit the railroads to run through this street and the proposed exten-





sions. This plan would have enabled the railroads to reach every wharf on the Eastern side of the city. I regret to say that this important project has been defeated through legal proceedings instituted by certain parties.

#### SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

The work of this portion of my department has been very laborious. There have been 27,365 loads of garbage hauled from the various streets of the city, and over a half million granite blocks, besides sand and other material.

The city purchased nine mules to replace five condemned ones sold, and three that died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. HUGUENIN,

*Superintendent.*



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The annual report of the City Registrar is so complete in its mention of sanitary matters, and the statistical information so full, that it seems superfluous for me to do more than call attention to this interesting paper.

The stringency of quarantine regulations is sharply felt in certain business quarters, and the remark is constantly made that it is causelessly so; the health officer at New York being cited as not so particular; but it should be recalled that New York is about ten degrees further North than this port, that cases of yellow fever have been known there in August without spreading, but it would hardly be suggested to try a similar experiment here at that season. With a close examination into special cases, it may be found expedient to modify in some degree the regulations, as to clean ports, in the prescribed tropical region, but even this must require great circumspection.

The scavengering of the city aggregates a large tonnage, as will be seen by the exhibit. It has been found effective to have a large force of carts, equal to finishing this work in the early part of the day, while the same carts serve the Street Department in the afternoon.

The policy of having our city represented at the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association, and at the Annual Conference of Boards of Health, is, in my opinion, productive of much good.

## SEWERAGE.

This vitally important subject has attracted public attention for some years past. The necessity of providing for the speedy and final removal of not only human excreta, but also kitchen slops and waste water from the premises of every householder, has forced itself upon the attention of the health authorities as a measure of supreme importance. The old system of privy-vaults and cess-pools were known to be undoubted causes of the contamination of wells and



cisterns, thus poisoning the drinking and household water, and disseminating the seeds of disease and death. Our city authorities were fully aware of the fact that the greatest scientific minds all over the civilized world were at work devising systems of improved sewerage for cities and towns. At the very beginning of the present administration, with a view of giving this important subject immediate and special attention, a committee on sewerage was raised and added to the regular standing committees.

At a meeting held on January 22d, 1884, I brought before Council the necessity of an improved system of sewerage, and urged its immediate consideration. A resolution was unanimously adopted, inviting Colonel Geo. E. Waring to visit our city, for the purpose of a preliminary survey and consultation as to the introduction of a sewerage system. This resolution was promptly accepted, and on March 6th, 1884, Colonel Waring appeared before Council, and a large number of citizens, reported the result of his investigations, recommended certain plans, and submitted estimates as to cost of introducing his system into use in Charleston.

The only difficulty in the way of the adoption of some such scheme, was the necessity of having an adequate supply of water for household sewerage purposes, as well as the constant cleaning of the street sewers, from a source that would not only be unfailing, but so abundant that the quantity of water used or wasted would be a matter of no consequence.

After careful and thorough examination, the committee on sewerage made a unanimous report to Council on April 22d, 1884. They recommended the adoption of some system of sewerage similar to that planned by Colonel Waring. They stated that in their opinion the only unfailing source of the large water supply needed to successfully operate such a system, was the OCEAN. That from it alone, they believed, could water be obtained in unlimited quantity, and at less cost than from any other known source. The use of salt water, however, would of course necessitate a careful consideration of the question of piping and house connections, and samples of new piping were obtained by the committee.





Council unanimously adopted this report and its recommendations, and the committee on sewerage was charged with the duty of investigating details, preparing estimates, and reporting back their conclusions to Council.

Upon investigating the subject the committee found reasons for doubting whether the Council had the authority to make the use of any sewerage system compulsory upon the entire body of the citizens. The universal employment of this certain method of removing all deleterious substances from every part of the city was absolutely essential to the successful operation of any system, and without this authority it was useless to proceed farther. An application to the State Legislature to grant this additional power became necessary. The consideration therefore of the sewerage question had to be postponed until after the meeting of the Legislature in December.

In the meantime decided and determined opposition to the plan of sewerage adopted by Council was manifested on the part of an influential body of the citizens.

By reference to the Acts of the General Assembly relating to the city, it will be seen that the authority has been vested in the City Council to establish a compulsory system of sewerage after December 1st, 1885. This important subject, affecting as it does the health of the city, is therefore postponed.

---

## REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, }  
January 1st, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my annual report conveying the tables of vital statistics and meteorological observations, with such procedures of this department as have been undertaken for the benefit of the general health of the city for the year 1884.



No plague or pestilence has visited Charleston in 1884, and the general good health of the community has been most apparent.

The ratio per 1,000 among the whites for 1884 is 23.68, which places our record in favorable comparison with the cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

The ratio among the colored race is as usual very far in excess, being 44.63, or nearly double. It is the history of all cities where a number of the blacks are living; and it is to be noticed that these results have occurred since the descendants of the African race have become free, the systematic, painstaking care of the sick in families having no longer been under the control of their former masters has resulted in a mortality, at least in cities, nearly double what it was in ante-bellum days.

As it has been for a number of years, the highest city mortality occurs from consumption, there having been 270 deaths from that disease—58 white and 212 colored.

The number of births and marriages cannot be considered correct, it being impossible in Charleston, as in nearly every other city in the United States, to obtain returns which should always come, but which do not.

#### QUARANTINE.

This service has been very satisfactory; no disease of an infectious or contagious character having been brought to the station, or occurring there among the many vessels arriving from infected ports and latitudes.

Great interest and attention has been bestowed upon this most important feature of the administration of the Department of Health. The utmost care and vigilance is always exercised. Every pound of ballast from infected ports or latitudes is during the entire year necessitated to be deposited at the quarantine station, and after deposit the vessel bearing it is thoroughly disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and then with all apertures closed fumigated through the agency of sulphurous acid fumes.



These procedures are looked upon as matters of vital import, and the service under the immediate care of Dr. R. Leiby, under orders from the Board of Health, is believed to be very efficiently complete; certainly every effort, with such light as modern sanitation gives, is made to check the possibility of the introduction of disease into the country through the mercantile marine which comes to our shores.

There were 338 arrivals of vessels at the quarantine station of the port of Charleston during 1884: 62 steamships, 208 barks, 21 brigs, 2 ships, 45 schooners. Fifty-five came from suspected or infected latitudes, and they were subjected to the processes above indicated.

As was foreshadowed in the last year, the wharf facilities have been doubled as the receipts from quarantine fees warranted. As each year the receipts from the various procedures of quarantine sanitation are collected they will be expended for the better conduct of the station, and already a most substantial and permanent pier or sea mole is being constructed from the accumulation of ballast. The Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station on the coast of Georgia has been open during the summer months, but Charleston has had no occasion to make use of it.

Sapelo Station is the key to the situation, being a place of refuge to which vessels arriving with yellow fever patients, or having them occur aboard in the harbor, would be immediately sent for detention and the necessary quarantine sanitation.

#### DISINFECTION.

Every day from the 1st of May to October 1st, a solution of copperas and pyroligneous acid was regularly placed in the various drain gratings and at such points and places as it was found necessary.

Such public places where accumulations of organic matter occur, as the Upper and Lower Markets, received especial attention, and very many citizens on application received immediate supplies of disinfectants, as the necessities of the cases demanded.





The disinfection and fumigation of houses where contagious or infectious diseases occur is very systematically carried out under the painstaking care of the efficient Health Detective, Mr. F. Nipson. With the assistance of the members of the medical profession, who inform this office of the location of these diseases as they are called upon to treat them, a record is kept, and wherever it is deemed advisable or necessary every assistance is rendered to have the premises properly cleaned up and the houses and clothing disinfected and fumigated. One hundred and thirty-five premises have been fumigated the past year.

**"AN ORDINANCE REQUIRING PHYSICIANS AND OTHER PERSONS TO REPORT TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH ALL CASES OF INFECTIOUS, CONTAGIOUS OR PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.**

"SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That it shall be the duty of every physician or other person who may be called upon to attend any person with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease in the City of Charleston, to report to the Board of Health within twenty-four hours after the ascertainment of such disease, the nature of the disease, and the premises on which the same may be; *Provided, however,* that if there should be no attending physician, it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant or lessee of any premises on which a case of infectious, contagious or pestilential disease shall occur, to report the same to the Board of Health in like manner as is hereinbefore ordained.

"SEC. 2. That any physician or other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

Ratified March 25th, 1884.

Contagious diseases are defined as especially referring to cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and malignant measles. Other diseases may be added, of which notice will be given.

**GLANDERS.**

Two mules and one horse suffering with this disease were killed, and every precaution taken to avoid contagion.





CITY BURIALS.

Interments were made within the city limits during the year 1884, at the following burial grounds:

WHITE.

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| St. John's Lutheran.....           | 5   |
| First Baptist.....                 | 4   |
| St. Paul's.....                    | 5   |
| St. Mary's.....                    | 2   |
| St. John's Chapel.....             | 14  |
| Bethel.....                        | 14  |
| Unitarian.....                     | 2   |
| Second Presbyterian (Flynn's)..... | 11  |
| Circular.....                      | 3   |
| St. Philip's.....                  | 12  |
| St. Michael's.....                 | 7   |
| Trinity.....                       | 13  |
| K. K. Beth Eloheim.....            | 10  |
| Wentworth Street Lutheran.....     | 2   |
| First Presbyterian (Scotch).....   | 3   |
| Huguenot.....                      | 1   |
| St. Patrick's.....                 | 1   |
| Total.....                         | 109 |

COLORED.

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Colored Lutheran.....   | 26  |
| Ephrat.....             | 21  |
| Colored Catholic.....   | 17  |
| Colored Scotch.....     | 8   |
| Macphelia.....          | 8   |
| Brown Fellowship.....   | 5   |
| Bathsheba.....          | 25  |
| Calvary, Episcopal..... | 12  |
| Field of Rest.....      | 64  |
| Total.....              | 186 |

SUMMARY.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Total white.....                            | 109 |
| Total colored.....                          | 186 |
|   | 295 |
| Public Cemetery, Ashley River, Ward 12..... | 319 |
|   | 614 |



## SCAVENGERING.

Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five loads of garbage have been taken out of the city—six hundred and thirty-three loads more than in 1883—under the supervision of Mr. E. Milan, Superintendent of City Carts, and the result is the almost finished roadway through the salt marsh, known as the continuation of America Street.

This roadway will furnish, when completed with sand and shell over the surface, an easy access to Magnolia, and add another outlet from the city.

| No. of Loads.      | No. of Loads.       |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| January.....2,110  | August.....2,730    |
| February.....2,080 | September.....2,325 |
| March.....2,315    | October.....2,300   |
| April.....1,630    | November.....2,275  |
| May.....1,915      | December.....2,290  |
| June.....2,405     |                     |
| July.....2,990     | Total.....27,365    |

Several visits paid to Northern and Western cities induces the belief that few cities have their garbage removed at as early an hour as the City of Charleston.

The city carts being entirely employed during the early morning hours for this work, gives an opportunity for such efficient service; the later hours of the day are employed in city hauling for the Street Department, and so a large saving is effected.

## NIGHT SOIL.

Seventeen hundred and ninety-nine (1799) vaults have been cleaned, and their contents removed to the farm attached to the Old Folks' Home, to be there utilized as manure.

Year by year as public attention is given to this most pressing nuisance of cities, the conviction is being solidified that thorough water conduit furnishes the only proper relief. It was confidently hoped that the earnest efforts in this direction by the present administration of the city gov-



ernment would be crowned with success, and that no twenty-four hours would pass without every particle of such deleterious matter being swept into the sea, and the old system relegated to the shades of the past. It is unfortunately true, however, at this writing, that in spite of the great efforts made, the project seems indefinitely postponed, in a large degree due to the indifference of the community.

#### CITY DISPENSARY SERVICE.

The radical change in this most important charity commenced during the previous year, has still further proved the wisdom of the movement. It is a singular fact that with 22,591 cases treated no reasonable complaint has reached this office.

The service is characterized by marked success, and while a very small percentage may possibly take advantage of medical assistance unworthily demanded, yet as we have a large class of improvident negroes who must be cared for, it is almost impossible to avoid the lesser evil in ministering to the actual necessities of the very many.

It has been deemed advisable to change the boundaries of the four Health Districts for the City Dispensary Physicians, keeping King Street as the division line North and South, and on the East having Chapel and John Streets to divide Health Districts Nos. 1 and 3, and on the West having Doughty and Vanderhorst Streets to divide Districts Nos. 2 and 4, which division will equalize the population requiring medical service.

During the year 28,735 prescriptions have been filled by the City Dispensary Druggists, as follows:

|                            |       |                            |        |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|
| Health District No. 1..... | 6,132 | Health District No. 3..... | 10,085 |
| Health District No. 2..... | 6,342 | Health District No. 4..... | 6,176  |

#### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

For the four Health Districts there are four Sanitary Inspectors. It is their duty to supervise the early removal of





garbage and inspect fifty premises each day, giving a written report at this office every day at 12 o'clock M. of all nuisances affecting the public health, taking especial note of the condition of vaults and drains. This duty it is believed has been fairly well done by the present incumbents, Messrs. J. D. Kennedy, P. T. Keith, T. F. McGarey and C. E. Heinsohn.

The clerical work of the Department is entrusted to Mr. A. E. Gough, who has been constant and diligent, being present each day in the year in the office.

#### FINANCIAL.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| City Dispensary Physicians—salary and keep of horse.....  | \$ 4,600.00        |
| City Dispensary Druggists and supplies for Dispensary.....  | 3,000.00           |
| Salary City Registrar.....  | 1,800 00           |
| Salary Four Sanitary Inspectors.....  | 2,400.00           |
| Salary Clerk to City Registrar.....   | 720.00             |
| Salary Health Detective and keep of horse.....  | 960.00             |
| Telephones.....   | 186.00             |
| Disinfecting Department.....  | 947.97             |
| Miscellaneous—Bills of Mortality, Annual Report, Books of Record,<br>Prescription Blanks and Library Books..... | 789.27             |
| Amount expended.....  | <u>\$15,403.24</u> |
| Unexpended balance.....   | 16.76              |
| Amount appropriated.....  | <u>\$15,420.00</u> |

I append the following sanitary reports:

1. Report of Middleton Michel, M. D., Chairman Committee on Hygiene of the Board of Health, in reference to the lifting the level of Gadsdenboro' to a point above high water mark.
2. Report of F. Peyre Porcher, M. D., Chairman Committee appointed to take into consideration the sanitary necessity of guarding the good health of the community by forbidding the sale or importation of unsound and impure food.
3. Report of attendance at the Twelfth Annual Session



of the American Public Health Association, at St. Louis, 13th and 14th October, 1884.

4. Report of attendance at the Conference of Boards of Health, held at Washington, D. C., 10th, 11th and 12th December, 1884.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*City Registrar.*

---

## THE FILLING UP OF GADSDENBORO'—ITS UTILITY AS A SANITARY PROCEDURE.

Report of Middleton Michel, M. D., Chairman Committee on Hygiene of the Board of Health, as to the great work of lifting the level of Gadsdenboro' to a point above high water mark, undertaken by the Honorable the Mayor and City Council, made to City Council August 11th, 1884.

### THE REPORT.

The Board of Health having been invited by the Mayor to inspect Gadsdenboro' and the work of grading up the streets and lots with dry sand, brought into the city by rail, made a thorough examination of the locality, and the following report is presented with the hope of fixing public attention on this work, that it may be done completely, now that it has been undertaken:

#### *Gentlemen of the Board of Health:*

As a member of this Board, and as Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene and Epidemics, permit me in these initiatory remarks to call attention to the healthfulness prevailing throughout our city at this particular season of the year. The weekly mortuary reports show an exemption, at present, from all those zymotic diseases to which Southern



cities are subject during the summer months, and this significant fact, the annual repetition of which for many years has attracted general attention, has been interpreted by many as an evident result of the great cleanliness and general sanitary condition of our municipality. Yet, the outbreak of cholera in Europe, which has exercised every Board of Health throughout the States lest this eminently contagious disease should reach our shores, ought to admonish us, whose official appointments constitute us the guardians of the public health, to be specially vigilant of what remains to be fulfilled in order to secure us against every possible unsanitary condition that would make us a receptive population should this terrible scourge be introduced into our midst.

Now, of all unsanitary conditions likely to propagate the germs of this pestilence it has been generally conceded that *dampness* is the surest means of cultivating the development of that supposed factor, or active principle, or *materies morbi* of cholera dejecta to which Koch would ascribe the origin or cause of this disease. Pretermittting, however, all theoretical considerations on this subject, and observant only of the broad principle above mentioned that relates to the surroundings known to favor the growth, multiplication and vital duration of some specific organic germ, we shall reach the surest means of arresting its evolution, and of furnishing the germicidal method by which its life shall at once be made to terminate. That this cardinal principle should be *exclusion of moisture* does not surprise when we recall both the absorbent and solvent properties of water. We readily conceive its potency for evil when contaminated with the rubble-work of organic change, either solvently or absorptively, and the dissemination without restriction of ferment deposits through such a fluid medium, and yet more readily by wind-currents even after desiccation.

It certainly therefore behoves us to place all marsh lands and low lots, with their unavoidable surface defilements, in the driest possible state, as from the very nature of our subsoil those localities must rest upon a retentive structure.





not susceptible of drainage from its water level. This must obviously be accomplished in raising to the level for subsequent drainage by filling all such localities.

In a city of any size numerous depressed areas must occur, overflowed by heavy rains and polluted by animal and vegetable refuse, and no problem of sanitation engages more discussion than that which relates to the material which should be used for filling up such lots. In the heart of a city or in its vicinage, where these made-grounds may be required for building purposes within a short period, no organic matter in the form of house or street garbage or refuse should be used, since it requires a certain period of time for the earth to purify its contents by decomposition and oxidation. Miscellaneous refuse from houses and factories are not thus deposited with the approval of the authorities. It is customary, therefore, to fill up such places with building rubbish, such as old mortar, broken bricks and fragments of stone. But of all conceivable materials for these hygienic or municipal purposes nothing for an instant compares with virgin soil, the only obstacle to its universal adoption being the difficulty of obtaining pure earth in sufficient quantities when areas of any considerable extent require to be thus treated. No more perfect hygienic means could be devised than virgin soil for transforming, as though by magic, the most unhealthy region into one of absolute immunity from all telluric emanations of a malarial character; conferring upon the full extent of a city's section thus built up the foundation of a salubrious soil upon which to embellish its limitations with parks, squares and edifices in the future.

Great as have been the improvements in our city in a sanitary respect, and proud as we all are to recognize and appreciate the eagle-eyed past and present administration that has accomplished so much, we can still refer to operations now being carried on in our midst which must constitute in the future the largest and most important work of sanitary progress, one that must redound to the far-famed reputation of the present city administration.





The lots and streets in Gadsdenboro', long known as "Rottenboro'," has ever been regarded with indignant disgust by our community. This riparian quarter forms a large section of the Eastern side of our city, extending from the territory known as Ansonboro' on the West; Calhoun Street, which divides it from Mazyckboro' and its marsh lands on the North; Laurens Street dividing it from Laurens Square and the marsh lands of Henry Laurens on the South, and the Cooper River on the East; the said territory containing twenty acres of low land and twenty-four acres of marsh land. The line of high and marsh land was formed by the crest of the high land that may now be seen to follow the depression East of East Bay Street. The low land of this entire section, now being filled, consisted originally of high marsh growth for the Western portion, and of low marsh formation for the Eastern portion of it extending to the edge of the Cooper River, the whole area of which was covered from eighteen inches to two feet and a half by every tide. Now this entire territory was filled up originally with pine logs, rice chaff and sawdust, with street-sweepings and offal, above the usual tides, which was all the foundation furnished for houses built upon it; hence the name "Rottenboro'." Decomposition soon commenced, and the rapid settlement of the filling soon sank it down to *two* feet or more below the level to which it had been raised. Beneath every habitation a pool of water, many still to be seen, soon formed; consequently every tide or ordinary heavy rains covered the streets, if such we may term these byways, submerging this entire area. These miry pools, on seas of water one to two feet deep, it must be remembered, were mixed with the percolations from cess-pools and surfacial defilements from every source, which, in conjunction with the decomposing substratum of this extensive precinct, inquinated the atmosphere far and wide, and in its pristine influences upon the health of Charleston confirmed, in the strongest language, the ancient surname assigned this territory of "Rottenboro'."

Such was the condition but a few weeks since of this



dangerous and unhealthy region in our midst, when under the repeated and urgent appeal of our Board of Health the herculean feat of filling and raising the level of this entire section above the influences of tide and storm, was commenced by order of the City Council, which work when finished shall have raised this district of our city from *one and a half* to perhaps more than *two* feet above spring-tide level.

This colossal work, that has within one month progressed with almost magical celerity, could only be accomplished by first obtaining in sufficient quantity an excellent solid material of sand and virgin soil, sought for at nine miles from the city, procured by excavation at proper depths by steam and hand power, conveyed by freight cars upon the Northeastern Railroad and conducted to every portion of Gadsdenboro' by temporary tracks constructed for this special purpose, running from the Northeastern Railroad yards through the South Carolina Railway Accommodation Wharf property, thence into Washington Street near Charlotte, down Washington, across Calhoun and thence through private property into Marsh Street.

Within the limited period of four weeks ten thousand cubic yards of earth of this pure quality, from a selected locality beyond the reach of mephitic or toxic emanations, far beyond the city, has been brought, deposited, levelled and worked in with electrical rapidity; each cubic yard of which sand weighs two thousand and twenty pounds, or something less than one ton. This indomitable labor is reclaiming the overflowed district of Gadsdenboro'.

The required elevation to which this section of territory is raised makes it incumbent upon every lot-owner to fill up his lot to the height to be indicated by the City Engineer, which can be done inexpensively, since an unlimited quantity of this earth is furnished at the small cost of fifteen cents per cartload. This will establish such elevation for the middle portions of the blocks as will create four water sheds from their centres to the abutting streets, which in their turn will be elevated, so that surface water will readily



pass off into the inlets which communicate with the diagonal drains. If the lot-owners will fairly meet the city and the Board of Health in this great work and aid in carrying out the plan, no sooner contemplated than already in process of realization by our energetic city administration and its counsellors, the sanitary influences of this extraordinary work (should disease be imported in the form of germs at any time) will, even in the far future, indefectibly commemorate this enterprise as the monumental work of our present city government.

It may, however, be asked by those who would relegate all questions of hygiene to "common sense," or to the so-called "practical view" of the "practical man:" In what way does this simple filling up, concealment, wrapping up, or burial of so much noxious putrilage meliorate the present condition of pollution which you have described? To which it must be replied, briefly: First, by the antiseptic properties of pure earth; next, by the depth of soil, with its ground-air, removing slowly continued decompositions; again, by relieving the over-taxed powers of the stratum of this filth-sodden soil; and, finally, by deflected channels for further ground exhalations, either solids, fluids or gaseous, through the agency of perfect drainage.

MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.,

*Chairman Committee Hygiene and Epidemics.*

Alderman Pregnall offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the able and comprehensive report of Dr. Middleton Michel, Chairman Committee on Hygiene of the Board of Health, on the condition of Gadsdenboro' as at present being filled, be accepted with the thanks of City Council.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Health be requested to appoint a board of inspection to whom all these matters be referred, who together with the City Engineer will indicate the levels and quantity of earth required to fulfil the sanitary necessities of the low lots of Gadsdenboro' and its vicinage, and make report of same to this body at their next meeting.





SALE OR IMPORTATION OF UNSOUND AND  
IMPROPER FOOD.

Report of F. Peyre Porcher, M. D., Chairman Committee appointed to take into consideration the sanitary necessity of guarding the good health of the community, by forbidding the sale or importation of unsound and improper food, made to City Council September 8th, 1884:

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 8, 1884.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held September 2d, a Committee was appointed to call the attention of your honorable body “to the urgent necessity of putting a stop to the sale of unsound and improper food in the City of Charleston, and request them to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a proper officer for supervision, who may be authorized to destroy such articles offered for sale which may be deemed unfit or unsound.”

It will be obvious to every one that the present time—when cholera prevails in Europe, and may at any time appear in our midst—is peculiarly fitted for the inauguration of any measures calculated to secure greater stringency in the daily examination of the quality of the food supply of this city. No arguments are needed to enforce this. The cupidity of traders is more sorely tempted in no other branch of industry than in that which daily supplies the various articles of food, meats, vegetables and fruits to the people. These persons are not all philanthropists, and they are prone to dispose at every hazard of rapidly perishing commodities from which the small margin of profit is fast disappearing, specially during that season of the year when injury from their consumption is most likely to ensue.

The consumers also, notably those with little ability to purchase even the necessary supplies of food for themselves and their families, are often compelled by sheer necessity to buy at the lowest figures what is really unfitted for human sustenance, but which they venture to consume because it



is the cheapest. These common violations of prudence, whether by vendor or consumer, can only be prevented by the actual destruction of all such articles, be they fish, flesh, fowl, fruit or vegetable.

To do this requires the judicious, faithful, honest supervision of a capable person, clothed with authority to examine, condemn and destroy whatever is injurious to the health of the citizen.

It will be remembered that the use of improper and unsound food is, next to the want of sanitary cleanliness and dryness of a city, the most important factor in the production of disease, or in lowering the vitality of the people. It is to the unchecked use of such articles that so much illness and so many deaths occur among infants and children, whilst they contribute a large quota to the suffering and ill-health and increase the death rate among adults.

We might easily present you with reasons of a scientific character to show the extremely poisonous nature of certain articles of food in a partially decayed state. Instances of death, supposed to be caused by poisoning with a criminal intent, could be shown to have resulted simply from the imprudent use of unsound food; and others in this city have barely escaped with life after using such. This is owing to the development of certain poisonous principles (ptomaines) which are the resultants of atmospheric influences.

Doubtless the Commissioners of the Markets, who are ready to afford the Board of Health every facility in the supervision of the supplies which are under their jurisdiction, perform faithfully and efficiently their duty; but a large amount of food is sold in wholesale and retail establishments, in green groceries and in hucksters' stalls, or is hawked about the city, and such a body of gentlemen, however faithful, cannot grapple with a task which is clearly beyond their powers.

It is the opinion of the Board of Health that your honorable body should consider the propriety of securing the services of an able and faithful expert—if such a man can be found anywhere—whose sole duty it shall be to organize



an efficient supervision of the whole food supply of this city, and with authority to act. A person clothed with an authority, which will be continually questioned and objected to, should be possessed of qualifications of the very highest order.

All which we respectfully commend to your favorable consideration.

F. PEYRE PORCHER,  
*Chairman.*

---

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, }  
November 20, 1884. }

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health,  
Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of my attendance at the twelfth annual session of the American Public Health Association, and incidentally of the action of the Conference of State Boards of Health held in St. Louis October 13 and 14.

On Monday, the 13th of October, the Association of State Boards of Health was called to order by Mr. Erastus Brooks, Chairman. While not a member of this body, nor a delegate, it was my pleasure to listen to what was said in their deliberations and to take heed of the probabilities of preventive sanitation, which might be enacted by the representatives of the State Boards of Health of the United States.

Dr. Rauch, Secretary State Board of Health of Illinois, discussed the efficacy of quarantine and the rights of a State to preserve its own territory from contagion. He expressed the opinion, from a very wide range of experience, that cholera was conveyed only by infected persons. Cholera was eminently a quarantinable disease and could be excluded from the United States. It was the steerage of the emigrant





vessel that had to be feared, and it was for this contingency that national legislation should be provided next winter. He contended that Congress should be urged to reorganize and rehabilitate the National Board of Health or provide an efficient substitute clothed with increased power and supplied with ample means to maintain an efficient system of modern sanitary quarantine for the exterior, to maintain an interior sanitary inspection service for the great highways of travel by rail and river, and to give judicious co-operation and substantial assistance to States and municipalities in preventing the introduction of epidemic diseases into one State from another, and their spread within the States themselves; the President should upon the recommendation of the National Board of Health be clothed with power to stop all immigration from infected districts, and there should be international co-operation between Canada and the United States. He recommended that when this Conference adjourn it adjourn to meet in Washington in December next for the purpose of conferring with the President and Cabinet Officers and the Committees of the Senate and House as to the legislation which should be asked for at the next session of Congress, and that not only should representatives from State Boards be invited, but all quarantine officers and health authorities of all large cities, as well as those of the Dominion of Canada, and that they should come prepared to give all necessary information as to their respective ports.

Dr. Smart, Surgeon U. S. A., a member of the National Board of Health, said that science and experience had demonstrated that cholera was caused by a specific germ, that the germ must reach the bowels in a living state, that the germ maintained its vitality and toxic properties under many conditions, the most important being in the discharges from the bowels of the sick, in the soiled clothing of the sick, and in the beds they occupied, in the privies and cess-pools which receive the discharges, and in the soil and subsoil waters which became secondarily contaminated, and that the germ might be destroyed with no other interrup-





tion to travel and traffic than was needful to determine the likelihood of its presence and to apply the necessary measures for disinfection. The National Board of Health had organized a system of preventive measures, they had prepared instructions for the guidance of American representatives in foreign parts with regard to informing the Home Government of out-breaks of cholera; and had organized an elaborate series of quarantine precautions and preventive measures to be adopted in cases of ships arriving with infected persons on board, and had arranged for the disinfection of railway cars running from an infected city.

Mr. Brooks, the Chairman, said that, so far as it was morally and physically possible, every step was being taken for the great City of New York by the quarantine authorities.

There was the greatest interest manifested in the discussions in reference to the vital importance and great interests at stake as to the expected advent of cholera during the next year. Many and various were the views expressed. I herewith submit the result of the deliberations of the Conference, which was a report read by Dr. H. B. Baker, of Michigan, from a select committee appointed. It is a most able document, and, in the light of the importance of the matter, and the necessity of every effort being made to induce Congress to take action in the premises, should receive wide circulation.

#### ORIGIN AND DISSEMINATION.

There are three essential factors to the prevalence of cholera in this country as an epidemic: (1) The importation of the disease by means of ships more or less directly from its only place of origin in India; (2) local unsanitary conditions favorable to the reception and development of the disease; (3) persons sick with the disease in some of its stages, or things infected by such sick persons, to carry it from place to place. These three facts naturally suggest the methods of combating the disease, for which there is



needed practical work, inter-National, National and inter-State, State and local. So far as relates to State and Local Boards of Health, their organization and activities are greater than ever before; but it must be admitted that after cholera has been introduced into a country, inland quarantines are not easily and successfully maintained, although efforts in this direction are then advisable. In view of the threatened introduction of cholera into this country during the coming year, and the consequent immense waste of life and property values through derangements of commerce, trade and productive industries, it is the sense of this Conference that the General Government should maintain such a National Health Service as shall, by rigid inspection at the port of embarkation, question the freedom from disease and infection of all persons and things from infected districts; and shall secure the surveillance of such persons and things while on shipboard, and, when necessary, detention at quarantine stations on this side for treatment and disinfection.

#### OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

In view of the present threatening aspect of Asiatic cholera, and the constant danger from other communicable diseases occurring at foreign ports having commercial relations with the United States, we urge upon Congress to provide for the appointment and maintenance at all such foreign ports where cholera, yellow fever, plague, small-pox, or scarlet fever exist or are liable to exist, of medical officers of health, the same being either accredited consuls or attached to the consulates. The duties of these officers shall be: To give notice, by telegraph when practicable, of the existence or appearance of any of the above named diseases to some constituted authority in this country; to give notice of the departure of any vessel known or suspected to be infected for any port in the United States; and, whenever requested by the master of any vessel about to load or leave for this country, to inspect thoroughly such vessel in all her parts, and also her cargo, her crew and passengers:



to use such cleansing and disinfection as he may deem necessary, and to satisfy himself that all persons about to sail are free from dangerous communicable diseases, are not recently from infected places, and are properly protected from small-pox, giving to her commander a certificate of the inspection and of all precautionary measures taken. And it shall be the duty of the central authority in this country to transmit promptly intelligence of the existence of the above mentioned diseases at foreign ports and places, and of the departure of dangerous vessels for the United States and Canada, to all State and local health authorities in the country which may be interested in the same.

We further recommend, in case of those foreign ports which have no consular agents in this country, or no telegraphic communication with this country, and which are liable to transmit pestilence through commercial intercourse, that one or more medical officers be chosen to visit such ports as often as may be deemed necessary by the central health authority in this country, so as to give trustworthy information of the health and sanitary condition of those places.

#### CANADIAN HEALTH ALLIANCE.

Inasmuch as the Dominion of Canada is equally interested with the United States in protecting itself and the United States from the importation of dangerous diseases, we suggest that Congress take such measures as will bring about concerted action with the Dominion and the British Government by which the consuls of this country, or of England, at foreign ports, shall examine and take such action as they may deem effective, and notify the authorities of such government as has authority over any port to which any ship may sail in the United States or Canada, in order that such government may be in a position to take effective measures against the importation of these diseases. We are gratified that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario have taken active steps toward protecting the people of Canada and indirectly those of the United





States, by the adoption of extensive quarantine regulations. We feel, however, that with respect to those regulations regarding the landing of passengers from the mail steamers along the St. Lawrence, &c., further special regulations for the thorough disinfection of the baggage and effects of all passengers, cabin or steerage, as come from infected ports and places, should be carried out in a manner similar to that recommended by the National Board of Health. Believing that the importation of cholera into this country has actually attended the presence of immigrants from infected countries, we therefore recommend that all such immigrants be prevented from landing at our ports until such time as the danger of the introduction of cholera by them shall have passed.

The inspection and quarantine service inaugurated by the National Board of Health, and set forth in the paper by Dr. Smart before this Conference, but which system is now inoperative for want of an appropriation by Congress, meets with our cordial approval. To enable these protective measures to be carried out, we recommend that Congress be urged in the strongest terms to legislate on this subject at an early date in its coming session, and to appropriate such funds as may be needful. The expenses incident to the work which has to be performed at foreign ports, and the establishment of refuge stations at points on our coast for the detention and treatment of infected vessels arriving from foreign ports, should undoubtedly be borne by the National Government, and not by individual States or municipalities, for the benefits accruing therefrom are general and not restricted to localities, although some ports and cities on the coast may have a more immediate interest in the matter than others in the interior. It is probable, however, that this national protective work may not be sufficient.

#### LOCAL SAFEGUARDS.

It will undoubtedly delay and lessen the chances of invasion, but it may not prevent invasion; the poison of the



disease is subtle, and may effect an entrance into the country at some unguarded point. The funds necessary to the stamping out of the disease in a particular locality, and to the prevention of its spread to other localities might in some instances be borne by the municipality or State affected; but should the disease occur in a locality which has failed or is unable to make provision for the occurrence, its spread to other cities and States would be imminent. The want of means at the infected point would be disastrous to many others. Congress has recognized the necessity for aid to State and Local Boards of Health under similar conditions in the case of yellow fever. In 1879 the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated and placed at the disposal of the National Board of Health; and the records show that of this sum \$160,000 was employed in combating the epidemic of that year. We therefore recommend that the influence of this Conference be used with the view of having appropriated by the national legislature the sum of \$500,000, to be used, or as much thereof as may be needful, in case of a cholera invasion, in stamping out the disease from the infected localities, and in preventing its spread from State to State.

The removal of local unsanitary conditions favorable to the development of cholera is the especial work of State and Local Boards of Health. Much has been done already in some States, but much remains which should receive immediate attention. Where it can be done, State Sanitary Inspectors should be appointed to visit all towns and cities specially liable to the disease, to counsel with the local authorities as to the best methods of prevention. This work should be vigorously prosecuted before the disease reaches our shores.

#### ADVICE TO CITIZENS.

The cause of cholera is contained in the discharges from persons affected by the disease, or in things infected by such discharges. Should the disease reach our shores, the first case, and after this the first case which reaches any given



community, should be strictly isolated ; all infective material from these and from any subsequent cases should be destroyed in such manner as to stamp out the disease. Intelligent sanitary precautions beforehand and scientific disinfection and treatment in the presence of the disease should take the place of the necessary cruelties of a panic. In case any city or town is infected, the same principles of isolation should in general be applied to the city as to the infected individual. Intercourse with other cities and places should be under sanitary supervision, substantially as set forth in the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health, respecting the inspection of travellers, disinfection of effects, vehicles, &c.

Health officers and inspectors appointed by State or Provincial Boards of Health should in addition to other sanitary work, see that the localities have set apart, erected, or planned to be set apart or erected, structures which shall possess the sanitary requirements of an isolation hospital. But as regards all necessary work by Local Boards of Health, most State and Provincial Boards of Health have printed and issued documents which give ample instructions.

Your Committee recommend that when this Conference adjourns it be to meet in Washington, D. C., the second Tuesday in December next, and that the Secretary of this Conference be directed to invite the attendance at that time of the quarantine officers and the health officers of the principal cities in the United States and Canada, and that all delegates to that meeting be prepared to report the sanitary status of their State or locality, and what steps have been taken to improve the same and to prevent the introduction of disease.

This report was adopted by the American Public Health Association and ordered sent to the President of the United States, each member of the Cabinet and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

It was considered by far the most important work presented during the meeting.





The twelfth annual session of the American Public Health Association at St. Louis brought together several hundred gentlemen deeply interested in the primary consideration of organized society, "Good Health."

The Goddess "Hygeia" that in days long since passed away, had beautiful temples erected in her honor, for ensuing ages dishonored and unremembered, is now again as the science hygiene receiving the homage and consideration which its importance to human life demands. Her votaries who were not a great while since but few, are now the countless many who are realizing that, with the struggle for distinction and eminence and wealth there must be, to enjoy the same, the struggle for the sound mind and the sound body.

To-day in the wide land of America there are thousands of school-houses in which the elementary principles of hygiene are taught, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the great colleges of the country will require as surely a course of study on hygiene as they do upon the great authors of the classic tongues. With a proper appreciation of the principles of how to live, and a proper enforcement of these principles in daily life, there will be with the phenomenal progress of the United States a phenomenally happy people.

Dr. Chancellor, of Maryland, read the first paper of the session, subject: "The Squalid Dwellings of the Poor." He said that if proper investigation and report were made upon the dwellings of the poor in our cities it would reveal fearful degradation and vice; public inquiry would reveal places where decency is a physical impossibility, and where men, women and children are schooled in vice. Every Saturday and Sunday the inhabitants of these rookeries give themselves up to debauchery of all kinds. Never before was the misery of the poor man more pressing; it is here that fever diseases are to be found, people living and dying amid terrible squalor; they are a disgrace to civilization.

These unfit habitations should be indicted as public nuisances and declared as such, and the authorities should





be empowered to compel the owners to put them in proper condition or require them to be closed or demolished.

Major Samuel Robinson, inspector of plumbing of the District of Columbia, gave some practical suggestions in a paper on "The Hygiene of the Habitations of the Poor." He alluded to the success attendant upon the erection of the Peabody Buildings in London, where, as a result of the regard to sanitary conditions which had been observed in the erection of these buildings, the mortality amongst the occupants of them was lower than the rate of mortality in London generally, and lower than among the residents in the houses in the better parts of that great city. There had not been a single case of typhus fever in these houses. Municipalities should have the power to forbid the erection of a dwelling-house on a damp site until it had been thoroughly drained and a course of cement laid to prevent the rise of foul air. All water closets should have efficient flushing tanks and efficient flushing traps. Ventilation and light are essential.

In a discussion on the above paper Mr. Brooks, of New York, said that in the State of New York the Legislature adopted a bill three or four years ago, compelling plumbers to hold licenses. It was strenuously opposed at first by the plumbers, but already the plumbers were in favor of it, as it kept incompetent men out of the business, and Mr. Brooks urged that it was as important for plumbers to hold licenses as to their competency as it was that doctors should hold diplomas, and more men were killed by bad plumbing than by bad doctors, and as many saved by good plumbing as by good doctors.

Dr. Rohe, of Baltimore, read a paper on "The Hygiene of Occupations," which was listened to with great interest. Prof. Rohe based his assumptions on the following table, which shows the occupations by classes, and average age at death of 144,954 decedents in Massachusetts from May 1, 1843, to December 31, 1874, a period of thirty-one years and eight months:



| OCCUPATIONS.                           | Number of persons. | Ave. age at death. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| All classes and occupations.....       | 144,954            | 50.90              |
| Cultivators of the soil.....           | 31,832             | 65.29              |
| Active mechanics in shops.....         | 16,576             | 47.57              |
| Inactive mechanics in shops.....       | 17,233             | 43.87              |
| Laborers—no special trades.....        | 28,058             | 47.41              |
| Factors, laboring abroad.....          | 7,035              | 36.29              |
| Employed on the ocean.....             | 8,844              | 46.44              |
| Merchants, financiers, agents, &c..... | 15,965             | 48.95              |
| Professional men .....                 | 5,175              | 50.81              |
| Females.....                           | 3,343              | 39.13              |

Cultivators of the soil and brain-workers had good expectations of long life. Men engaged in the manufacture of chlorinated lime suffered from chlorine poisoning. Persons engaged in vulcanizing rubber were troubled with pneumonia, and had a predisposition to consumption. Brass workers to a disease called brass-founder's ague. Rag and wool sorters to a peculiar disease also, which was probably anthrax. Workmen in grain elevators suffered from catarrh, and brush makers from consumption. Firemen on steamers suffered from pulmonary and heart diseases.

Protective spectacles for working men were spoken of by Dr. Alt, who recommended mica spectacles to prevent men who were liable from having chips fly off their material and lodge in their eyes.

In the matter of heating and ventilation, Dr. Cutman recommended the hot air method as the one of the greatest utility.

Addresses of welcome were delivered in Liederkrantz Hall during the evening by Mayor Ewing, of St. Louis, and Governor Crittenden, of Missouri. Governor Crittenden said that if he understood the purpose of the Association aright, philanthropy never gave to the world nobler illustration of disinterested kindness and benevolence than the objects of the Association exemplified. It was far better to prevent than to cure disease, as it was better to save a limb where possible than to amputate it. It was time that the attention of the best and most intelligent men of the land was devoted to the over-crowded and illy-ventilated rooms



of the hundreds of thousands of the school children of the land. The Governor brought cheers of applause as he spoke of the heroic conduct of King Humbert, of Italy, who had buried the dead in the plague-stricken Naples and comforted the dying and exhorted the fugitives to return to their homes and people and give battle to the scourge.

Dr. A. L. Gihon, President of the Association, delivered an eloquent address, choosing as his theme "The Sanitary Responsibility of the Citizen." He said that the child being father to the man, it was natural that there should be many of childhood's traits manifested by its whiskered offspring. As the ordinary juvenile regarded his teacher as the arch enemy of his independence, comfort and pleasure, his adult descendant likewise instantly rebelled when he was told what he must not do. The Association counseled temperance in all things. It showed how crime was begotten by sin, sin by disease, disease by filth and filth by ignorance; but it did not seek to dispel ignorance, remove filth, overcome sin and punish crime by manacling the thinking man with irons and binding him with thongs that cut into the flesh and deprived him of freedom to act. The first step toward the improvement of the public health was the physical purification of the individual. In conclusion, he said: "Nature is wasteful, germs of all living things are born in needless profusion and finished unnumbered with the forest leaves, and the myriad swarms of the microscopic world. Only the fittest ultimately survive, and it should be our aim not merely to add a span to each poor puny life, but to make the strong stronger till the evolution of the race into the highest order of which humanity is capable shall have been accomplished.

"Every human being cannot be made to live three score years and ten; some are doomed from birth to prematurely die, and we cannot save them, but we can and ought to save those that have a right to live who are now slaughtered in hecatombs by preventable diseases."

On the food we eat, the liquids we drink, and the adulterations we submit to, the Hon. Erastus Brooks said:





"There are before me authorities showing the extensive and carefully planned adulterations in butter, alum, borax, lead, chromate yellow, potato flour, salt, sodium, silicate, or soluble glass, soapstone, &c. French, English and German authorities name all these uses and abuses. Lard or cheap fats are common adulterations in England as in the United States, where loads of sacks filled with peas and beans are sold for coffee, and the sweepings of factories are used to adulterate ginger.

"Two-thirds are impure to one of the pure articles retained. Old boots and shoes literally pass through the heat of the hottest ovens to be mixed with pepper, and old tannin removed as a nuisance is ground into cinnamon. This class of domestic manufactures simply forbids all additional comment upon what at times is thus made and sold."

On Wednesday morning Dr. Felix Formento, of New Orleans, read a very interesting paper on "School Hygiene." He said that there were 9,800,000 children attending school in America. Within twenty years philanthropists had made many efforts in the way of improving school hygiene. The amount appropriated in England for public instruction is \$30,000,000, in France 135,000,000 francs. In our own land the matter of appropriation is left to States, and national aid is not encouraged. In New York \$4,500,000 is annually spent, and a compulsory educational law requires fourteen weeks school attendance at least. It is just as necessary to teach your child the way to health as it is to teach the way to fortune. The latter often depends on the former. Physical development should precede mental. Vicious attitudes, crowded and badly ventilated rooms, poorly printed books, the system of over-study so much practiced at present, produce baneful effects, all of which might be avoided.

The school-house should be as small as possible, and the play-ground as large as possible. The air should be renewed constantly. Curvature of the spine and myopia are caused by wrong positions. Benches should be wide, should be washed, and should have a back, lid of the desk should



be movable and be inclined. All objects should be held twelve inches from the face. Myopia is caused by badly printed books, faulty attitudes, long hours of study without intermission and poor light. Children should be taught elementary notions of hygiene. Few schools, however, possess chairs of hygiene, and in only eleven States are courses in hygiene given in schools or colleges, and yet hygiene is the most important of all sciences. Special sanitary inspection of all schools should be made at least once a month, as schools may be the cause of much disease. The matter of school-houses is of great importance. In Belgium the best system prevails where the number of hours of attendance is regulated by the age of the child. The following table is similar to that used in Belgium, and has recently been adopted in London:

| BRANCHES OF STUDY.            | 7 and 8 Years<br>Boys and Girls.<br>Hours. |    | 9 and 10 Years<br>Boys and Girls.<br>Hours. |    | 11 and 12 Years<br>Boys and Girls.<br>Hours. |    |
|-------------------------------|--|----|---|----|--|----|
|                               |  |    |   |    |  |    |
| Mother Tongue.....            | 5  | 5  | 9   | 8  | 10   | 9  |
| Writing.....                  | 3  | 3  | 3   | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| History and Geography.....    | 1  | 1  | 2   | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| Hygiene and Philosophy.....   | 1  | 1  | 2   | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| Natural Science.....          | 1  | .. | 1   | 1  | 2  | 2  |
| Arithmetic.....               | 3  | 2  | 3   | 2  | 3  | 2  |
| Foreign Language.....         | 3  | 3  | 3   | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| Drawing.....                  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Singing.....                  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Needlework.....               | ..   | 2  | ..  | 2  | ..   | 2  |
| Gymnastics Recreation.....    | 5  | 5  | 5   | 5  | 5  | 5  |
|                               | —  | —  | —   | —  | —  | —  |
| Total hours per week, 5 days. | 24   | 24 | 30  | 30 | 32   | 32 |

Dr. Vaughan, of Michigan, read a paper on the study of poisonous cheese, indicating that severe illness follows the eating of some cheese, especially in North Germany and America, but in France no such cases were found. In Michigan in the last six months over three hundred cases of cheese poisoning have been reported. The symptoms produced are dryness of throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache and double vision; same symptoms as gastro intestinal poisoning. Six deaths occurred in three hundred and forty-three cases in Holland in 1874.



The following conclusions have been reached: 1st. The toxic material in poisonous cheese is a chemical compound soluble in alcohol. 2d. The production of this poisonous material is due to the rapid growth of the bacillus. 3d. The difference between poisonous and non-poisonous new cheese is one of degree rather than of nature. As a preventive against cheese poisoning he recommended that every grocer on cutting into a new cheese, should apply blue litmus paper to the cheese if it were moist, and if the cheese were dry, moisten it and then apply the litmus paper. If the paper were instantly colored red the coloring showed the presence of the acid and that the eating of the cheese was attended with danger.

On the "Milk Supply of large Cities, the Extent of Adulteration, and its Consequences and Method of Prevention," a very good paper was read by Dr. I. Chester Morris, of Philadelphia. The failure of the wheat crop would be much less serious than the failure of the milk crop of the United States. Cornmeal, oats, rice or potatoes could take the place of wheat, but what could replace milk?

The annual supply of New York is 180,000,000 quarts, costing \$8,100,000. Boston, 48,180,000 quarts, costing \$2,168,000. Philadelphia, 55,550,000 quarts, costing \$2,499,750. Baltimore, 29,930,900 quarts, costing \$1,346,850, and Cincinnati, 34,167,000, costing \$1,537,515. This is the wholesale cost at 4½ cents; the average retail price is 7½ cents, so that the five cities named pay annually over \$20,000,000 for their milk supply.

The amount of milk fluid used in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City in 1882, was about 500,000 quarts daily; it was made up of 300,000 quarts of pure milk, 80,000 quarts of skim milk and 120,000 quarts of water.

This adulteration by water and skimmed milk so reduced the nutriment as to produce a great mortality in children. By persistent efforts the adulteration was reduced to 100,000 quarts daily. That reduction alone reduced the death rate in the City of New York of children under five years of age 3,673 less in 1883 than in 1882.





Every effort should be made to have a milk inspection in every town. Thorough inspection was expensive and tedious, but of the greatest importance.

He proposed shipment directly of the milk from the farm to the consumer in sealed glass jugs. The advantages were that the glass jugs must be necessarily clean and the milk free from contamination in transitu. In this way pure milk could be obtained and the rate of infant mortality reduced.

A paper prepared by Surgeon Walker Wyman was read on the hardships of the Chesapeake oystermen. 100,000 people depend in Maryland on the oyster trade, and 300,000 people obtain their living in some way from the oyster business. 20,000,000 bushels of oysters are obtained annually, and the oyster bed area is 640,000 acres or 1,000 square miles. Oysters are obtained by tonging and dredging, the latter being most extensively used, and the dredgers suffer fearful hardships. The crews are often "shanghaied" or kidnapped, as the service is unpopular, and it is said that in Washington there are press gangs. The captains are generally brutal, and the men work on open deck in cold weather. They work all day with wet clothing, often frozen to their bodies, and they suffer from frost-bite and pneumonia. The crank-handle of the dredging machine is a murderous engine, murdering dozens every winter, and the State of Maryland should find means to provide suitable legislation in the premises.

A strong paper on "Cremation as a Safe-guard against Epidemics," by the Rev. John D. Benglass, Chaplain United States Navy, was read. How shall we dispose of the epidemic? Various means have been suggested, but the epidemics still come—no cordon of soldiers, no quarantine can save us from epidemics which come by usual and unusual channels. It comes on the wings of the winds and walketh in darkness. Whether microbes are the cause of the diseases of the zymotic type or not, they are always present, and certain microbi always produce certain diseases. Disinfectants, freezing, drowning, burying and desiccating do not





destroy any but the feeble microbes. Moisture and warmth seem to be necessary to their sustenance, and our system of burial furnish immense magazines of these microbia to the earth. These exist for hundreds of years, and in Medina an epidemic was caused by digging up the bodies of those who died of the epidemic three hundred years ago. There is one thing, no disease germ can pass through the crematory fires and live to propagate its kind. Cremation is the only true germicide; 33 per cent. of our deaths are caused by zymotic diseases which can be obviated only by cremation. Potter's Fields are a disgrace to civilization and a pest to the community. Crematories should be established in connection with all public institutions.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Formento read instances where contagious diseases had been communicated from grave-yards. The only way to prevent a dead body from becoming dangerous is to do in an hour what nature does in many years.

Dr. Charles Smart, U. S. A., read a paper on "Water Analysis, Present and Future." Organic matter collected by water is a mixture of many substances, animal, vegetable and mineral, carbon and nitrogen compounds predominating. It is not the dead organic matter which makes our water dangerous, but the living organisms. They are connected with vegetable decomposition and sewerage. The living organisms should become the object of persevering study, and the presence of bacteria should be carefully tested for. The microscope offers the best solution of the question of a good water supply.

Dr. Baker, of Michigan, showed that deaths from typhoid fever were dependent in many cases upon the low state of the water in wells, and occur in very warm and in very cold weather. How does typhoid fever depend upon low water in wells? A study of the relation of closets and wells will reveal the cause, for whenever the level of the water in the well is below that of the fluid in the closet there is a tendency of the latter to flow down into the well or into the waters near the well. The dilution of the poisons when



the water in wells is high explains the decrease of typhoid fever during those periods. Bacteria cannot exist in fresh well-water, and the serous evacuations in cases of severe diarrhœa are probably the direct cause of typhoid fever, and in Michigan the fever increases every autumn immediately after periods when diarrhœa prevails extensively. How can typhoid fever be prevented? The answer is in four words: *Stop drinking contaminated water.*

On Thursday evening Dr. George M. Steinberg gave a most interesting lecture on "Disease Germs," to a large and attentive audience. He began by expressing his profound belief in the disease germs, but was not prepared to go to the length of accepting all that had been said and claimed regarding them by observers in different parts of the world. He dwelt on the morphology of the pathogenic flora, instancing their great variety of form and their modes of multiplication by fission, budding, &c. He spoke of gutter mud inoculated into rabbits, with death occurring in a few hours, and gave an account of his labors on the Yellow Fever Commission sent to Havana by the National Board of Health, and his inability to find a yellow fever germ. He concluded his lecture by projecting upon a screen a number of microphotographs taken from life of various microbi, highly magnified, with a splendid specimen of the bacillus tuberculosis.

Dr. Bremer read an interesting paper on "The Bearing of the Discovery of the Tubercle Bacillus on the Public Health." Some people, he said, denied that Koch's discovery marked a progress in practical medicine because it had added nothing to the curation of consumption. The latter was true. Consumption was to-day treated as before the annunciation of the tubercle bacillus. But the point gained was of incalculable importance. The etiology of the disease being known, they could, in a measure, protect themselves from tuberculous infection. Consumption was a zymotic disease which was both contagious and infectious. It might be transmitted directly from person to person, or indirectly by means of the atmosphere or food. The chief infectious



material was dried tuberculous sputa. Care ought, therefore, to be taken to prevent the expectorations of consumptives from becoming dry and pulverized. It was certainly dangerous to sleep in a bed with a consumptive, and people ought to be made aware of the existence of the disease. It did not benefit a patient or a patient's family to conceal the truth, especially since the dissecting table had revealed the fact that many patients had recovered from phthisis. A well-founded hope of ultimate recovery might therefore be held out. Carpets in the room of a consumptive were surely dangerous. He said there were many depressing factors of our civilization intimately connected with and interwoven with our social, commercial and industrial life, which all tended to pave the way for the invasion of the disease germ. To remove these factors would be to radically change our modern civilization. But much, very much could be done to check and limit the disease.

A paper on the importance of complete and thorough isolation in scarlet fever cases was read by Dr. Vinnedge, of Indiana. He showed how readily scarlet fever was transmitted from a convalescent patient to a healthy person, and urged that a child suffering from the disease should not be allowed to mingle with or even meet other children until the peeling process which followed scarlet fever was over. The peeling disappeared last on the hands and soles of the feet. As long as there was any peeling visible a child should be isolated. Generally isolation was necessary for seven or eight weeks, and occasionally as long as thirteen weeks.

There were a number of other papers of interest read at the Twelfth Annual Session of the American Public Health Association which will be published in the yearly book issued. The hospitality of the committee in charge of the reception of members was marked by great kindness and consideration, and every effort was made to brighten and render pleasant the few leisure hours at the disposal of the Association. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., December, 1885.





The Association is enabled to offer the following prizes through the liberality of Mr. Henry Lomb:

1. Healthy homes and food for the working classes, \$500.
2. On the sanitary conditions and necessities of school-houses and school life, \$500.
3. On disinfectants and individual prophylaxis against infectious diseases, \$500.
4. An appliance and means for saving life and for protection against injurious influence of some work and occupations on health, \$500.

The lesson inculcated by the proceedings and action of the St. Louis meeting show that the sufferings of the feeble and helpless, the child in the school-house, and the victim of poverty in the tenement house, are receiving the earnest attention of able, intelligent, skilful and good men; that from year to year, as the lessons taught become circulated and reach the benevolent of the land, the close and badly-ventilated and mawkish, vitiated air of the apartments of hundreds of thousands—even millions—of human beings will give place to such buildings, that life may be freed from the sorrow and pain which disease, entirely unnecessary and preventible, begets; the further lesson shown is that all through this Union earnest men are at work to prevent the introduction of that awful plague which has so harshly scourged Southern Europe during the past year, and that should their endeavor be powerless, then to rob the pestilence at its advent of the thousands of victims which improper sanitation furnishes, and to so set their houses in order by the God-given mandate of cleanliness, that comparatively few will have cause to mourn the cholera season of 1885.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*City Registrar and Secretary Board of Health.*



## CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, }  
December 17, 1884. }

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of my attendance upon the Conference of Boards of Health, State and Municipal, which was held December 10, 11 and 12, in Washington, D. C.:

The meeting brought together representatives from twenty-five States and forty cities of the Union. Great harmony prevailed, as also very great earnestness. It was soon apparent that special personal prejudice as to legislation looking to the possible and probable advent of cholera and its consequent care would be in abeyance to the common welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Erastus Brooks, in calling this dignified and earnest body of men, chosen from health organizations, to take counsel as to National Sanitation, said that the record of mortality caused by cholera, even in the past few months, had been most startling, and the fact showed that the scourge prevailed to the greatest extent where thousands of lives could have been saved by proper preparation to meet the disease. The disease came upon the City of Paris last month, not without warning, but in the seeming belief that the city would not be visited. With a whole season of the prevalence of the disease in Italy, Paris and London neglected to improve the wretched condition of the worst portions of the two cities. While there were many cases of cholera in Paris in June and July, there was not even a feeble preparation to meet the disease until November, when it re-appeared and came like a thief in the night. No one seemed to expect its coming.

Over fifty thousand deaths were reported from cholera in the City of New Orleans from 1832 to 1855 inclusive. With all the cemeteries much too small for the victims, the dead



were dumped by cartloads into hastily prepared and shallow trenches.

The city was then without drainage, and the sewage was covered with filth. Thanks to State and local health boards and a more healthy public opinion, New Orleans is now probably as well prepared to meet the cholera as perhaps any of our large Eastern cities.

The masses of people, and even educated people, are not well informed in regard to the germs of disease in the human body, in the soil we tread, and in the air we breathe; but we all know what filth is, and that it can be removed from our persons and houses, from our workshops and surroundings, from polluted streets and streams which, as in the Seine and Thames, and in places nearer home, are simply sources of corruption. Quite a number of reports from States and cities were heard.

Three committees were appointed: "On Federal Relations;" "On State Action;" "On Municipal Action."

The Committee on State Action reported that the laws under which States act are so diverse that except in few particulars it is impossible to get concerted action.

The basis of defence against disease is cleanliness of persons and cities. State and Municipal Boards should be recognized nationally as authority to indicate sanitary measures. The Committee on Municipal Action recommended that all surface wells be closed and that the water supply of all cities, towns and villages be of undoubted purity, that all privy vaults be abolished wherever water closets can be obtained, that stagnant ponds should, when practicable, be disinfected, that sewers should be left free from obstruction and no accumulation of garbage or other filth be allowed in cellars or yards, that the food supply be rigorously watched, that habits of cleanliness be maintained in both public and private institutions, that should cholera appear in this country the health authorities in the place should have immediate notice of the first cases in order that prompt action be taken. The result of the labor of the Committee on Federal Relations, after long continued consultation, is a bill to be





presented to Congress that provides for a National Board of Health to consist of one representative from each State Board in the United States, to be appointed by the President, who shall meet in Washington annually. The officers are a Chairman and Secretary. The Chairman with six other members form an Executive Committee. The Committee to exercise the powers conferred by the Board.

The Board will make investigation in the United States or at any foreign port to collect information on all points connected with the public health, also to frame such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government of the quarantine service of the United States.

The Board will co-operate with and aid if need be any State or local boards in the enforcement of the rules of such boards to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States.

It shall be the duty of this Board to make rules and regulations to be observed by vessels at ports of departure from foreign shores. It will be unlawful for a vessel to enter a United States port except in accordance with the rules of the National Board and of the rules and regulations made under State or municipal authority, and no vessel shall enter a port except with a certificate that these rules have been complied with.

The President may take measures in case of emergency to suspend the introduction of any specified merchandise.

The Department of State shall obtain from consular officers at foreign ports all available information, and the National Board will do so for ports and places in the United States weekly.

For temporary duty the President can detail officers from any department to act under the National Board in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Five hundred thousand dollars is asked for to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*Secretary.*









## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

## WHITES.

| CAUSES OF DEATH.                  | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Enteritis .....                   |          |           |        | 2      | 1    | 1     |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 5      |
| Entero Colitis .....              | 1        |           | 1      |        | 1    |       | 1     |         |            | 1        |           |           | 5      |
| Epilepsy .....                    | 1        |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Erysipelas .....                  | 1        |           |        | 1      | 1    |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 4      |
| Fever, Congestive .....           |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          | 1         |           | 3      |
| Fever, Gastric .....              |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Fever, Intermittent .....         |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Fever, Malarial .....             |          |           |        |        | 2    |       | 1     | 2       | 1          | 4        | 2         | 1         | 13     |
| Fever, Remittent .....            |          |           |        | 1      |      |       | 2     | 1       |            | 2        |           |           | 6      |
| Fever, Rheumatic .....            |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Fever, Typhoid .....              | 3        | 3         |        | 2      |      | 2     | 1     | 3       | 5          |          | 1         | 2         | 22     |
| Fever, Urethral .....             |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Fracture Femur .....              |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 2      |
| Gangrene, Senile .....            |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Gastritis .....                   |          |           | 2      | 1      | 3    | 1     | 1     |         |            |          | 1         |           | 9      |
| Gastro Enteritis .....            | 1        |           |        | 1      |      |       |       | 1       | 3          | 1        | 1         |           | 8      |
| Hæmorrhage .....                  |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 2       |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Hæmorrhage, Uteri .....           |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Heart, Disease of .....           | 1        | 4         |        | 3      | 2    | 2     | 1     | 1       | 1          | 3        | 2         | 1         | 21     |
| Heart, Congenital Defect .....    |          |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Hernia .....                      |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Hydrocephalus .....               |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Hydrothorax .....                 |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Inanition .....                   | 1        |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Intussusceptio .....              |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 2      |
| Jaundice .....                    | 2        |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 3      |
| Kidney, Bright's Disease of ..... |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            | 1        |           |           | 2      |
| Kidney, Inflammation of .....     | 1        |           | 1      | 1      |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 4      |
| Laryngitis .....                  |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 2      |
| Leucocythemia .....               |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Lithotomy .....                   |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Liver, Cirrhosis of .....         |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 2      |
| Liver, Congestion of .....        |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 3        |           |           | 4      |
| Liver, Inflammation of .....      |          |           |        | 1      | 1    |       | 1     | 1       |            | 1        | 2         |           | 7      |
| Locomotor Ataxia .....            | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 2      |
| Lungs, Congestion of .....        | 3        |           | 1      | 2      | 2    |       |       | 1       | 1          |          | 2         |           | 12     |
| Marasmus .....                    |          |           |        |        |      | 2     | 5     | 1       |            | 1        | 1         |           | 10     |
| Measles .....                     |          |           | 3      | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 4      |
| Meningitis .....                  | 1        |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 3      |
| Old Age .....                     | 1        | 2         | 11     | 3      | 2    | 2     | 2     | 1       |            | 4        | 6         |           | 34     |
| Ovariectomy .....                 |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           | 1         | 2      |
| Paralysis .....                   | 1        | 1         | 1      | 2      | 1    | 1     |       | 1       | 1          | 1        | 2         | 2         | 14     |
| Parturition .....                 | 2        |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 3      |
| Peritonitis .....                 |          |           | 1      | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Pleuritis .....                   |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Pneumonia .....                   | 9        | 3         | 5      | 3      | 1    |       |       |         | 1          |          | 1         | 2         | 25     |
| Pneumonia, Broncho .....          |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Pyæmia .....                      |          | 1         | 1      |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 3      |
| Pyelitis .....                    |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Rheumatism .....                  |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          | 2        |           |           | 3      |



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

## WHITES.

| CAUSES OF DEATH.                   | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Scrofula.....                      |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Septicæmia.....                    | 2        |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           | 2         | 3      |
| Stomach, Malignant Disease of..... |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Suicide.....                       |          | 1         |        | 1      |      |       |       | 2       |            |          |           |           | 4      |
| Sun Stroke.....                    |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 1      |
| Syphilis.....                      |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Syphilis, Congenital.....          |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Tetanus.....                       |          | 1         |        |        |      |       | 1     | 1       |            |          |           |           | 3      |
| Thrombosis.....                    |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Trismus Nascentium.....            | 1        |           | 2      |        | 1    | 1     | 3     | 3       | 4          |          | 2         |           | 17     |
| Tuberculosis.....                  |          |           | 1      | 1      | 2    |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 5      |
| Tumor Fibroid.....                 |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Typhlitis.....                     |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Uræmia.....                        |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       | 1       | 1          |          | 1         |           | 4      |
| Vermes.....                        |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Whooping-Cough.....                |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Totals.....                        | 57       | 42        | 57     | 47     | 56   | 38    | 47    | 55      | 45         | 59       | 47        | 42        | 592    |





## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON--(CONTINUED).

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

| CAUSES OF DEATH.               | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Abscess.....                   |          | 2         |        | 1      | 2    | 1     | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 7      |
| Alcoholism.....                |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           | 2         | 3      |
| Amputation.....                |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Anæmia.....                    |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Anasarca.....                  | 1        | 1         | 1      |        |      | 1     |       | 1       | 3          |          |           |           | 8      |
| Aneurism.....                  | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 2      |
| Aneurism Aorta.....            |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Apoplexy.....                  | 2        | 1         | 3      | 6      |      | 4     | 4     |         | 1          | 1        | 2         | 4         | 28     |
| Ascites.....                   |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Asphyxia.....                  |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 1      |
| Asthma.....                    |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           | 3         | 4      |
| Atheroma.....                  |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Bowels, Hæmorrhage of.....     |          |           |        |        | 1    | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Bowels, Inflammation of.....   |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Brain, Concussion of.....      | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Brain, Congestion of.....      |          | 2         | 1      | 5      | 2    | 3     |       | 1       |            | 4        | 2         |           | 20     |
| Brain, Effusion on.....        | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Brain, Inflammation of.....    |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          | 1        |           |           | 2      |
| Brain, Sclerosis of.....       |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Brain, Softening of.....       |          |           |        |        | 1    | 2     |       |         |            | 1        | 2         |           | 6      |
| Bronchitis.....                | 4        | 3         |        | 1      | 1    |       | 1     | 1       | 1          | 2        | 5         | 2         | 21     |
| Bronchitis, Capillary.....     |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          | 1         | 1         | 3      |
| Burn.....                      |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           | 1         | 1      |
| Cancer.....                    |          |           |        | 1      | 1    | 2     |       |         |            | 2        | 1         | 1         | 8      |
| Cancer, Bladder.....           |          |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Cancer, Rectum.....            |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Cancer, Stomach.....           |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           | 1         | 2      |
| Cancer, Uterus.....            |          |           |        |        | 1    | 1     | 1     |         |            | 1        |           |           | 4      |
| Catarrh.....                   | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Cellulitis.....                |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis..... |          |           |        |        |      | 1     | 1     | 1       |            |          |           | 1         | 4      |
| Cholera Infantum.....          |          |           |        | 2      | 3    | 6     | 8     | 5       | 3          | 1        | 2         | 1         | 31     |
| Cholera Morbus.....            |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 2      |
| Colitis.....                   |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Consumption.....               | 24       | 13        | 20     | 27     | 15   | 17    | 27    | 9       | 14         | 14       | 13        | 19        | 212    |
| Contusion.....                 |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Convulsions.....               | 3        | 1         | 3      | 3      | 3    | 3     | 3     | 2       | 1          | 4        | 2         | 1         | 29     |
| Convulsions, Puerperal.....    |          |           |        | 2      | 1    | 1     |       | 3       |            |          | 2         | 1         | 10     |
| Croup.....                     |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 2          |          |           |           | 2      |
| Debility.....                  |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           | 1         | 2      |
| Dentition.....                 |          | 2         | 3      | 1      | 3    | 9     | 6     | 6       | 5          | 1        | 1         | 2         | 39     |
| Diabetes.....                  |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Diarrhoea.....                 | 1        | 1         | 3      | 2      | 4    | 2     | 9     | 5       | 2          | 1        | 1         | 1         | 32     |
| Diphtheria.....                | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          | 2        |           |           | 6      |
| Dropsy.....                    | 3        | 2         | 1      | 2      | 2    | 3     | 2     | 2       | 2          | 2        | 3         | 3         | 27     |
| Dropsy, Cardiac.....           |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          | 1         |           | 2      |
| Dropsy, Hepatic.....           |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          | 1        | 1         |           | 3      |
| Dysentery.....                 |          |           |        |        |      | 2     |       | 4       | 1          |          |           |           | 9      |
| Enteremphraxia.....            |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Enteritis.....                 | 1        |           |        | 1      |      | 1     | 2     | 2       |            | 1        | 1         |           | 9      |



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

| CAUSES OF DEATH.                  | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Entero Colitis .....              | 1        |           |        |        |      | 1     | 2     | 2       |            | 1        |           |           | 7      |
| Epilepsy .....                    | 1        | 1         |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 3      |
| Erysipelas .....                  | 1        |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Fever, Billious .....             |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Fever, Intermittent .....         |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       | 2       | 1          | 1        |           |           | 5      |
| Fever, Malarial .....             | 1        |           |        | 2      |      |       | 1     |         | 5          | 6        |           | 1         | 16     |
| Fever, Remittent .....            |          |           |        |        |      | 2     |       | 1       | 1          |          |           |           | 4      |
| Fever, Typhoid .....              | 4        | 1         |        | 4      |      | 5     | 2     |         |            | 2        |           | 3         | 21     |
| Fever, Typhus .....               |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Fever, Typho-Malarial .....       |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Gangrene .....                    | 1        |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 3      |
| Gangrene, Senile .....            |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          | 1         | 1         | 3      |
| Gastritis .....                   |          | 1         |        | 1      | 1    | 1     | 2     |         | 2          |          | 1         |           | 9      |
| Gastro Enteritis .....            | 1        |           |        |        |      | 1     | 2     | 1       |            |          |           | 1         | 6      |
| Hæmorrhage .....                  |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Hæmorrhage, Umbilical .....       |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Heart, Disease of .....           | 3        | 3         | 5      | 5      | 7    | 6     | 2     | 3       | 9          | 5        | 3         | 4         | 55     |
| Hernia .....                      |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Hemiplegia .....                  | 1        |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Homicide .....                    |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 1      |
| Hydrocephalus .....               |          |           |        | 1      | 2    |       |       | 1       |            |          | 1         |           | 5      |
| Hydrothorax .....                 |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Hyperpyrexia .....                |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 1      |
| Inanition .....                   |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1      |
| Insanity .....                    | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Intussusceptio .....              |          |           |        |        |      | 1     | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Kidney, Bright's Disease of ..... | 1        | 1         |        | 3      | 5    |       | 1     | 2       | 1          | 4        | 1         | 1         | 20     |
| Kidney, Inflammation of .....     | 1        |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         | 1          | 1        |           | 1         | 5      |
| Lead Poisoning .....              |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Liver, Atrophy of .....           |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           | 1         | 1      |
| Liver, Congestion of .....        | 2        | 1         |        |        |      | 1     | 1     | 1       |            | 1        |           |           | 7      |
| Liver, Inflammation of .....      | 1        | 1         |        |        | 3    |       |       |         | 1          | 1        | 1         | 1         | 9      |
| Lungs, Congestion of .....        | 4        | 2         | 2      | 1      |      | 1     | 1     |         | 2          | 1        | 2         | 6         | 22     |
| Lungs, Inflammation of .....      |          |           |        | 1      |      | 1     |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 3      |
| Malarial Cachexy .....            |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Marasmus .....                    | 6        | 2         | 4      | 5      | 11   | 13    | 9     | 3       | 6          | 6        | 4         | 9         | 78     |
| Measles .....                     | 2        | 2         |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 5      |
| Meningitis .....                  |          |           |        |        | 1    |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Metritis .....                    |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Myelitis .....                    | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Necrosis Tibia .....              |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Nervous Exhaustion .....          | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Oedema .....                      |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Oedema, Glottidis .....           |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Old Age .....                     | 6        | 7         | 7      | 6      | 1    | 4     | 3     | 4       | 5          | 4        | 11        | 6         | 64     |
| Paralysis .....                   | 3        | 3         | 1      | 3      |      | 3     | 1     | 3       | 1          | 7        | 2         | 2         | 29     |
| Paraplegia .....                  | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Parturition .....                 |          | 1         | 1      |        |      |       | 2     |         |            |          |           | 2         | 6      |
| Pericarditis .....                | 2        |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 3      |
| Peritonitis .....                 |          |           | 1      | 1      |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 3      |



DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

BLACKS AND COLORED.

| CAUSES OF DEATH.            | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Phthisis, Laryngeal.....    |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Pneumonia.....              | 6        | 7         | 7      | 5      | 5    |       | 1     | 3       | 1          | 1        | 9         | 4         | 49     |
| Pneumonia, Pleuro.....      |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Pneumonia, Typhoid.....     |          |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          | 2         |           | 3      |
| Poison.....                 |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Pyæmia.....                 |          |           |        |        |      | 2     |       |         |            |          |           | 1         | 3      |
| Rheumatism.....             |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           | 1         | 2      |
| Scrofula.....               | 2        | 1         |        |        |      |       |       | 1       | 1          | 1        |           | 1         | 6      |
| Septicæmia.....             |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          | 1         |           | 2      |
| Spina Bifida.....           |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Stomach, Ulceration of..... |          |           |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Sun Stroke.....             |          |           |        |        |      |       | 1     |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Syphilis.....               | 2        | 1         | 2      | 1      |      |       | 2     |         |            |          |           |           | 8      |
| Syphilis, Congenital.....   |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1      |
| Tabes Mesenterica.....      |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Tetanus.....                | 1        |           |        | 1      | 2    |       |       | 1       | 1          | 1        | 4         |           | 11     |
| Trismus Nascentium.....     | 5        | 6         | 9      | 11     | 6    | 11    | 10    | 3       | 11         | 8        | 11        | 7         | 98     |
| Tuberculosis.....           | 1        | 3         | 3      | 3      | 2    | 6     | 2     |         | 5          | 1        | 2         | 3         | 31     |
| Tumor, Fibroid.....         |          |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Tumor, Ovarian.....         |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Uræmia.....                 |          | 1         |        |        |      | 1     |       |         |            |          |           |           | 2      |
| Vermes.....                 | 1        |           |        |        |      | 1     |       | 2       | 1          | 2        |           |           | 7      |
| Wound, Contused.....        |          |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Wound, Lacerated.....       |          |           |        |        | 1    |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1      |
| Totals.....                 | 105      | 77        | 83     | 115    | 92   | 131   | 117   | 87      | 96         | 101      | 107       | 104       | 1215   |

| 1884.            | WHITE. | COLORED. | TOTAL |
|------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Accident.....    | 8      | 5        | 13    |
| Cyanosis.....    | 5      | 1        | 6     |
| Drowned.....     | 2      | 6        | 8     |
| Homicide.....    |        | 2        | 2     |
| Premature.....   | 8      | 18       | 26    |
| Undeveloped..... | 10     | 17       | 27    |
| Totals.....      | 33     | 49       | 82    |



NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH, AND  
THE YEAR 1884.

WHITES.

| AGES.                   | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTALS. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Under 1 year of age.... | 6        | 3         | 8      | 8      | 21   | 8     | 14    | 15      | 11         | 9        | 8         | 6         | 117     |
| From 1 to 5 years.....  | 3        | 1         | 3      | 3      | 4    | 3     | 5     | 5       | 5          | 6        | 3         | 4         | 45      |
| From 5 to 10 years..... | 5        | 2         | ...    | 3      | 1    | ...   | 1     | 2       | ...        | 2        | ...       | 4         | 21      |
| From 10 to 20 years.... | 2        | 3         | 6      | 2      | 2    | 5     | 2     | 5       | 1          | 2        | 3         | 1         | 31      |
| From 20 to 30 years.... | 6        | 4         | 3      | 9      | 4    | ...   | ...   | 5       | 4          | 4        | 3         | 4         | 46      |
| From 30 to 40 years ... | 12       | 5         | 6      | 5      | 5    | 7     | 3     | 4       | 3          | 2        | 1         | 5         | 69      |
| From 40 to 50 years...  | 4        | 7         | 5      | 2      | 2    | ...   | ...   | 2       | 5          | 4        | 6         | 4         | 46      |
| From 50 to 60 years.... | 8        | 5         | 7      | 5      | 5    | 4     | 3     | 5       | 5          | 5        | 3         | 7         | 62      |
| From 60 to 70 years ..  | 6        | 5         | 4      | 2      | 10   | 5     | 3     | 4       | ...        | 5        | 6         | 5         | 60      |
| From 70 to 80 years.... | 4        | 5         | 10     | 6      | ...  | 4     | 5     | 7       | 1          | 5        | 7         | 9         | 64      |
| From 80 to 90 years.... | 1        | 2         | 5      | 2      | 1    | 2     | 1     | 1       | 1          | 5        | 4         | ...       | 25      |
| From 90 to 100 years... | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...    | 1    | ...   | ...   | ...     | ...        | 1        | 1         | ...       | 3       |
| Totals... ..            | 57       | 42        | 57     | 47     | 56   | 38    | 47    | 55      | 45         | 59       | 47        | 42        | 592     |

BLACKS AND COLORED.

| AGES.                   | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTALS. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Under 1 year of age.... | 22       | 14        | 20     | 11     | 27   | 40    | 29    | 21      | 24         | 20       | 34        | 22        | 284     |
| From 1 to 5 years.....  | 15       | 15        | 11     | 15     | 10   | 15    | 21    | 16      | 17         | 12       | 12        | 8         | 167     |
| From 5 to 10 years..... | 5        | 3         | 2      | 8      | 12   | 2     | 2     | ...     | 3          | 4        | 4         | 7         | 52      |
| From 10 to 20 years.... | 8        | 5         | 6      | 5      | 5    | 8     | 7     | 5       | 6          | 7        | 8         | 16        | 86      |
| From 20 to 30 years.... | 15       | 9         | 11     | 10     | 8    | 13    | 17    | 12      | 10         | 8        | 6         | 17        | 136     |
| From 30 to 40 years.... | 9        | 8         | 8      | 14     | 10   | 12    | 9     | 4       | 8          | 8        | 11        | 9         | 110     |
| From 40 to 50 years.... | 10       | 4         | 7      | 13     | 5    | 8     | 9     | 10      | 6          | 12       | 7         | 8         | 99      |
| From 50 to 60 years ... | 1        | 6         | 3      | 10     | 7    | 11    | 11    | 7       | 3          | 4        | 2         | 3         | 75      |
| From 60 to 70 years.... | 9        | 5         | 6      | 11     | 4    | 10    | 6     | 6       | 6          | 16       | 8         | 3         | 95      |
| From 70 to 80 years.... | 7        | 4         | 5      | 6      | 4    | 10    | 5     | 3       | 5          | 5        | 8         | 2         | 64      |
| From 80 to 90 years...  | 2        | 2         | 3      | 10     | ...  | 1     | 1     | 3       | 2          | 4        | 7         | 1         | 36      |
| From 90 to 100 years... | 1        | 1         | ...    | 1      | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...     | ...        | 1        | ...       | 1         | 5       |
| Over 100 years.....     | 1        | 1         | 1      | 1      | ...  | 1     | ...   | ...     | ...        | 1        | ...       | ...       | 6       |
| Totals.....             | 105      | 77        | 83     | 115    | 92   | 131   | 117   | 87      | 96         | 101      | 107       | 104       | 1215    |





TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY OF WHITES, MALE AND FEMALE, AND BLACKS, MALE AND FEMALE, WITH COMPARATIVE MONTHS, 1884.

| MONTHS.      | Under 10 Years. |     | Under 40 Years. |     | Under 60 Years. |     | Under 80 Years. |     | Under 90 Years. |     | Under 100 Years. |     | Over 100 Years. |     | TOTALS. |
|--------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------|
|              | W.              | C.  | W.              | C.  | W.              | C.  | W.              | C.  | W.              | C.  | W.               | C.  | W.              | C.  |         |
| January..... | 14              | 42  | 20              | 32  | 12              | 11  | 10              | 16  | 1               | 2   | ...              | 1   | ...             | 1   | 162     |
| February.... | 6               | 32  | 12              | 22  | 12              | 10  | 10              | 9   | 2               | 2   | ...              | 1   | ...             | 1   | 119     |
| March.....   | 11              | 33  | 15              | 25  | 12              | 10  | 14              | 11  | 5               | 3   | ...              | ... | ...             | 1   | 140     |
| April.....   | 14              | 34  | 16              | 29  | 7               | 23  | 8               | 17  | 2               | 10  | ...              | 1   | ...             | 1   | 162     |
| May.....     | 26              | 49  | 11              | 23  | 7               | 12  | 10              | 8   | 1               | ... | 1                | ... | ...             | ... | 148     |
| June.....    | 11              | 57  | 12              | 33  | 4               | 19  | 9               | 20  | 2               | 1   | ...              | ... | ...             | 1   | 169     |
| July.....    | 20              | 52  | 5               | 33  | 8               | 20  | 13              | 11  | 1               | 1   | ...              | ... | ...             | ... | 164     |
| August.....  | 22              | 37  | 14              | 21  | 7               | 17  | 11              | 9   | 1               | 3   | ...              | ... | ...             | ... | 142     |
| September... | 16              | 41  | 13              | 24  | 10              | 14  | 5               | 11  | 1               | 2   | ...              | ... | ...             | 1   | 141     |
| October..... | 18              | 36  | 14              | 23  | 9               | 16  | 12              | 21  | 5               | 4   | 1                | 1   | ...             | ... | 160     |
| November...  | 11              | 50  | 7               | 25  | 9               | 9   | 15              | 16  | 4               | 7   | 1                | ... | ...             | ... | 154     |
| December...  | 14              | 37  | 10              | 42  | 11              | 13  | 7               | 10  | ...             | 1   | ...              | 1   | ...             | ... | 146     |
| Totals.....  | 183             | 503 | 149             | 332 | 108             | 174 | 124             | 159 | 25              | 36  | 3                | 5   | ...             | 6   | 1817    |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT AS TO SEX IN EACH MONTH, 1884.

| MONTHS.      | WHITES. |        | BL'KS & COL'D |        | TOTALS. |
|--------------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|---------|
|              | Male    | Female | Male          | Female |         |
| January..... | 25      | 32     | 60            | 45     | 162     |
| February.... | 20      | 22     | 33            | 44     | 119     |
| March.....   | 29      | 28     | 26            | 57     | 140     |
| April.....   | 26      | 21     | 58            | 57     | 162     |
| May.....     | 23      | 33     | 50            | 42     | 148     |
| June.....    | 18      | 20     | 54            | 77     | 169     |
| July.....    | 31      | 16     | 56            | 61     | 164     |
| August....   | 27      | 25     | 37            | 50     | 142     |
| September... | 22      | 23     | 49            | 47     | 141     |
| October..... | 26      | 33     | 44            | 57     | 160     |
| November...  | 28      | 19     | 46            | 61     | 154     |
| December...  | 16      | 26     | 48            | 56     | 146     |
| Totals.....  | 291     | 301    | 561           | 654    | 1807    |



## MARRIAGES--1884.

| MONTHS.        | Whites. | Colored. | Totals. |
|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| January.....   | 19      | 11       | 30      |
| February.....  | 23      | 18       | 41      |
| March.....     | 15      | 18       | 33      |
| April.....     | 22      | 24       | 46      |
| May.....       | 11      | 14       | 25      |
| June.....      | 11      | 15       | 26      |
| July.....      | 13      | 12       | 25      |
| August.....    | 10      | 16       | 26      |
| September..... | 9       | 15       | 24      |
| October.....   | 13      | 22       | 35      |
| November.....  | 19      | 13       | 32      |
| December.....  | 13      | 14       | 27      |
| Totals .....   | 178     | 192      | 370     |

## BIRTHS\*--1884.

| MONTHS.               | Whites. | Colored. | Totals. |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| January.....          | 48      | 69       | 117     |
| February.....         | 41      | 72       | 113     |
| March.....            | 46      | 72       | 118     |
| April.....            | 36      | 52       | 88      |
| May.....              | 49      | 71       | 120     |
| June.....             | 34      | 71       | 105     |
| July.....             | 54      | 69       | 123     |
| August.....           | 54      | 68       | 122     |
| September.....        | 49      | 73       | 122     |
| October.....          | 68      | 87       | 155     |
| November.....         | 66      | 74       | 140     |
| December.....         | 46      | 75       | 121     |
| Still-births.....     | 591     | 853      | 1444    |
|                       | 28      | 148      | 176     |
| Totals .....          | 619     | 1001     | 1620    |
| *Including Twins..... | 5       | 11       | 16      |



NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD, IN EACH MONTH,  
1884.

WHITES.

| WARDS.     | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Totals. |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| No. 1....  | 1        | 7         | 7      | 3      | 4    | 4     | 3     | 5       | 3          | 3        | 5         | 3         | 48      |
| No. 2....  | 3        | 2         | 2      | 1      | 3    | 2     | 2     | 3       | 2          | 6        | 4         | 1         | 31      |
| No. 3....  | 5        | 4         | 3      | 3      | 3    | 1     | 4     | 4       | 3          | 5        | 3         | 2         | 40      |
| No. 4....  | 6        | 11        | 10     | 6      | 8    | 6     | 5     | 8       | 4          | 6        | 6         | 4         | 86      |
| No. 5....  | 6        | 2         | 3      | 5      | 5    | 4     | 2     | 2       | 3          | 12       | 4         | 6         | 54      |
| No. 6....  | 6        | 3         | 6      | 5      | 3    | 5     | 4     | 2       | 3          | 5        | 3         | 8         | 53      |
| No. 7....  | 5        | 2         | 8      | 3      | 4    | 4     | 3     | 4       | 4          | 4        | 4         | 2         | 47      |
| No. 8....  | 4        | 2         | 6      | 5      | 6    | 1     | 3     | 2       | 3          | 5        | 3         | 6         | 46      |
| No. 9....  | 6        | 3         | 3      | 3      | 3    | 2     | 5     | 5       | 2          | 3        | 3         | 2         | 40      |
| No. 10...  | 5        | 4         | 4      | 2      | 4    | 1     | 3     | 6       | 5          | 5        | 4         | 4         | 47      |
| No. 11...  | 5        | 1         | 3      | 5      | 8    | 5     | 6     | 6       | 4          | 3        | 3         | 1         | 50      |
| No. 12.... | 5        | 1         | 2      | 6      | 5    | 3     | 7     | 8       | 9          | 2        | 5         | 3         | 56      |
| Totals..   | 57       | 42        | 57     | 47     | 56   | 38    | 47    | 55      | 45         | 59       | 47        | 42        | 592     |

BLACKS AND COLORED.

| WARDS.     | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Totals. |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| No. 1...   | 7        | 4         | 7      | 7      | 7    | 5     | 11    | 3       | 5          | 7        | 5         | 8         | 76      |
| No. 2....  | 8        | 4         | 2      | 7      | 2    | 4     | 4     | 2       | 4          | 2        | 6         | 7         | 52      |
| No. 3....  | 4        | 2         | 1      | 5      | 2    | 6     | 5     | 7       | 8          | 3        | 7         | 2         | 52      |
| No. 4....  | 22       | 19        | 12     | 21     | 17   | 22    | 28    | 18      | 12         | 23       | 21        | 15        | 230     |
| No. 5....  | 10       | 2         | 7      | 11     | 7    | 9     | 7     | 6       | 8          | 8        | 6         | 4         | 85      |
| No. 6....  | 10       | 5         | 9      | 11     | 12   | 23    | 8     | 10      | 6          | 7        | 10        | 11        | 122     |
| No. 7....  | 5        | 10        | 11     | 8      | 13   | 13    | 11    | 11      | 9          | 5        | 7         | 14        | 117     |
| No. 8....  | 9        | 6         | 6      | 7      | 9    | 6     | 5     | 6       | 8          | 9        | 8         | 7         | 86      |
| No. 9...   | 3        | 3         | ...    | 5      | 5    | 8     | 4     | 5       | 6          | 6        | 7         | 5         | 57      |
| No. 10...  | 5        | 7         | 3      | 8      | 6    | 8     | 10    | 4       | 7          | 7        | 6         | 6         | 77      |
| No. 11.... | 7        | 3         | 10     | 10     | 5    | 10    | 7     | 3       | 10         | 7        | 7         | 3         | 82      |
| No. 12.... | 15       | 12        | 15     | 15     | 7    | 17    | 17    | 12      | 13         | 17       | 17        | 22        | 179     |
| Totals...  | 105      | 77        | 83     | 115    | 92   | 131   | 117   | 87      | 96         | 101      | 107       | 104       | 1215    |





TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED,  
AND OF DEATHS, IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH  
DISTRICTS DURING EACH QUARTER, 1884.

| CASES<br>TREATED. | WHITES.        |          |               |              |                    | BLACK & COLORED. |          |               |              |                    | Grand Total in all Cases. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
|                   | QUARTER ENDING |          |               |              |                    | QUARTER ENDING   |          |               |              |                    |                           |
|                   | March 31.      | June 30. | September 30. | December 31. | Total in the year. | March 31.        | June 30. | September 30. | December 31. | Total in the year. |                           |
| City Hospital...  | 127            | 82       | 133           | 136          | 478                | 185              | 180      | 241           | 169          | 775                | 1253                      |
| Health Dis. No. 1 | 138            | 131      | 162           | 246          | 677                | 732              | 790      | 1124          | 1290         | 3936               | 4613                      |
| Health Dis. No. 2 | 44             | 53       | 81            | 85           | 263                | 868              | 1094     | 1372          | 1193         | 4527               | 4790                      |
| Health Dis. No. 3 | 935            | 846      | 1126          | 776          | 3683               | 965              | 1032     | 1551          | 895          | 4443               | 8126                      |
| Health Dis. No. 4 | 144            | 109      | 166           | 374          | 793                | 573              | 648      | 863           | 2163         | 4269               | 5062                      |
| Totals.....       | 1388           | 1221     | 1668          | 1617         | 5894               | 3223             | 3744     | 5151          | 5710         | 17,950             | 23,844                    |
| DEATHS.           |                |          |               |              |                    |                  |          |               |              |                    |                           |
| City Hospital...  | 12             | 4        | 7             | 14           | 37                 | 42               | 38       | 41            | 31           | 152                | 189                       |
| Health Dis. No. 1 | 2              | ...      | ...           | 3            | 5                  | 20               | 35       | 27            | 27           | 109                | 114                       |
| Health Dis. No. 2 | 2              | ...      | 1             | 1            | 4                  | 28               | 28       | 24            | 29           | 109                | 113                       |
| Health Dis. No. 3 | 17             | 9        | 19            | 13           | 58                 | 31               | 44       | 42            | 25           | 142                | 209                       |
| Health Dis. No. 4 | 1              | 1        | 2             | 2            | 6                  | 21               | 24       | 26            | 59           | 130                | 136                       |
| Totals.....       | 34             | 14       | 29            | 33           | 110                | 142              | 169      | 160           | 171          | 612                | 752                       |



NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF  
NATIVITY—1884.

## WHITES.

| NATIVES OF          | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Totals. |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Charleston.....     | 32       | 21        | 30     | 25     | 41   | 20    | 30    | 36      | 32         | 28       | 24        | 24        | 343     |
| South Carolina..... | 9        | 6         | 7      | 5      | 2    | 3     | 4     | 6       | 1          | 9        | 6         | 10        | 68      |
| Connecticut.....    |          | 1         | 1      |        |      |       | 1     |         |            | 1        |           | 1         | 5       |
| Florida.....        | 2        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        | 1         |           | 4       |
| Georgia.....        |          |           |        | 1      | 1    | 1     |       | 1       | 4          |          |           |           | 8       |
| Kentucky.....       |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           | 1         | 1       |
| Louisiana.....      |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Maine.....          |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Maryland.....       |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 2        |           |           | 2       |
| Massachusetts.....  |          |           |        |        |      | 1     | 1     | 1       |            | 1        |           | 1         | 5       |
| Missouri.....       |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            | 1        |           |           | 1       |
| New Jersey.....     |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| New York.....       |          | 1         | 1      | 2      | 1    | 2     | 1     |         |            | 1        |           |           | 9       |
| North Carolina..... |          | 2         |        | 1      |      | 1     |       |         |            | 1        |           | 1         | 6       |
| Pennsylvania.....   | 1        | 1         |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 3       |
| Rhode Island.....   |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Virginia.....       |          |           |        | 1      | 1    |       |       |         |            | 1        | 1         |           | 4       |
| Canada.....         |          |           |        |        |      |       |       | 1       |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Denmark.....        |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 1       |
| England.....        |          |           |        | 2      | 1    |       |       | 2       | 1          |          | 2         | 1         | 9       |
| France.....         | 1        |           |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          | 1         |           | 2       |
| Germany.....        | 1        | 4         | 2      | 3      | 4    | 3     | 4     | 3       | 2          | 2        | 3         | 1         | 32      |
| Ireland.....        | 8        | 5         | 9      | 2      | 4    | 5     | 3     | 4       | 3          | 7        | 5         | 1         | 56      |
| Italy.....          |          |           | 2      | 1      | 1    |       |       |         |            | 1        | 1         |           | 6       |
| Nassau.....         |          | 1         |        |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Norway.....         |          |           |        |        |      |       |       |         | 1          |          |           |           | 1       |
| Poland.....         |          |           |        | 1      |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Scotland.....       | 1        |           | 2      |        |      | 1     |       |         |            | 2        |           | 1         | 7       |
| West Indies.....    |          |           | 1      |        |      |       |       |         |            |          |           |           | 1       |
| Unknown.....        | 2        |           |        | 1      |      |       | 3     | 1       | 1          | 1        | 2         |           | 11      |
| Totals.....         | 57       | 42        | 57     | 47     | 56   | 38    | 47    | 55      | 45         | 59       | 47        | 42        | 592     |

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

|                     |     |    |    |     |    |     |     |    |    |     |     |     |      |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Charleston.....     | 78  | 62 | 62 | 84  | 79 | 100 | 77  | 65 | 72 | 67  | 69  | 86  | 901  |
| South Carolina..... | 11  | 6  | 12 | 21  | 11 | 16  | 25  | 18 | 17 | 27  | 33  | 17  | 214  |
| Georgia.....        | 2   | 1  | 1  |     |    | 1   | 1   |    | 1  | 2   | 1   |     | 10   |
| North Carolina..... |     |    |    | 1   |    | 1   | 1   |    |    |     |     |     | 3    |
| Florida.....        |     |    |    |     |    |     | 1   |    |    |     |     | 1   | 2    |
| Maine.....          |     |    |    |     |    |     |     |    | 1  |     |     |     | 1    |
| Maryland.....       |     |    |    | 1   |    |     |     |    |    |     |     |     | 1    |
| Tennessee.....      | 1   |    |    |     |    |     |     |    |    |     |     |     | 1    |
| New Jersey.....     |     |    |    |     |    |     |     | 1  |    |     |     |     | 1    |
| Virginia.....       | 1   |    |    |     |    |     |     | 1  | 1  | 2   |     |     | 5    |
| Africa.....         | 1   | 1  | 1  |     |    |     |     |    |    |     |     |     | 3    |
| West Indies.....    |     |    |    |     |    |     | 1   |    |    |     | 1   |     | 2    |
| Unknown.....        | 11  | 7  | 7  | 8   | 2  | 13  | 11  | 2  | 4  | 3   | 3   |     | 71   |
| Totals.....         | 105 | 77 | 83 | 115 | 92 | 131 | 117 | 87 | 96 | 101 | 107 | 104 | 1215 |



## TOTAL MORTALITY 1884--WHITES, BLACKS AND COLORED.

| SEX AND STATUS.          | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Totals. |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Males, White.....        | 25       | 20        | 29     | 26     | 23   | 18    | 31    | 27      | 22         | 26       | 28        | 16        | 291     |
| Females, White.....      | 32       | 22        | 28     | 21     | 33   | 20    | 16    | 28      | 23         | 33       | 19        | 26        | 301     |
| Total White.....         | 57       | 42        | 57     | 47     | 56   | 38    | 47    | 55      | 45         | 59       | 47        | 42        | 592     |
| Males, Black & Colored.  | 60       | 33        | 26     | 58     | 50   | 54    | 56    | 37      | 49         | 44       | 46        | 48        | 561     |
| Females, Black & Colored | 45       | 44        | 57     | 57     | 42   | 77    | 61    | 50      | 47         | 57       | 61        | 56        | 654     |
| Total Black & Colored    | 105      | 77        | 83     | 115    | 92   | 131   | 117   | 87      | 96         | 101      | 107       | 104       | 1215    |
| Grand Total.....         | 162      | 119       | 140    | 162    | 148  | 169   | 164   | 142     | 141        | 160      | 154       | 146       | 1807    |

Estimated Population, 1884—Whites 25,000; Blacks and Colored 27,286.  
 Proportion of Deaths—Whole population, 1 in 28; Whites—1 in 42; Blacks and Colored—1 in 22.

Ratio per 1000 for the year—Whites.....23.68  
 “ “ “ “ Blacks and Colored.....44.63  
 “ “ “ “ Total.....34.55

## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

|                  | 1884.      |                  |                      | 1883.      |                  |                      | 1882.      |                  |                      | 1881.      |                  |                      |
|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                  | Population | Number of Deaths | Proportion of Deaths | Population | Number of Deaths | Proportion of Deaths | Population | Number of Deaths | Proportion of Deaths | Population | Number of Deaths | Proportion of Deaths |
| Whites.....      | 25,000     | 592              | 1 in 42              | 25,000     | 540              | 1 in 46              | 25,000     | 554              | 1 in 45              | 22,713     | 651              | 1 in 34              |
| Blacks & Colored | 27,286     | 1215             | 1 in 22              | 27,286     | 1286             | 1 in 21              | 27,286     | 1172             | 1 in 23              | 27,086     | 1292             | 1 in 21              |
| Totals.....      | 52,286     | 1807             | 1 in 28              | 52,286     | 1826             | 1 in 28              | 52,286     | 1726             | 1 in 30              | 49,799     | 1943             | 1 in 25              |

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1884.

LATITUDE,  $32^{\circ} 47'$ .

LONGITUDE, West of Greenwich,  $79^{\circ} 56'$ .

NAME OF STATION, CHARLESTON, S. C.

ELEVATION OF TOP OF RAIN-GAUGE ABOVE GROUND, 52.9 FEET.

ELEVATION OF BAR. CISTERN ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL, 52 FEET.

ELEVATION OF BULB OF EXPOSED THERM. ABOVE GROUND, 40.5 FEET.

[illegible]

Corrections for Instrumental Errors of Barometer used :

From 6.45 A. M. January 1st to 10.45 P. M. December 31st, inclusive—.025 inch.

The Barometric Observations may be reduced to Sea-level by adding the following constants for the various months:

|               |         |             |         |              |         |
|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| January.....  | + .060. | May.....    | + .030. | September..  | — .050. |
| February..... | + .060. | June.....   | + .050. | October..... | — .060. |
| March.....    | + .060. | July.....   | + .050. | November..   | — .060. |
| April.....    | + .060. | August..... | + .050. | December...  | — .060. |

J. H. SMITH, *Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.*



LONGEVITY.

The following list embraces the names of residents of Charleston dying at the age of eighty and upwards, during the year 1884:

WHITE.

| DATE OF DEATH.                       | AGE—YRS. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| January 12th—M. H. Kappleman.....    | 81       |
| February 15th—Anna Matthews.....     | 88       |
| March 2d—Catherine Monchan.....      | 85       |
| March 12th—Anna L. Brailsford.....   | 86       |
| March 17th—R. W. Seymour.....        | 82       |
| March 20th—John B. Duval.....        | 82       |
| March 26th—E. R. Surtis.....         | 83       |
| April 16th—Rebecca C. Moise.....     | 83       |
| April 28th—James Sly.....            | 80       |
| April 28th—Martha Mitchell.....      | 82       |
| May 4th—Rev. John Cullinane.....     | 94       |
| May 20th—Sarah Hughes.....           | 82       |
| June 14th—Ellen Collins.....         | 84       |
| June 17th—Elizabeth M. Archer.....   | 82       |
| July 20th—Eloise Mackay.....         | 80       |
| August 28th—Mary Parkerson.....      | 90       |
| September 6th—Ann Churchill.....     | 86       |
| October 4th—Mary Motte Pringle.....  | 81       |
| October 10th—Eliza P. Porcher.....   | 80       |
| October 10th—Margaret Burbridge..... | 97       |
| October 21st—Maria M. Pougaud.....   | 83       |
| October 24th—Mary Bird.....          | 81       |
| October 27th—Johanna Ulrichs.....    | 83       |
| November 4th—Margaret Sherridan..... | 84       |
| November 6th—Anne Thompson.....      | 93       |
| November 12th—Louise C. Lord.....    | 86       |
| November 13th—Lititia King.....      | 80       |
| November 24th—Caroline Parker.....   | 81       |

COLORED.

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| January 5th—Peggy Deas.....       | 81  |
| January 6th—Molly Bolin.....      | 137 |
| January 12th—Charlotte Grant..... | 100 |
| January 22d—Sarah E. Weston.....  | 83  |
| February 5th—John Gordon.....     | 81  |
| February 9th—Hannah Higgins.....  | 80  |





| DATE OF DEATH.                      | AGE—Yrs. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| February 19th—Mary Furman.....      | 92       |
| February 22d—Sylvia Ann Nelson..... | 85       |
| February 28th—Myron Bolding.....    | 103      |
| March 1st—Janet Ball.....           | 89       |
| March 5th—Diana Robinson.....       | 90       |
| March 16th—Clarence Flagg.....      | 105      |
| March 29th—Clara Martin.....        | 81       |
| April 1st—Daphne Haynes.....        | 80       |
| April 13th—Sylvia Hipp. ....        | 84       |
| April 16th—Lucy Ball.....           | 92       |
| May 19th—Diana Grant.....           | 86       |
| June 2d—Mary Johnson.....           | 86       |
| June 5th—Phillis Manigault. ....    | 80       |
| June 6th—Susan Aveilhe.....         | 107      |
| June 7th—Frank Jenkins.....         | 85       |
| June 25th—Eve Williams.....         | 80       |
| July 6th—Sarah Oliver.....          | 80       |
| July 15th—Edward Middleton....      | 85       |
| August 1st—George Wood.....         | 80       |
| August 11th—Catherine Shepard.....  | 80       |
| August 21st—Amy Simons.....         | 83       |
| September 5th—Lidin Harper.....     | 85       |
| September 7th—Betsy Price.....      | 84       |
| September 27th—Bina Deas.....       | 112      |
| October 1st—Elizabeth Geddis.....   | 85       |
| October 6th—Cherry Prince.....      | 100      |
| October 17th—Corilla Perry.....     | 85       |
| October 17th—Francis Lewis.....     | 80       |
| October 22d—John Simons. ....       | 80       |
| November 3d—Daniel Alex. Cox....    | 84       |
| November 7th—Hagar Bracy.....       | 85       |
| November 8th—Benjamin McCarthy..... | 86       |
| November 20th—Eliza Judge.....      | 80       |
| November 21st—Annette Johnson.....  | 82       |
| November 28th—Susan Kinloch . . .   | 80       |
| November 29th—Belinda Keith.....    | 80       |
| December 5th—Mary Hixt.....         | 80       |
| December 6th—M. Reny. ....          | 80       |
| December 9th—Charlotte Young.....   | 85       |
| December 22d—Diana Wineryard.....   | 90       |



## REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 9th, 1885.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this department for the past year:

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY  
1ST, 1884, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1884.

---

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| For cleaning out Tidal Drains and carting mud from same, four thousand four hundred and fifty-six (4,456) loads—Laborers paid for working in drains..... | \$1,691.20        |
| Cartage on mud.....  | 948.37—\$2,639.57 |
| Valk & Murdoch's bills to date for iron flams used in covering drain.  | 323.45            |
| Cameron & Barkley's bills to date for rope, shovels, wick for lamps, oils, hatchet, &c.....  | 49.72             |
| W. Heffron & Bro's bills to date for repairing iron buckets, trucks, &c.   | 79.00             |
| C. J. Schlepegrel & Son's bill to date for lumber and nails used in framing sand pit, frames and covers, &c.....   | 46.48             |
| D. Stoken's bill to date for injury to horse.....  | 25.00             |
| F. W. Schafer's bill to date for bricks and cement.....  | 16.80             |
| J. W. O'Brien's bill to date for lamps, &c.....  | 2.90              |
| Bricklayer for work done in laying flams, &c.....  | 27.50             |
| Extra cartage during year on flams, sand pit, frames and covers, &c..  | 33.75             |
| Extra labor hired for putting down iron flams, &c.....   | 5.00              |
| Carpenter for work done to gate.....   | 2.50              |
| C. Seel for sharpening tools, also for locks and keys to gates.....  | 2.20              |
| Water buckets and nails for sand pits.....   | 65                |
| Stationery used during year .....  | 50                |
| Salary for Tidal Drain hands up to date.....   | 722.00            |
| Salary for Tidal Drain Keeper up to date.....  | 1,000.00          |
| Total amount.....  | \$4,977.02        |

---

Very respectfully,  
M. HOGAN, *Tidal Drain Keeper.*



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

These several institutions were conducted successfully during the past year by their respective Boards of Commissioners, and at the usual cost, equal to about one-tenth of the gross income of the city.

---

## THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

This munificent founding is slowly but surely taking shape; the condition of Mr. Enston's will, which stipulated for eight acres of land in one tract, to be provided by the City Council, necessitated the location of the village in the upper portion of the city where this minimum area could be secured. The most available tract of land was bought and presented by the city to the trustees; considerable grading and filling to make it fit for use had to be done, and it also required a system of drainage for it and the surrounding lands to perfect the health of the neighborhood. To this work the trustees have addressed themselves the past year, and with these results: A street forty feet wide has been laid out on the South line of the Home lands, and a capacious culvert has been completed by the City Council, which discharges into New Market Creek, East of the Home. King Street is being paved with stone blocks, and a thorough system of drains put down on both sides of this thoroughfare; these are to be extended to Rutledge Avenue, the natural drainage from as far West as this, being towards New Market Creek; these drains, therefore, reaching the low lands in this large area are to conduct the storm water Eastward to King Street, thence to and through the large culvert already referred to, to New Market Creek, flowing into Cooper River. It is confidently believed that the avoidance of stagnant water in this large area, and its thorough drainage, will remove all objections to residing in these localities, and as the only growth of the city must be





Northward, this work of sanitation will have its influence on the early spread of the city in this direction, as well as making healthy the Home lands.

The Southern half of the farm was somewhat low in grade, and during the past summer the South Carolina Railway Company brought in and deposited over twenty thousand cubic yards of solid earth on this part of the land at the moderate price of sixteen cents a cubic yard. By shifting their temporary tracks as the filling progressed, the earth was not handled a second time, and it is safe to say that no similar amount of work in earth filling has ever been done at so small an outlay in Charleston.

The ground plan of the Home lands has been decided upon. It is laid out in forty lots, intersected by convenient streets, and so arranged that every cottage will have ground around it for cultivation, as provided for in Mr. Enston's will, and each will be a separate and complete Home.

At this writing the grading of the whole tract is in progress, and as soon as this preliminary work is completed, the streets will be located and paved, and the village gradually established.

#### WILLIAM ENSTON ANNUITANTS' FUND.

##### STATEMENT No. 2.

*Cash Transactions of Wm. A. Courtenay, Isaac Hayne and W. E. Butler, Trustees, from 16th July, 1883, to 16th July, 1884.*

---

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| To Balance Cash on hand July 16, 1883..... | \$ 1,920.18 |
| Income received January 1, 1884.....       | \$5,615.00  |
| "    "    July 1, 1884.....                | 5,615.00    |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | \$13,150.18 |

---

##### EXPENDITURES.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Paid Annuities October 16, 1883, and January 16, 1884..... | \$ 3,750.00 |
| "    "    April 16, 1884, and July 16, 1884.....           | 3,750.00    |
| April 16th—Paid Mrs. Enston on account surplus income..... | 1,500.00    |
| July 16th—    "    "    "    balance to date income.....   | 1,600.00    |



|   |                   |             |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| Paid Sundry Expenses Clerk to September 30, 1884..... | \$60.00           |             |
| Rent of Box in Bank to July 1, 1884.....              | 10.00             |             |
| Letter Book.....                                      | 1.50              | 71.50       |
|   |                   | <hr/>       |
| Paid Trustees' Commissions on Receipts.....           | \$11,230.00       | \$10,671.50 |
| “ “ “ “ Disbursements....                             | 10,671.50         |             |
|   |                   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$21,901.50 @ 2½% | 547.54      |
| Balance Cash on hand.....                             |                   | 1,931.14    |
|   |                   | <hr/>       |
|   |                   | \$13,150.18 |

## ASSETS.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| \$120,500 State of South Carolina 6% Consol Stock, cost.....      | \$122,782.42 |
| \$100,000 City of Charleston 4% Coupon Bonds, registered, cost... | 75,584.37    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$198,366.79 |

(Interest on above securities payable January and July.)

WM. A. COURTENAY,  
ISAAC HAYNE,  
W. ENSTON BUTLER,  
*Trustees.*

*E. E. Charleston, S. C., 16th July, 1884.**Cash Receipts and Expenditures for Year ending 31st December, 1884.*

## RECEIPTS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| From Rents \$8,362.08 ; Interest \$5,154.62 .....   | \$13,516.70 |
| Personal Bonds.....   | 5,500.00    |
| Cash on account sale of (½) Interest in Charleston Hotel and<br>House on Meeting Street . . . . . | 5,000.00    |
| Cash for sale of Vacant Lot (Queen Street).....   | 2,150.00    |
| Balance Cash as per Statement 31st December, 1883....   | 6,624.41    |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$32,791.11 |

## EXPENDITURES.

|  |             |          |
|--|-------------|----------|
| Paid for Insurance, Real Estate Collector, Repairs, and other expenditures.....                                  | \$ 1,770.74 |          |
| “ Improvements on Home premises, Purchase of Earth for Filling, Labor, etc.....                                  | \$4,362.96  |          |
| “ Amount expended (additional) for improvements on premises, to be refunded by the City (say cost Drainage)..... | 5,131.56    | 9,494.52 |



|   |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid for Lot Land ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres) purchased from Mr. Rutledge (part<br>Blake Estate adjoining Home premises)..... | \$ 2,922.75 |             |
| Amount Bills receivable.....  | \$15,000.00 |             |
| " Cash on hand .....  | 3,594.10    | 18,594.10   |
|   |             | <hr/>       |
|   |             | \$32,791.11 |

*Assets 31st December, 1884.*

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| State of South Carolina Bonds, 6%.....                                  | \$ 1,500.00  |
| Charleston 6% Bonds—\$5,100 @ \$1.01.....                               | 5,151.00     |
| Charleston 4% Bonds—\$51,400 @ $75\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{100}{100}$ ¢..... | 38,935.59    |
| Savannah Bonds (5%)—\$30,000 @ $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.....                   | 25,500.00    |
| Personal Bonds and Bills receivable.....                                | 45,368.00    |
| Cash .....  | 3,594.10     |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$120,068.69 |

And the following pieces of Real Estate:

- House and Lot corner of King and Clifford Streets.
- Houses and Lots corner of King and Calhoun Streets.
- House and Lot King Street, between Clifford and Queen Streets.

WM. A. COURTENAY,  
*Chairman Board of Trustees.*

SHIRRAS' DISPENSARY.

This bequest of Mr. Alexander Shirras for the sick poor of the city has always been applied to these purposes. With the growth of the city, necessitating provision for larger wants, the income more recently has been used in the first health district, amounting to about \$1,200 a year. It is proposed during the present year to erect on the Society Street lot a building suitably appointed for the accommodation of the dispensary physician of the first health district, and also available to such other uses as would keep the founder's name familiar as well in all parts of the city among those who may need special medical or surgical aid. I in-



indulge the hope that this may be done, and so preserve this charitable founding in a benefaction co-extensive with the length and breadth of the city.

## THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

This extensive institution has been very successfully conducted the past year, and the Commissioners very properly recognize the meritorious services of Miss Irving, whose life-work for thirty years is shown in the order and completeness of this extensive establishment. The annual report is so full in all details as to need only reference from me.

### REPORT.

*To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.:*

The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully presents herewith statement of receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of the Orphan House.

Also begs to add the reports of the various Committees for the year ending December 31, 1884.

### RECEIPTS.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount from Public Fund.....                | \$ 9,922.21        |
| Amount from Commissioners' Trust Fund. .... | 2,343.18           |
| Balance from City Treasury.....             | 10,662.07          |
|   | <u>\$22,927.46</u> |

### EXPENSES.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount expended from Public Funds, as per monthly returns to City Council.....                  | \$19,457.18        |
| Amount expended by City Treasurer—for physician's salary, \$700; insurance on house, \$500..... | 1,200.00           |
| Amount expended from Commissioners' Trust Fund, as per amount returned to City Council.....     | 2,270.28           |
|   | <u>\$22,927.46</u> |





## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The Committee in charge of the School of the Charleston Orphan House make their annual report for 1884, as follows:

Number of Teachers, all females, 7.

Advanced Girl, 1.

Aggregate number of Pupils on Register: Boys, 110; Girls, 104. Total, 214.

Average attendance: Boys, 108; Girls, 94. Total, 202.

Admitted: Boys, 19; Girls, 18. Total, 37.

Discharged: Boys, 19; Girls, 5. Total, 24.

The studies embrace Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Mental and Practical, Common School and Physical Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Familiar Science, Grammar, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The health statistics of the School, which for some years past have been remarkable, are this year particularly so. With the exception of the month of March, when a number of the younger children were suffering with severe colds, we have had but few to report on the sick list. Not a death has occurred during the past year. The children have whole some food, healthful exercise, and the house is thoroughly ventilated. In the number of absentees are included a boy detailed each day as gate-keeper, and some of the advanced girls for the Sewing Department and Laundry. Our Teachers continue to do faithful and successful work, as is shown in the bright and intelligent faces of the pupils. Persons who visit the School from week to week are impressed with its perfection of discipline, good deportment and correct answers of the children when under examination.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that at the public exhibition of the High School in June last, the Peabody (bronze) Medal was awarded to our High School Boy, Leonard Baker. So far in the present scholastic term he has maintained the highest position in the First Class.

Our ever faithful Principal, Miss A. K. Irving, has de-



voted thirty years of the prime of her life in organizing and placing the School on its high and satisfactory basis. During this long period of anxious and arduous toil, her thoughtful care and vigilance have known no abatement.

Both the Principal and Teachers work in entire harmony in making the Orphan House, in all of its departments, the pride of Charleston.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

FRANCIS J. PELZER.

C. A. CHISOLM.

THEO. D. JERVEY.

B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

*Charleston, S. C., January 8, 1885.*

#### THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

CHARLESTON, January 1, 1885.

The Committee on Library, in making their annual report, again take pleasure in recording the zeal and fidelity of the Librarian, Miss Henderson.

The Library contains 2,751 volumes.

Added since last report, 61 volumes.

Drawn out and read by the children, 3,468 volumes.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. DELEON, *Chairman.*

B. BOLLMANN.

B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON PURVEYANCE AND SUPERVISION.

The Committee on Purveyance beg leave to submit the following as their annual report of the expenditures, and other items of interest of the Charleston Orphan House:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| 25,043 pounds fresh meat (beef, pork, mutton, veal)..... | \$1,725.34 |
| 5,335½ pounds bacon and other salt meats.....            | 624.41     |
| 2,445 pounds coffee.....                                 | 293.93     |
| 5,476 pounds rice.....                                   | 322.76     |
| 1,568 pounds butter.....                                 | 496.73     |



|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 347 pounds lard.....                                 | \$ 34.23           |
| 95 pounds tea .....                                  | 79.20              |
| 3,099 pounds sugar.....                              | 219.01             |
| 663 gallons molasses.....                            | 272.91             |
| 16 barrels, 1 bag flour.....                         | 108.25             |
| 74 barrels sweet potatoes.....                       | 69.20              |
| 29 barrels Irish potatoes.....                       | 103.02             |
| 55,777 loaves bread.....                             | 1,952.20           |
|  | <hr/>              |
|  | \$ 6,299.19        |
| Expense of cows, furnishing 1,865¼ gallons milk..... | 305.05             |
| 71 3-28 bushels corn and peas .....                  | 58.04              |
| 602 bushels grist and meal.....                      | 538.45             |
| Small items, as per petty cash.....                  | 216.24             |
| Soap, starch, &c.....                                | 104.96             |
|  | <hr/>              |
|  | \$7,521.93         |
| Fuel.....  | 831.60             |
| Clothing, house linen, hats and shoes.....           | 2,304.87           |
| Books, stationery, &c.....                           | 99.33              |
| Medicines, carbolic soap, &c.....                    | 116.59             |
| House furnishing, garden seed, &c.....               | 338.33             |
| Salaries and labor.....                              | 5,832.60           |
| Incidental Expenses.....                             | 577.47             |
| Repairs.....   | 1 834.46           |
|  | <hr/>              |
|  | <u>\$19,457.18</u> |

The cost of repairs is double that of last year, but nothing was done which was not absolutely necessary.

The wood work of the nine large dormitories and wash rooms adjoining has been painted, the walls color-washed, the library, walls of the two principal stairways, entry and school-room have been painted, the three large skylights in the library (the wood work of which had decayed) were removed and placed in new frames, besides smaller repairs, too numerous to name here; but, aside from what has been done during the past, there remains much more to be attended to during the present year. All such repairs are, however, incidental to a house as old as this.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Average number of Children..... | 223     |
| Cost of each Child.....         | \$87.25 |
| Not including repairs.....      | 79.02   |





But this is not all paid from the City Treasury; the income from our Public Funds in the keeping of the City Council reduces this amount by between nine and ten thousand dollars.

Mrs. Manno, who will soon be eighty-two years of age, continues to superintend the work of the Sewing Department with unabated zeal. Both this department and the Laundry have given entire satisfaction throughout the year.

Our poultry yard has yielded an abundant supply of eggs and spring chickens, and the garden has as usual furnished a good supply of fresh vegetables.

In conclusion, we beg to add that the various departments of the institution have been managed with the strictest economy and fidelity.

Miss Irving, the Superintendent, aided by competent assistants, continues to guard with the utmost watchfulness the health, and to supervise with the greatest conscientiousness the instruction of the fatherless and motherless children. Her skilful and successful management of the entire household affairs, as well as the humane spirit with which she has invested her noble work, claims our sincere appreciation and the highest commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB SMALL.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

C. A. CHISOLM.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee on Retrenchment of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully report, after looking carefully into its several departments, that they are unable to see where any retrenchment can be made.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. HACKER.

H. H. DELEON.

B. BOLLMANN.



## THE COMMITTEE ON BINDING OUT.

The Committee on Binding Out respectfully report that during the year ending December 31st, 1884, there have been admitted into the institution twenty-four boys and nineteen girls; total, forty-three. During the year there have been apprenticed to farmers, three; machinist, three; shoemaker, one; merchant, three; engineer, one; bookbinder, one; domestic, two; given to relatives, four; placed in Alms House, one; absconded, four; total, twenty-three.

It gives the Committee pleasure to report that though the persons to whom the children are bound are not as prompt or regular as they should be in making the annual report required by the indentures, yet those that we do hear from are mostly favorable. Many applications continue to be made for children, which the Committee endeavor to fill to the best advantage for the children.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. EGAN.

THEO. D. JERVEY.

JACOB SMALL.

---

ORPHAN HOUSE, January, 1885.

The Chairman, in transmitting to his Honor the Mayor the foregoing reports, takes pleasure to add a few items of interest.

That, in the case of the boys named in the report of the Binding Out Committee as having absconded, the two brothers named Galley, and Henry Graff, were induced by their mothers to leave, and Henry Hutmacher by his brother.

The person mentioned as having been transferred to the Alms House, was placed in the institution when a child, her mother having been sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where she died. Though never bright, she did not exhibit any signs of inheriting her mother's difficulty until between fifteen and



sixteen years of age. As no home could be found for her, she was retained here until she became so violent at times that the Board feared she might injure the children.

#### CHAPEL.

The Chapel has not been closed once during the year; the usual afternoon services having been conducted by the City Clergy, and other ministers visiting the city.

The Board again tender their thanks to all who have so kindly and faithfully performed their part in this great work of love.

The music, for some years past a very pleasant feature in our church service, has been well sustained throughout the year.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School, of which Mr. G. S. Cook is still the faithful Superintendent, has held its regular sessions without interruption. Mr. Cook is assisted by a corps of faithful teachers, many of whom we have had for years.

#### SANITARY.

As stated in the School report, the health of the inmates has been particularly good. This is no doubt under the blessing of God owing in a large measure to the strict attention paid to cleanliness and regular habits.

The introduction of artesian water has added greatly to the comforts of the Home by increasing its bathing facilities.

In conclusion, it affords pleasure to note that every other department not here named, as stated by the various committees, is conducted to their entire satisfaction by the Principal and those in the near charge of the management of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB SMALL,

*Chairman of Board of Commissioners*

*Charleston Orphan House.*



CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 9th, 1885. }

To the Honorable the City Council of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statement of the Private Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. D. MOWRY,  
 Chairman.

*Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Private Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House for the year ending December 31, 1884.*

DR.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| To Balance on hand January 1, 1884.....          | \$ 820.18         |
| Cash received from interest on investments. .... | 1,523 00          |
|  | <u>\$2,343.18</u> |

CR.

By Cash paid as follows:

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| For Officers' Salaries, &c.....                               | \$1,925.88        |
| For Books for Library.....                                    | 50.00             |
| For Magnolia Cemetery Lot.....                                | 29.75             |
| For Picnic.....   | 118.20            |
| Clothing and Books for High School Boy and Advanced Girl..... | 122.45            |
| Sundries.....   | 24.00             |
|   | <u>\$2,270.28</u> |
| Balance.....  | 72.90             |
|   | <u>\$2,343.18</u> |

E. E.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

FRANCIS J. PELZER,

B. A. MUCKENFUSS,

C. A. CHISOLM,

Committee on Accounts.

Approved.

L. D. MOWRY, Chairman.





*List of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities belonging to the Private Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House, exhibited to us this 7th day of January, 1885.*

---

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 49 Bonds of the City of Charleston (4%), \$1,000 each. . . . .                  | \$19,000.00 |
| 4 Bonds of the City of Charleston (4%), \$500 each. . . . .                     | 2,000.00    |
| 1 Certificate of Consolidated Stock of the State of South Carolina, 6%. . . . . | 4,500.00    |
| 2 Bonds of the Northeastern R. R. Co., 1st Mort., 8%, \$500 each. . . . .       | 1,000.00    |
| 1 Certificate for 20 shares Magnolia Cemetery Co., \$100 each. . . . .          | 2,000.00    |
| 3 Shares in Bank of Charleston National Banking Ass'n, \$100 each, . . . . .    | 300.00      |
| <br>  |             |
| 1 Certificate of Deposit for one Charleston and Savannah R. R. Bond for \$500.  |             |
| 1 Bond of the Savannah and Charleston R. R. Co. for \$150.                      |             |
| 12 Shares in Union Bank.  |             |
| <br>  |             |
| 1 Title Deed to 6 Lots in Magnolia Cemetery.                                    |             |

FRANCIS J. PELZER,  
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,  
C. A. CHISOLM,  
*Committee on Accounts.*

---

## THE CITY HOSPITALS.

The economical management of the City Hospitals is a most difficult task, growing out of the fact that in all the State of South Carolina these are the only public hospitals. Founded at great cost for the service of the sick poor of our city, the sick poor of the State, in contiguous Counties, present themselves at these doors, destitute and suffering, and common humanity bids them enter. In former years the State always appropriated moneys to meet these cases, but of late this has been omitted, and the burden falls upon Charleston. Meantime the annual figures for the maintenance of these public institutions are augmenting, while, as will be seen by the report of the Commissioners, every County avoids payment for its sick poor, and Berkeley County is largely in debt to the city for these unfortunates. What should, on the ground of humanity, have precedence, is post-



poned, and the larger part altogether ignored. The accompanying reports are full and complete, and need only to be referred to by me.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF CITY HOSPITALS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 7th, 1885.

*To the Honorable the City Council of Charleston, S. C. :*

GENTLEMEN—The Commissioners of the City Hospital beg respectfully to submit a condensed statement of its finances, condition, &c., for 1884, with estimate of sum (\$34,474.54) required for 1885.

The report of the Finance Committee herewith shows that we have exceeded the limits of our appropriation; occasioned as heretofore by our inability to collect arrears and County claims from contiguous Counties and individuals, together with other causes, not the least of which is the additional burden imposed on the city by the circumscribed limits of this County. For illustration: our earnings from the County of Charleston in 1882 were \$3,482.80; in 1883 \$1,517.55, and in 1884 \$356.10. By reference to our assets it will be seen that Berkeley County owes a large sum, a portion of which we hold certificates for. This County refuses to pay for its emergency patients, and assumes responsibility only for those provided with certificates formally issued by the County Commissioners; thereby imposing upon our city the expense of the treatment of patients it would be inhuman to turn away from our gates. Other Counties it will be seen disregard and ignore our efforts to collect arrears.

Tables herewith submitted exhibit the financial condition and particularize estimates for the current year 1885.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds submit herewith an estimate of what they deem necessary to preserve the grounds and improve the buildings, looking to their security and that of the inmates. During the past year considerable and valuable improvements have been made in the City Hospital in the interests of light and ventilation.



Nursing, which heretofore proved our greatest difficulty, has become under the humane mode of trained nursing, a science. Daily and nightly the patients now have the inestimable advantage of trained nurses, whilst the Principal and Vice-Principal, besides their scholastic duties, manage and supervise the entire establishment, dispensing medicine, &c.

Of the Medical Staff it would be superfluous to say a word commendatory.

Pay patients are provided with a comfortable home during their treatment, and at rates that will compare with any other institution in the country.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD O'NEILL,

*Chairman Commissioners City Hospital.*

#### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

##### *To the Board of Commissioners of the City Hospital :*

The Committee on Finance beg leave to submit as their annual report, required under the City Ordinance, the following tables, prepared by Mr. John D. Alexander from the records of the Hospital.

Some confusion attended the change of Superintendents in August, and it was some little time before the new Superintendent could learn the routine relative to admission and discharge of patients, and recording the number of days' treatment furnished. In this way the treatment of free patients for near two months, amounting we believe to upwards of five thousand days treatment, was, when these tables were being prepared, discovered not to have been carried forward. To correct this omission would have involved great labor and expense. As a consequence of this the cost of a single day's treatment set down in Table M at seventy-eight cents, is, we believe, much more than the cost has really been.

Annexed and as part of this report is the estimate of appropriation needed for the year 1885, which was prepared





and sent to Council in advance of the rest of this report, and based on the figures then before your committee, differing immaterially from the figures given by Mr. Alexander.

J. N. ROBSON,  
HENRY A. DESAUSSURE,  
H. COGSWELL,

*Committee on Finance.*

TABLE A.  
SHOWING PATIENTS AS FREE, PAY AND BY RACE.

|  | FREE. |     |        | PAY. |    |        | Grand Total. |
|--|-------|-----|--------|------|----|--------|--------------|
|  | W.    | C.  | Total. | W.   | C. | Total. |              |
| In Hospital January 1st, 1884.....       | 27    | 47  | 74     | 9    | 4  | 13     | 87           |
| Admitted during the year.....            | 324   | 509 | 833    | 265  | 63 | 328    | 1161         |
| Total admitted and treated during year.. | 351   | 556 | 907    | 274  | 67 | 341    | 1248         |

TABLE B.  
SHOWING PATIENTS TREATED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING YEAR.

|  | White. | Colored. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Treated, pay and free.....                     | 625    | 623      | 1248   |
| Discharged, pay and free.....                  | 553    | 452      |        |
| Died, pay and free.....                        | 38     | 102      | 1145   |
| Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1884..... |        |          | 103    |

TABLE C.  
SHOWING PATIENTS REMAINING 31st DECEMBER, 1884.

|                  | White. | Colored. | Total. |
|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Free.....        | 27     | 46       | 73     |
| Pay.....         | 17     | 13       | 30     |
| Grand Total..... |        |          | 103    |

TABLE D.  
SHOWING BY NATIVITY PATIENTS REMAINING JANUARY 1st, 1884.

|                        | FREE.  |          | PAY.   |          |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                        | White. | Colored. | White. | Colored. |
| City.....              | 25     | 47       | ..     | ..       |
| Charleston County..... | ..     | ..       | 1      | 1        |
| Berkeley County.....   | ..     | ..       | 1      | 2        |
| United States.....     | 1      | ..       | 4      | 1        |
| Foreign.....           | 1      | ..       | 3      | ..       |
| Totals.....            | 74     |          | 13     | 87       |



| PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING YEAR— | FREE.  |          | PAY.   |          |      |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|------|
|                                | White. | Colored. | White. | Colored. |      |
| City .....                     | 279    | 414      | 35     | 6        |      |
| Charleston County.....         | ...    | ...      | 4      | 7        |      |
| Berkeley County .....          | ...    | 10       | 9      | 13       |      |
| Richland County.....           | ...    | 1        | ...    | ...      |      |
| State.....                     | 20     | 72       | 19     | 3        |      |
| United States.....             | 12     | 12       | 132    | 34       |      |
| Foreign.....                   | 13     | ...      | 66     | ...      |      |
| Totals .....                   | 324    | 509      | 265    | 63       | 1161 |

TABLE E.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Number of Patients admitted—Table A.....            | 1161 |
| Admitted on City Physicians' Certificates.....      | 647  |
| " as emergency cases at Hospital gate.....          | 47   |
| " on order of Mayor.....                            | 9    |
| " on order of Faculty of Medical College.....       | 66   |
| " on personal application and pay certificates..... | 392  |
|   | 1161 |

TABLE F.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY OF FREE PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

(Compiled from Certificates of Admission.)

|  | W.  | C.  | W.  | C.  | Total. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Admitted on City Physicians' Certificates (Table E)..... | 247 | 400 |     |     | 647    |
| From Health District No. 1, residence over 6 months...   | 82  | 113 |     |     |        |
| " " " " over 90 days....                                 | 6   | 4   |     |     |        |
| " " " " less than 90 days, 12                            |     | 16  |     |     |        |
| " " No. 2, " over 6 months..                             | 23  | 99  |     |     |        |
| " " " " over 90 days....                                 | 1   | 1   |     |     |        |
| " " " " less than 90 days, 11                            |     | 5   |     |     |        |
| " " No. 3, " over 6 months..                             | 63  | 66  |     |     |        |
| " " " " over 90 days....                                 | 7   | 7   |     |     |        |
| " " " " less than 90 days, 18                            |     | 25  |     |     |        |
| " " No. 4, " over 6 months..                             | 22  | 62  |     |     |        |
| " " " " less than 90 days, 2                             |     | 2   |     |     |        |
|  |     |     | 247 | 400 | 647    |

NOTE.—To entitle one to vote in a municipal election a residence of full three months is necessary, and as only *resident paupers* are entitled to be treated free, hence one cannot be entitled to free treatment in the City Hospital unless he or she has resided in Charleston over three months.

The records of the Hospital for 1884 do not furnish sufficient data to make up Tables G, H, I, K and L, as in report for 1883, owing to the unexpected absence of the Clerk.



TABLE M.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Number of free patients—Table A.....                       | 907                |
| Number of pay patients ".....                              | 341                |
| Total number treated in 1884—Table A.....                  | 1248               |
| Number of days treatment to free patients.....             | 31,388             |
| Number of days treatment to pay patients.....              | 7,574              |
| Number of days treatment in 1884.....                      | 38,962             |
| Average number of days treatment to each free patient..... | 34.61              |
| Average number of days treatment to each pay patient.....  | 22.21              |
| Cost of 38,962 days treatment in 1884.....                 | \$30,636.81        |
| Cost of one day's treatment... \$0.78633.                  |                    |
| Average cost of each free patient.....                     | \$27.21            |
| Average cost of each pay patient.....                      | 17.46              |
| Cost of 907 free patients.....                             | \$24,682.25        |
| Cost of 341 pay patients.....                              | 5,954.56           |
|  | <u>\$30,636.81</u> |

TABLE N.

PATIENTS ADMITTED WITHOUT PERMITS AND AS EMERGENCY CASES, AND  
CHARGED TO COUNTIES AS BELOW.

|                        | Patients. | Days.      |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Berkeley County.....   | 14        | 207        |
| Charleston County..... | 8         | 173        |
| Richland County.....   | 1         | 39         |
|                        | <u>23</u> | <u>419</u> |

EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

|                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Private Patients.....             | \$1,494.75        |
| Charleston County.....            | 356.10            |
| Berkeley County.....              | 797.00            |
| Richland County.....              | 39.00             |
| United States Government.....     | 2,983.50          |
| English Consul.....               | 696.50            |
| French Consul.....                | 3.00              |
| German Consul.....                | 72.00             |
| Swedish and Norwegian Consul..... | 20.00             |
| Italian Consul.....               | 12.00             |
|                                   | <u>\$6,473.85</u> |



## COLLECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Private Patients .....            | \$1,563.40 |
| Charleston County.....            | 156.00     |
| Berkeley County.....              | 173.20     |
| United States Government.....     | 2,227.25   |
| English Consul.....               | 690.50     |
| German Consul.....                | 73.00      |
| Spanish Consul.....               | 28.00      |
| French Consul.....                | 25.00      |
| Italian Consul.....               | 12.00      |
| Swedish and Norwegian Consul..... | 61.00      |
| H. Schluffer, Baker.....          | 225.00     |
| H. Cogswell.....                  | 60.00      |
| Mortuary Fund.....                | 19.11      |
| Training School.....              | 94.95      |
| Attendant to Philadelphia .....   | 10.00      |
| For 5 iron frames.....            | 5.00       |

---



---

\$5,417.41

The City Treasurer reports as "Cash paid into the Treasury for the year"..... \$5,471.27

By the Cash Book of the Hospital the above statement shows as collected..... 5,417.41

---



---

Difference.....\$ 53.86

## ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1885.

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Charleston County.....        | \$ 288.40 |
| Abbeville County.....         | 582.00    |
| Barnwell County.....          | 60.00     |
| Beaufort County.....          | 45.00     |
| Berkeley County.....          | 1,602.00  |
| Colleton County.....          | 395.00    |
| Richland County.....          | 39.00     |
| Sumter County.....            | 96.00     |
| Williamsburg County.....      | 836.50    |
| United States Government..... | 421.50    |
| English Consul.....           | 229.00    |
| H. Schluffer, Baker.....      | 75.00     |
| Private Patients.....         | 467.35    |

---



---

\$5,136.75

## FINANCIAL.

Deficit January 1st, 1884..... \$ 2,626.33

Amount of Bills..... 30,636.81

---



---

\$33,263.14





|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Cash on hand January 1, 1884..... | \$ 29.10        |
| Appropriation.....                | 24,000.00       |
| Collected.....                    | 5,471.27        |
|                                   | <hr/> 29,500.37 |

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Deficit, January 1, 1885..... | \$ 3,762.77 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

*Estimate of Appropriation for City Hospital, 1885.*

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Deficiency 1st January, 1884.....                  | \$ 2,626.33 |
| Amount expended for Hospital during year 1884..... | 30,966.33   |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Total cost 1884 and deficit previous years..... | \$33,592.66 |
| Cash on hand 1st January, 1884.....             | \$ 19.32    |
| Appropriation 1884.....                         | 24,000.00   |
| Collected during 1884.....                      | 5,498.64    |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Total cash on hand and income of 1884..... | \$29,517.96     |
| Deficit 1st January, 1885.....             | 4,074.70        |
|  | <hr/> 33,592.66 |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Cost of Hospital 1884.....                      | \$30,966.33 |
| Number of days treatment furnished in 1884..... | 38,962      |
| Average cost of one day's treatment.....        | \$ 0.795    |

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of days treatment in 1882..... | 39,975        |
| " " " " 1883.....                     | 43,175        |
| " " " " 1884.....                     | 38,962        |
|                                       | <hr/> 122,112 |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Estimate number of days treatment to be furnished in 1885,<br>one-third of total 1882, 1883 and 1884..... | 40,704  |
| Estimate cost of one day's treatment in 1885, one-third total aver-<br>age 1882, 1883 and 1884.....       | \$ 0.71 |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Estimate cost provisions, subsistence, fuel, drugs, attendants, instru-<br>ments and general running expenses.....             | \$28,899.84 |
| " " Wear and tear furniture, bedding, clothing and bed<br>clothes, and purchase new furniture and house-<br>hold articles..... | 3,000.00    |
| " " Laundry and repairs to Hospital.....   | 2,000.00    |
| " " Gas.....   | 2,000.00    |
| To pay deficit 1884.....   | 4,074.70    |

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total estimated cost and deficit..... | \$39,974.54 |
| Less estimated income 1885.....       | 5,500.00    |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Estimate appropriation necessary for 1885..... | \$34,474.54 |
|--|-------------|



CITY HOSPITAL,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1885. }

*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners of City Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith of presenting to your Board this my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1884, showing work done and materials consumed in my department during the year.

**MATERIALS CONSUMED—**

Coffin Boards, 15,780 feet, at \$20 per 1,000, of which 2,000 feet have been used in and around the Hospital.

Nails, 240 pounds, at — per pound, of which 40 pounds were used as above, for Hospital purposes.

Screws, 13½ gross, at — per gross, of which 3 gross have been used for Hospital purposes.

Number of Coffins issued during the year.....481

Distributed as follows:

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| District No. 1.....              | 30        |
| District No. 2.....              | 37        |
| District No. 3.....              | 40        |
| District No. 4.....              | 71        |
| To order City Registrar.....     | 113       |
| To City Hospital.....            | 157       |
| To order Dr. R. B. Rhett.....    | 3         |
| “ Dr. P. Gourdin DeSaussure..... | 4         |
| “ Coroner.....                   | 24        |
| “ Alms House.....                | 2         |
|                                  | <hr/> 481 |

**MATERIAL ON HAND—**

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Coffins..... | 20          |
| Nails.....   | 25 pounds.  |
| Screws.....  | 1 gross.    |
| Lumber.....  | 2,000 feet. |

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. FLYNN,  
*Carpenter City Hospital.*



THE ALMS HOUSE.

Under the present management, this useful institution has been conducted with economy, and is under perfect discipline; the past year adding another favorable annual record to those preceding it, the report of which will be read with interest by all interested in charitable work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALMS HOUSE, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 12th, 1885. }

*To Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, and City Council,*  
*Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—Accompanying this you will find the annual report of the Master of the Alms House, made to the Board of Commissioners, and ordered to be forwarded to your Honorable body. The report gives in detail the transactions of the institution for the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1884.

An examination of the report will show that the number of admissions and discharges during the year aggregate about the same as during the preceding year. There were admitted into the institution during the year seventeen persons applying for free transportation, who remained in some instances three or four days before suitable arrangements could be made for sending them off. This number added to the regular admissions and discharges reported by the Master, will make the average about the same as the preceding year.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of out-door pensioners, owing to the fact that employment was more readily obtained during the past fall and winter months. As the spring and summer seasons approach, and the sources of employment diminish, a large addition to the list of out-door pensioners may be looked for.

There have been but seven deaths in the institution dur-





ing the past year, which is only about one-half the number that occurred during the previous year.

The admissions into the institution have been classified into nationalities. By reference to the report it will be seen that of the thirty-seven admitted as natives of South Carolina, only seventeen were from the City of Charleston—over one-half coming from other portions of the State, and should be maintained by the Counties from whence they come.

The total cost of maintenance of the institution during the year under review was \$8,283.73, being \$283.73 in excess of the appropriation. It is only by the most careful management that the Board of Commissioners are enabled to conduct the institution for an amount approximating so nearly to the annual appropriations. All the purchases are made in the most judicious manner possible, which onerous duty has been discharged by Commissioner (Alderman) A. Johnson for several years past; and the Board feels, and have expressed their obligations to him for the faithful and disinterested manner in which he has discharged that duty, thereby causing a great saving to the tax-payers of the city, and at the same time seeing that the requirements of the poor are properly looked after.

I will state here in connection with this subject, that the purchase of supplies for the institution is not confined to any one house. The purchases are made from the several wholesale provision dealers of the city, care being taken to distribute the patronage as equally as possible among the various houses engaged in the business, thus, as a general thing, securing more satisfactory terms.

The Board has, during the past year, furnished all the inmates of the institution with good and comfortable clothing, also with warm bed covering, making them comfortable both day and night, as well as given them an ample supply of good and wholesome food.

The demands for free transportation have been unusually heavy during the past year, and it has only been by a close



scrutiny into the condition of the various applicants that the amount appropriated for that purpose (\$500) has been made to suffice. There are a large number of persons who leave the Northern States early in the winter, and migrate South to get clear of the cold and rigorous weather of their homes. They seem to be well posted, for as soon as they arrive in the city they find their way to the Mayor's office, and seek transportation to Florida as a general rule. In the spring of the year another set make their appearance, and clamor for transportation to some Northern State, where they desire to spend the summer—perhaps at some fashionable watering place. There are a large number of persons who annually make excursion trips South at the public expense; and oftentimes when their unscrupulous demands are refused for good and sufficient reasons, they commence a tirade of abuse against the city for its want of charity. Notwithstanding all the demands that have been made on this appropriation, I am pleased to be able to state that there is an unexpended balance of last year's appropriation in the City Treasury of \$58.73, while I am confident that no worthy applicant for the charity has been denied its benefits.

I cannot close without alluding to the unanimity and general good feeling that has pervaded the Board during the term of their service, this being the close of the fifth year of continuous service. The utmost cordiality has prevailed at all their meetings—their only aim being to see which can do the most to alleviate the pains of poverty and distress; to make the unfortunate poor committed to their care and protection as comfortable as the means placed at their disposal will permit.

In conclusion I will say that the predictions which I made in my last report to your Honorable body as to the future good management of the institution under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Frazer, as Master and Matron, have been fully realized. They have proved themselves efficient in every particular, and enjoy the fullest confidence of the entire Board of Commissioners. In short, they have



faithfully and humanely discharged all the duties committed to them in the most satisfactory manner.

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. L. DAGGETT,  
*Chairman Board Commissioners Alms House.*

#### MASTER'S REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12th, 1885.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Alms House :*

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the requirements of the rules, I respectfully present to you the following report of the transactions of this institution during the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1884, showing the number of persons admitted, discharged, transferred to Hospital, and also the number of deaths, together with the nativities of the inmates of the house.

Those occupying the house are generally aged and infirm persons, who are entirely without means and totally unable to support themselves ; the average number during the year being eighty-six. Their food is good, wholesome and abundant. They have been supplied with clothing, shoes, &c., when needed, and have been generously provided for during the year. The sick have been furnished with such extras as the physician in charge prescribes from time to time. All who are able are required to contribute their labor to the general work of the house ; but I would add in this connection that owing to the fact that a very large majority of the inmates are old and feeble I found it difficult at times, with the available labor among them, to keep the house in order.

#### *Admitted.*

|                         |                  |                  |            |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Males, 55.....          | Females, 41..... | Children, 9..... | Total, 105 |
| Natives of England..... |                  |                  | 10         |
| " " Ireland.....        |                  |                  | 37         |
| " " Wales.....          |                  |                  | 1          |





|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Natives of Russia ..... | 1   |
| " " Switzerland.....    | 1   |
| " " Nova Scotia.....    | 3   |
| " " Australia.....      | 1   |
| " " Germany.....        | 5   |
| " " New York.....       | 3   |
| " " Maryland.....       | 1   |
| " " Georgia.....        | 1   |
| " " Virginia.....       | 1   |
| " " North Carolina..... | 3   |
| " " South Carolina..... | 37  |
| <hr/>                   |     |
| Total admitted .....    | 105 |

Of the thirty-seven admitted from South Carolina as above reported, nine were from Colleton County, five from Williamsburg, three from Edgefield, one from Fairfield, two from Sumter and seventeen from Charleston.

There were admitted at various times during the year just ended seventeen transient paupers to whom lodgings and meals were furnished, and who are not included in the above report.

*Discharged.*

|                         |                  |                  |           |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Males, 42.....          | Females, 30..... | Children, 8..... | Total, 80 |
| Natives of Ireland..... |                  |                  |           |
| " " England .....       |                  |                  | 10        |
| " " Wales.....          |                  |                  | 1         |
| " " France.....         |                  |                  | 1         |
| " " Russia.....         |                  |                  | 1         |
| " " Germany.....        |                  |                  | 6         |
| " " Nova Scotia.....    |                  |                  | 3         |
| " " New York.....       |                  |                  | 3         |
| " " Maryland.....       |                  |                  | 1         |
| " " Virginia.....       |                  |                  | 1         |
| " " North Carolina..... |                  |                  | 1         |
| " " South Carolina..... |                  |                  | 26        |
| <hr/>                   |                  |                  |           |
| Total discharged.....   |                  |                  | 80        |

Those from South Carolina reported above should be classified as follows: Colleton County six, Edgefield three, Sumter one, Fairfield one, Williamsburg two, and Charleston thirteen.





*Transferred to City Hospital.*

|   |                 |           |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| Males, 12.....                                      | Females, 6..... | Total, 18 |
| Natives of Ireland.....                             | 5               |           |
| "    "    Wales.....                                | 1               |           |
| "    "    Switzerland.....                          | 1               |           |
| "    "    Germany.....                              | 5               |           |
| "    "    Georgia.....                              | 1               |           |
| South Carolina, viz: Charleston 4, Edgefield 1..... | 5               |           |
|   |                 | —         |
| Total transfers.....                                |                 | 18        |

*Deaths.*

|                                      |                 |          |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Males, 3.....                        | Females, 4..... | Total, 7 |
| Natives of Ireland.....              | 3               |          |
| "    "    Scotland.....              | 2               |          |
| South Carolina, viz: Charleston..... | 2               |          |
|                                      |                 | —        |
| Total deaths.....                    |                 | 7        |

*Inmates of the House.*

|                                    |                   |                  |           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Males, 36 .....                    | Females, 45 ..... | Children, 1..... | Total, 82 |
| Natives of Ireland .               | 39                |                  |           |
| "    "    Canada.....              | 1                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Germany.....             | 8                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Russia.....              | 1                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Switzerland.....         | 1                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Virginia .....           | 1                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Georgia.....             | 2                 |                  |           |
| South Carolina 29, as follows:     |                   |                  |           |
| Natives of Charleston County.....  | 21                |                  |           |
| "    "    Marion County .....      | 1                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Colleton County .....    | 5                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Williamsburg County..... | 1                 |                  |           |
| "    "    Edgefield County.....    | 1                 |                  |           |
|                                    |                   |                  | —         |
| Total number of inmates.....       |                   |                  | 82        |

*Out-door Pensioners.*

White...Males, 5...Females, 25...Children, 38...Total, 68  
 Colored..Males, 10...Females, 72.....Children, 27...Total, 109

Total out-door Pensioners.....177

Number of rations drawn weekly 84½.



*Expenditures.*

The total expenses for the year amount to.....\$8,283.73

Thanking you, gentlemen of the Board, for your kind and valuable aid and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties, I respectfully submit this my report for your action.

H. G. FRAZER, *Master Alms House.*

---

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME.

As customary, the annual report shows that this institution for aged and infirm colored people, has been conducted the past year with care and economy. Only those far advanced in life seek a home here, hence the number of deaths are greater than in institutions where all ages are accommodated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC LANDS, }  
 Charleston, S. C., January 13th, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
 of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Ashley River Asylum, House of Correction, the Farm and Potter's Field, for the year ending December 31st, 1884.

THE ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

The Ashley River Asylum is under the charge of Mr. S. H. Hare, Steward, and Mrs. M. O'Neill, Matron, and has been well conducted in careful attention to the needs of the sick and infirm.









|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Colored—Males .....              | 136 |
| Females .....                    | 131 |
| Children .....                   | 27  |
| Still-born .....                 | 83  |
|                                  | —   |
| Total Colored .....              | 377 |
|                                  | —   |
| Whole number of interments ..... | 403 |
|                                  | —   |

# THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND FARM.

The House of Correction and Farm are under the supervision of Mr. E. Fordham. The number of prisoners received during the year was nineteen. They have been made to cultivate the Farm and keep the Cemetery in proper condition.

The Farm has been not only an advantage to the Asylum in the supply of fresh vegetables for its use, but also a source of income to the amount of \$1,204.16, as will appear by reference to the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,  
R. C. BARKLEY,  
*Chairman Commissioners Public Lands.*

# STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1884—By sales of Farm Produce .....                       | \$1,204.16 |
| By cash from County Commissioners Charleston County ..... | 300.00     |
| By Interments .....                                       | 4.80       |
|   | —          |
|   | \$1,508.96 |
|   | —          |
| May 20—By Deposit with City Treasurer .....               | \$1,200.00 |
| Nov. 29—By   "   "   " .....                              | 300.00     |
| Dec. 11—By   "   "   " .....                              | 4.16       |
| By Notarial Fees .....                                    | 3.00       |
| By Postal Cards .....                                     | 1.80       |
|   | —          |
|   | \$1,508.96 |
|   | —          |

T. B. MAXWELL,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*



## DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—  
THE POLICE FORCE—LIGHTING THE CITY—THE WATER  
SUPPLY—DESCRIPTION OF THE MARION SQUARE WELL.

## THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The expenses of this department the past year were \$42,136.02, to which should be added \$8,872.80, the cost of two new steam engines and a new hose carriage, making a total outlay of \$51,008.82. As will appear by an examination of the accompanying reports, the department is now fully supplied with apparatus and equipment, and the entire service has been very efficiently discharged through the entire year. Forty-three alarms were sounded in 1884, with losses aggregating \$102,159.98. If, however, we deduct the heavy losses at Collonade Row and its vicinity, amounting to \$77,557—reported as incendiary—the losses incident to the forty-two other alarms foot up only \$24,602. The reports give all particulars, and will be found interesting.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1885. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Fire-Masters respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1884, and its condition at this date:

The department at this date consists of 103 officers and men, 9 steam fire engines, 14 hose carriages and reels, 3 hook and ladder trucks, 28 horses, 9,600 feet hose, 2 fuel



wagons, 3 alarm bells, and a complete system of fire alarm telegraph.

#### ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES AND HOSE.

Two new steam fire engines and one hose carriage have been purchased during the past year and placed in active service. Engines Nos. 1, 3 and 4 have been thoroughly examined and all worn out and defective parts renewed, and the remaining engines in the department have been kept in good condition.

Seven of the engines in the department are kept in active service, and the remaining two are held in reserve for any emergency. There has been sold 550 feet of old hose unfit for use, leaving now in the department 9,600 feet, which is an ample supply for all purposes at present.

#### HOUSES.

All repairs which were necessary have been made during the year, and the houses at this date are all in good condition.

#### HORSES.

One horse has been purchased during the year, making at present in the department twenty-eight horses, all of which are in good condition.

The fire alarm telegraph has been kept in complete order, giving every alarm during the year promptly and correctly.

The discipline of the department continues good.

The department has been called out forty-three times during the past year, responding promptly to every call.

For a more full and detailed report of the transactions of this department, your Board would refer you to the papers accompanying this report, which will show :

Condensed expenses of the department.

Summary of expenditures by companies.



Record of fires.

Inventory of property under the control of the Board of Fire-Masters.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,  
*Chairman Board of Fire-Masters.*

CONDENSED EXPENSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM  
JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1884.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Pay roll.....   | \$36,092.24 |
| Grain and hay for 28 horses.....                        | 2,775.18    |
| Wood and coal .....                                     | 197.00      |
| Oil, waste and other supplies.....                      | 266.24      |
| Repairs and improvements to apparatus.....              | 925.62      |
| Repairs and improvements to houses and bell towers....  | 1,412.75    |
| New harness and repairs to harness.....                 | 208.85      |
| Horse shoeing.....                                      | 270.00      |
| One new hose carriage.....                              | 574.25      |
| Fifty feet pump hose and coupling.....                  | 15.90       |
| Two new steam fire engines.....                         | 8,298.55    |
| One horse.....  | 340.00      |
| Fire Alarm Telegraph supplies.....                      | 496.29      |
| Printing and stationery.....                            | 28.25       |
| Incidental expenses of the Fire Department—             |             |
| For shirts, blankets, music, rent of telephone, &c..... | 664.26      |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$52,565.38 |
| Less amount received for engine and reel.....           | \$1,200.00  |
| “ “ 550 feet hose.....                                  | 262.50      |
| “ “ Manure and bags.....                                | 94.06       |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | 1,556.56    |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$51,008.82 |
|   | <hr/>       |





Summary of the Expenditures of the Fire Department by Companies, from January 1 to December 31, 1884.

|                                | Pay Rolls.  | Forage.    | Wood and Coal. | Oils, Waste and other Supplies. | Repairs and Improvements to Apparatus. | Repairs and Improvements to Houses. | Harness and Repairs. | Horse Shoeing. | New Hose Carriages. | New Hose. | Horses.  | Fire Alarm Telegraph Supplies. | Printing and Stationery. | Incidental Expenses. | New Engines. | Total Expenses of each Company. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Chief, Ass't Chiefs and Clerk. | \$ 3,324.96 |            |                |                                 |  |                                     |                      |                |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | \$ 3,324.96                     |
| Engine No. 1.                  | 4,011.62    | 2-0.49     | 13.25          | \$ 40.43                        | \$104.41                               | \$ 79.07                            | \$ 11.46             | \$ 30.00       |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 4,570.02                        |
| Engine No. 2.                  | 3,784.52    | 3-8.03     | 13.25          | 32.90                           | 63.87                                  | 51.05                               | 10.50                | 30.00          |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 4,570.02                        |
| Engine No. 3.                  | 3,091.52    | 3-01.01    | 13.25          | 30.84                           | 111.35                                 | 18.31                               | 4.43                 | 30.00          |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 4,460.31                        |
| Engine No. 4.                  | 3,091.52    | 3-03.03    | 13.25          | 30.84                           | 111.35                                 | 18.31                               | 4.43                 | 30.00          |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 4,460.31                        |
| Engine No. 5.                  | 3,570.85    | 2-43.09    | 13.25          | 30.72                           | 29.54                                  | 27.98                               | 12.83                | 30.00          | \$ 6.35             |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 4,588.47                        |
| Engine No. 6.                  | 4,000.89    | 2-01.05    | 13.25          | 35.77                           | 29.54                                  | 27.98                               | 12.83                | 30.00          | 9.25                |           |          |                                |                          |                      | \$4,140.28   | 4,605.69                        |
| Engine No. 7.                  | 4,015.52    | 3-24.01    | 13.25          | 29.55                           | 45.70                                  | 121.92                              | 3.30                 | 30.00          | \$174.25            |           |          |                                |                          |                      | 4,140.27     | 9,336.77                        |
| Fire Alarm Telegraph.          | 1,292.50    | 3-04.53    |                | 1.08                            | 18.25                                  | 3-00.60                             | 9.20                 | 20.00          |                     |           |          | \$456.29                       |                          |                      |              | 2,273.37                        |
| Supply Wagon.                  | 324.00      | 2-16.45    |                | 4.61                            | 26.01                                  | 30.50                               |                      |                |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 630.52                          |
| Superintendent of Horses.      |             | 123.58     |                |                                 |  |                                     |                      |                |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 123.58                          |
| Department-General use.        |             | 26.37      | 51.00          |                                 | 22.90                                  |                                     | 4.00                 | 20.00          | 3.40                | \$340.10  |          |                                | \$28.27                  | \$664.25             |              | 1,173.33                        |
| Truck No. 2.                   | 3,319.44    | 2-14.76    | 13.25          | 24.46                           |  | 82.58                               |                      |                |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 3,701.99                        |
| Reserve Engine.                |             |            |                |                                 | 95.00                                  |                                     |                      |                |                     |           |          |                                |                          |                      |              | 95.00                           |
| Totals                         | \$57,032.24 | \$2,775.18 | \$187.00       | \$203.24                        | \$225.62                               | \$1,412.75                          | \$208.35             | \$270.10       | \$574.25            | \$15.90   | \$310.00 | \$406.59                       | \$28.27                  | \$664.25             | \$8,368.55   | \$2,465.88                      |

Total Expenses.....\$52,565.38

Less amount received for engine and reel.....\$1,200.00

" " 550 feet hose.....202.50

" " Nature and bags.....94.06

1,596.56

\$51,068.82



## Record of Fires for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1884.

| DATE.    | TIME.      | Box. | LOCATION OF FIRE.       | OWNER OF REAL ESTATE.    | OCCUPANT OR OWNER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. | Value of Property at Risk. | INSURANCE. | Loss on Real Estate. | Loss on Personal Property. | TOTAL LOSS. | ORIGIN OF FIRES. |
|----------|------------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Jan'y 7  | 4:35 a.m.  | 524  | 18 Washington Street.   | S. J. Clifford.          | Various persons.                        | \$ 1,700                   | \$ 1,100   | \$ 125               | \$ 50                      | \$ 175      | Accident.        |
| Jan'y 7  | 4:35 "     | 524  | 28 Inspection Street.   | Charles Just.            | Charles Just.                           | 1,600                      | 2,000      | 80                   | 80                         | 160         | "                |
| Jan'y 7  | 11:35 "    | 54   | Meeting Street Road.    | Unknown.                 | Unknown.                                | 50                         | ...        | 50                   | 50                         | 100         | "                |
| Jan'y 12 | 12:25 "    | 721  | King Street Road.       | Thomas Hawkins.          | Thomas Hawkins.                         | 1,500                      | 750        | 1,000                | 500                        | 1,500       | Chimney.         |
| Jan'y 21 | 9:15 "     | 621  | 15 Jasper Court.        | Estate R. Hogan.         | Unoccupied.                             | 500                        | ...        | 15                   | ...                        | 15          | Chimney.         |
| Jan'y 21 | 5:22 p.m.  | 813  | Ashley Street.          | D. Cooper.               | D. Meyer.                               | 3,900                      | 3,000      | 135                  | 50                         | 185         | Chimney.         |
| Feb'y 13 | 12:58 "    | 421  | 32 Montague Street.     | V. C. Dibble.            | V. C. Dibble.                           | 500                        | ...        | 25                   | ...                        | 25          | Accident.        |
| Feb'y 23 | 3:51 "     | 713  | Cor. Drake & Cooper.    | Estate H. Bischoff.      | Estate H. Bischoff.                     | 400                        | ...        | 100                  | 50                         | 150         | Accident.        |
| Feb'y 23 | 7:22 "     | 813  | 52 Spring Street.       | W. Kieppe.               | Various persons.                        | 1,200                      | ...        | 10                   | ...                        | 10          | Incendiary.      |
| Feb'y 28 | 9:01 "     | 432  | George and St. Philip.  | P. Jacoby.               | P. Jacoby.                              | 1,200                      | 1,000      | 10                   | ...                        | 10          | Accident.        |
| March 7  | 4:59 a.m.  | 353  | 107 Spring Street.      | James Kelly.             | Mrs. Kelly.                             | 1,200                      | 1,000      | 10                   | ...                        | 10          | Incendiary.      |
| April 10 | 9:35 "     | 84   | 186 Conning Street.     | E. J. Blum.              | Dr. J. Lea.                             | 2,400                      | 2,000      | 1,500                | 250                        | 1,750       | Accident.        |
| April 16 | 4:20 "     | 621  | Cannon & Coning Sts.    | L. F. Brandt.            | F. Wigger.                              | 3,500                      | 3,200      | 45                   | 75                         | 120         | "                |
| April 17 | 10:12 "    | 145  | 1211 East Bay.          | C. W. Rhume.             | G. S. Maule.                            | 2,300                      | 2,300      | 400                  | 323.80                     | 723.80      | "                |
| April 30 | 2:35 "     | 436  | 279 King Street.        | J. C. Rhume.             | Cramer & Blohme.                        | 2,000                      | 1,500      | ...                  | 500                        | 500         | "                |
| April 30 | 2:35 "     | 436  | 281 King Street.        | G. C. McNulty, in Tr'st. | F. Van Santen.                          | 32,000                     | 22,000     | 500                  | 399.18                     | 809.18      | "                |
| May 2    | 12:10 "    | 412  | 26 Gadsden Street.      | F. W. Becker.            | (J. R. Johnson and G. L. Cook.          | 18,500                     | 15,000     | 20                   | 50                         | 70          | "                |
| May 2    | 12:10 "    | 412  | 25 Gadsden Street.      | M. Kueck.                | F. W. Becker.                           | 2,000                      | 2,000      | 1,300                | ...                        | 1,300       | "                |
| May 2    | 1:51 "     | 131  | Boyes Wharf—Tug.        | M. Kueck.                | M. Kueck.                               | 3,500                      | 3,500      | 1,175                | 150                        | 1,275       | "                |
| May 6    | 11:45 p.m. | 145  | Market & Ralters Alley. | Boyle & McGorty.         | Boyle & McGorty.                        | 12,000                     | 12,000     | ...                  | 3,300                      | 3,300       | "                |
| May 20   | 5:28 "     | 421  | 11 Lynch Street.        | J. C. H. Clausen.        | John Gerkin.                            | 6,000                      | 4,000      | 125                  | 1,500                      | 1,625       | "                |
| May 22   | 1:55 "     | 212  | Queen Street.           | S. A. Paul.              | Various persons.                        | 1,500                      | 1,400      | 20                   | ...                        | 20          | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Collonade Row.          | Goldsmith & Son.         | S. A. Paul.                             | 3,500                      | 2,800      | 300                  | ...                        | 300         | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Accommoda ion Wh'f.     | G. W. Eagan.             | Goldsmith & Son.                        | 56,000                     | 53,475.54  | 10,000               | 36,000                     | 46,000      | Incendiary.      |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Steamer Pilot Boy.      | F. D. Phillips.          | G. W. Eagan.                            | 50,000                     | 20,000     | 10,000               | ...                        | 10,000      | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Wh'f. C. R. Holmes.     | C. R. Holmes.            | F. D. Phillips.                         | 12,000                     | 7,000      | 10,000               | 910                        | 910         | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Brown's Wharf.          | Pelzer, Rodgers & Co.    | ...                                     | 10,000                     | 10,000     | 1,200                | ...                        | 1,200       | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Central Wharf.          | Mrs. A. M. Trenholm.     | ...                                     | 45,000                     | 30,000     | 500                  | ...                        | 500         | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | Central Wh'f—Cotton.    | J. B. E. Sloan & Son.    | J. B. E. Sloan & Son.                   | 9,678                      | 9,678      | 6,347                | ...                        | 6,347       | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | " "                     | J. M. Seignious.         | J. M. Seignious.                        | 1,500                      | 1,500      | 1,500                | ...                        | 1,500       | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 9    | " "                     | A. McCobb, Jr.           | A. McCobb, Jr.                          | 1,100                      | 1,000      | 1,100                | ...                        | 1,100       | "                |
| May 26   | 11:46 "    | 812  | President Street.       | S. Scott.                | S. Scott.                               | 300                        | 300        | 200                  | 100                        | 300         | Accident.        |
| May 29   | 2:43 "     | 812  | President Street.       | Mary L. Heyward.         | Mary L. Heyward.                        | 400                        | ...        | 200                  | ...                        | 200         | "                |



Record of Fires—(Continued).

| DATE.<br>1881.      | TIME. | Box. | LOCATION OF FIRE.       | OWNER OF<br>REAL ESTATE. | OCCUPANT OR OWNER<br>OF PERSONAL PROP-<br>ERTY. | Value of<br>Prop-<br>erty<br>at Risk. | INSURANCE    | Loss<br>on<br>Real<br>Estate. | Loss on<br>Personal<br>Property. | TOTAL<br>LOSS. | ORIGIN OF<br>FIRES. |
|---------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| June 1 6:06 p. m.   |       | 452  | 40 George Street.       | W. Rieppe.               | W. Rieppe.                                      | \$ 3,000                              | \$ 3,000     | \$ 1,500                      | \$ 1,000                         | \$ 2,500       | Accident.           |
| June 1 6:06 "       |       | 452  | George St., Cath. Sch'l | Bish, Northrop, in Tr.   | Various persons.                                | 12,000                                | 8,000        | (6)                           | .....                            | 66             | Chimney.            |
| June 5 12:38 "      |       | 302  | 10 Paulatin Street.     | P. Fleming.              | Various persons.                                | 1,500                                 | 1,500        | 75                            | .....                            | 75             | Accident.           |
| June 21 3:12 "      |       | 731  | 27 Anlherst Street.     |                          | Various persons.                                | 1,500                                 | 1,500        | 16                            | .....                            | 16             | False Alarm.        |
| June 21 10:29 "     |       | 131  |                         |                          | Various persons.                                | 1,300                                 | 800          | .....                         | 500                              | 500            | Accident.           |
| Aug. 16 10:29 "     |       | 125  | 7 Stoll's Alley         | Mrs. A. Webb.            | Various persons.                                | 1,300                                 | 1,035        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | Chimney.            |
| Oct. 2 11:18 a. m.  |       | 154  | Union Wh—23 B/C.        | Baltimore S. S. Com'y    | Baltimore S. S. Com'y                           | 1,035                                 | 1,035        | .....                         | 425                              | 425            | Accident.           |
| Oct. 3 8:21 p. m.   |       | 435  | 20 Kirkland Lane.       | Charles McHugh.          | So. Ca. Railway Co.                             | 2,500                                 | 1,900        | 16                            | .....                            | 10             | Chimney.            |
| Oct. 6 5:08 "       |       | 75   | S. C. Ry Wrd—Cotton     | So. Ca. Railway Co.      | Various persons.                                | 1,200                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | Chimney.            |
| Nov. 1 6:44 "       |       | 594  | 20 Washington Street.   | C. W. Seignions.         | Various persons.                                | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | Accident.           |
| Nov. 9 11:08 a. m.  |       | 621  | 15 Jasper Court.        | Estate R. Hogan.         | .....   | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | .....               |
| Nov. 10 6:06 p. m.  |       | 262  | 80 King Street.         | Watson & Hill.           | Watson & Hill.                                  | 51,000                                | 51,000       | .....                         | 2,280                            | 2,280          | Accident.           |
| Nov. 15 3:31 "      |       | 535  | S. C. Ry Wf—Bark        | Unknown.                 | Unknown.  | 2,000                                 | 6,000        | .....                         | 1,000                            | 1,000          | .....               |
| Nov. 15 3:31 "      |       | 535  | F. Stafford.            | .....                    | .....   | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | .....               |
| Dec. 17 9:59 "      |       | 444  | 195 Meeting Street.     | Estate Mrs. W. J.        | S. Schindleressi.                               | 4,000                                 | 1,500        | 25                            | 75                               | 100            | .....               |
| Dec. 19 10:53 a. m. |       | 324  | — Clifford Alley.       | Magrath, Jr.             | Ellen McKenney.                                 | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | .....               |
| Dec. 19 5:45 p. m.  |       | 616  | Cramers Row, Calhoun    | A. F. C. Cramer.         | Various persons.                                | 1,700                                 | 800          | 383                           | 100                              | 483            | .....               |
| Dec. 19 7:15 "      |       | 436  | Cor. King and Society.  | W. K. Brown.             | T. Schindleressi.                               | 17,000                                | 11,000       | 600                           | 2,000                            | 2,600          | .....               |
| Dec. 19 7:15 "      |       | 436  | " " " "                 | " " "                    | Bruderlicher Bund.                              | 1,500                                 | 1,500        | .....                         | 50                               | 50             | .....               |
| Dec. 19 7:15 "      |       | 436  | " " " "                 | " " "                    | William Jessen.                                 | 4,000                                 | 2,500        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | .....               |
| Dec. 19 7:15 "      |       | 436  | " " " "                 | " " "                    | Friede & Nesbit.                                | 500                                   | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | False Alarm.        |
| Dec. 24 2:08 "      |       | 71   | Meeting & Columbus.     | City.                    | .....   | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | .....               |
| Dec. 24 8:07 "      |       | 434  | Coming & Montague.      | J. B. Howard.            | J. J. Ro e.                                     | 200                                   | .....        | 5                             | .....                            | 5              | Accident.           |
| Dec. 25 11:53 a. m. |       | 161  | 15 Concord Street.      | City Sinking Fund.       | W. Holman.                                      | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | Chimney.            |
| Dec. 27 1:28 p. m.  |       | 77   | 36 America Street.      | .....                    | .....   | .....                                 | .....        | .....                         | .....                            | .....          | .....               |
| Totals.             |       |      |                         |                          |   | \$112,161                             | \$305,238.54 | \$11,665                      | \$70,404.08                      | \$102,150.08   |                     |









## THE POLICE FORCE.

The accompanying report of the Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners shows that the force has been maintained at the same numerical strength and cost as in the preceding year, during which period the entire city has been unusually quiet; this remained unchanged even on the occasion of the Federal and State elections in November.

### REPORT OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 13, 1885.

*To his Honor the Mayor and City Council, Charleston, S. C.:*

The Board of Police Commissioners submit their quarterly report, from October 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884:

The complement of the force has, as heretofore, been regularly maintained, with the exception of the vacancy on the detective force created by the death of Detective Mitchell, which, pending consideration of measures for greater efficiency of this department of the force, the Board concluded for the time not to fill.

The expenditures for the quarter have been as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Pay rolls of officers and men.....         | \$17,109.54 |
| Bills for overcoats.....                   | 654.00      |
| Forage and horse shoeing.....              | 332.28      |
| Supply of coal for Stations .....          | 270.00      |
| Miscellaneous expenses .....               | 1,049.06    |
| <hr/>                                      |             |
| Making total expenditures for quarter..... | \$19,414.78 |

During the same period there has been paid into the City Treasury, receipts for fines at police court, policemen's fines, sales unclaimed property, &c., \$1,084.29, thus making nett draft on the Treasury for expenses of department for the quarter, \$18,330.49.

In connection the Board beg leave to submit their annual report for the year 1884:



During the administration of your Board there has been marked improvement in the efficiency of the force, and yet more in the past year; and trust, as there is room for still greater, it will be manifested more and more in the future.

The regular complement, as provided by Ordinance, of officers and men (with the exception referred to in the last quarterly report—in the detective department) has been regularly maintained; for details in connection reference being asked to the reports of the Chief of Police, which have been submitted through the Board to the City Council, and fully set forth the operations of the department for the year.

The absences, sickness, &c., which reduced the force at times, in measure, your Board endeavored to supply by the inauguration of the substitute system, which being submitted to the City Council met approval, and which plan promised well for a period, but has been found after further test not to meet the purposes intended, it being found that the requisite discipline could only be enforced with the substitutes while on actual duty. There may doubtless be occasions when the system may be utilized advantageously, but not in general use at all times. It may, therefore, be best to make no change in the law, but leave to be used as occasion may require.

The Board reiterate, as repeatedly reported before, much needed repair to the station houses, and to this end will ask an appropriation for the year of \$3,000; not for general renovation, change and improvement, but only for such repairs as are absolutely necessary to preserve the property and render the premises secure.

In connection with the station houses, it may be proper to mention that suggestions have been made as to the practicability of concentrating the force in one station, and the Board will give that attention thereto which the subject demands; it being thought that such centralizing of the force would ensure greater efficiency even with less number of officers, and have the force more directly under control of the chief. But the subject is one that will need most careful examination, and no conclusion reached without.





It is only proper as a tribute to a long tried and efficient non-commissioned officer to report the decease of Orderly Sergeant Stratton, who had served on the police force for many years, and who, superannuated, under action of the City Council had been on the retired list during the past year.

Again asking reference to the reports of the Chief of Police for minute details of the force, disposition thereof, arrests and discharges, property of department, &c., a report of the financial operations of department for the year is herewith submitted :

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| The special appropriation for 1884 was.....                                 | \$75,000.00 |
| To which add special deposits—amounts refunded on uniforms<br>and hats..... | 273.00      |
| Making total amount to credit Police Department.....                        | \$75,273.00 |

The expenditures for the year as follows :

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Pay rolls of officers and men .....                                   | \$68,535.56 |
| Forge and horse shoeing.....  | 1,678.34    |
| Stationery, \$193.51 ; overcoats, \$765.....                          | 958.51      |
| Telephones, \$135 ; belts and clubs, \$115.25.....                    | 250.25      |
| Coal, \$270 ; uniform hats, \$304.52 .....                            | 574.52      |
| Superannuated officers and all other expenses, as per<br>account..... | 2,547.33    |
| Making total expenditures.....  | \$74,544.51 |
| Leaving to the credit of the Police Department account.....           | \$728.49    |

Which sum has been transferred to the general income account in the City Treasury.

During the year the total amount paid into the City Treasury for fines at police court, policemen's fines and deductions for lost time, &c., aggregated \$4,138.96, which amount is not credited to the Police Department account ; but if allowed as credit would reduce the expenditures for the year to \$70,405.55, as against the disbursements of 1883,





on same basis, \$68,487.74, and the average for years 1880 and 1883, inclusive, of \$71,981.05.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM THAYER,  
*Chairman.*

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

MAIN STATION, OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1885. }

*To the Commissioners of Police :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as Chief of Police for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1884.

#### STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The police force has been maintained during the year at its full strength, as per Ordinance, viz :

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| One Chief of Police.           | Seventy-five Privates.   |
| Two First Lieutenants.         | Six Door Sentinels.      |
| Two Second Lieutenants.        | Four Hostlers.           |
| Two Junior Second Lieutenants. | Three Daymen.            |
| One Clerk.                     | One Chief of Detectives. |
| Four Orderly Sergeants.        | Three Detectives.        |
| Six Line Sergeants.            | One Gateman.             |

#### HOW APPORTIONED.

##### *Main Station House.*

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| One First Lieutenant.         | Forty-two Privates.      |
| One Second Lieutenant.        | Four Door Sentinels.     |
| One Junior Second Lieutenant. | Two Hostlers.            |
| One Clerk.                    | Two Daymen.              |
| Two Orderly Sergeants.        | One Chief of Detectives. |
| Three Line Sergeants.         | Three Detectives.        |



*Upper Station House.*

|                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| One First Lieutenant.         | Thirty-three Privates. |
| One Second Lieutenant.        | Two Door Sentinels.    |
| One Junior Second Lieutenant. | Two Hostlers.          |
| Two Orderly Sergeants.        | One Dayman.            |
| Three Line Sergeants.         | One Gateman.           |

## HOURS OF DUTY.

The hours of duty consist of five watches during each twenty-four hours—three watches of four hours duration in the day, and two watches of six hours at night. Upon only one occasion was a change in this arrangement found necessary, namely, during the Christmas holidays, when the force was divided into two watches, each performing twelve hours duty per diem.

## REPORT OF ARRESTS.

The quiet and good order prevailing in our midst during the year is exemplified by the statement of arrests for all causes. It appears that the total arrests were 2,627; of which number 1,003 were white males, 26 were white females, 1,343 were colored males and 255 were colored females. The total arrests for the previous year were 2,889, showing a decrease of 262.

## LODGERS.

The number of indigent persons who applied for and were furnished with lodgings during the year was 435, of whom 363 were white and 72 were colored.

## STATION HOUSES.

During the year little or nothing has been done to the station houses beyond some much needed painting and whitewashing, and I strongly urge early attention to this property in its present insecure and perhaps unsafe condition.



## REMARKS.

The appointment of substitutes by a system inaugurated during the year met at the outset with some success, and at one time seven substitutes had reported for duty. Later on, however, and after most of these had been promoted to regular duty on the force, the position was not accepted by the appointees of the Board, and at present but one substitute performs this duty.

The amount turned over to the City Treasurer for lost time (\$1,406.95) will be noticed as somewhat less than usual, but an explanation lies in the fact that a portion of this fund was utilized in the pay of substitutes.

I note with pleasure the abolition, with your permission, of the old time rattle, and the substitution of an improved police call.

## HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

There has been much sickness in the force during the year, and I am called on to note two deaths as occurring in that time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. FROST, JR.,

Official:

*Chief of Police.*

M. SWEEGAN, *Clerk Police Department.*





STATEMENT OF CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MEMBERS  
OF THE FORCE, THE DISPOSITION OF THE CHARGES,  
THE AMOUNT OF FORFEITURES DEDUCTED FROM THE  
PAY OF POLICEMEN FOR LOST TIME, AND AMOUNT  
OF FINES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF RULES AND  
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FORCE, TOGETHER  
WITH NUMBER OF RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

| <i>Charges.</i>        | <i>Disposition.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Intoxication.....      | { Two Discharged.   |
|                        | { Two Suspended.    |
| Insubordination .....  | One Suspended.      |
| Neglect of duty.....   | { Three Suspended.  |
|                        | { One Discharged.   |
| Absent forty days..... | One Discharged.     |

RECAPITULATION.

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Intoxication..... 4    | Discharged .... 4 |
| Insubordination..... 1 | Suspended..... 6  |
| Neglect of duty..... 4 |                   |
| Absent forty days.. 1  |                   |
| <hr/> 10               | <hr/> 10          |

Resignations, 4.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Amount of Forfeitures from pay of policemen for lost time from<br>sickness and otherwise..... | \$1,406.95       |
| Amount of Fines imposed on policemen for violation of rules and<br>regulations .....          | 118.23           |
|   | <hr/> \$1,525.18 |

Aggregate cost of Police Department, as per vouchers paid by City  
Treasurer.....\$74,544.51



*Report of the Chief of Police to the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrested in the City of Charleston during the year ending December 31, 1884, and the cause of their arrest.*

| OFFENCES.  | WHITES. |          | COLORED. |          | Total<br>No. Arrest. |
|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
|  | Males.  | Females. | Males.   | Females. |                      |
| Assault.....   | 6       | 1        | 28       | 1        | 36                   |
| Assault and Battery.....                             | 1       |          | 3        | 1        | 5                    |
| Attempt at Suicide.....                              |         | 1        | 1        |          | 2                    |
| Assault with Deadly Weapons.....                     | 1       |          |          |          | 1                    |
| Attempt to Kill.....                                 | 2       |          | 1        |          | 3                    |
| Attempt to Commit Rape.....                          | 1       |          | 1        |          | 2                    |
| Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner.....                    | 1       |          |          |          | 1                    |
| Burglary and Larceny.....                            | 2       |          | 3        |          | 5                    |
| Brought in Wounded.....                              | 1       |          | 2        |          | 3                    |
| Careless and Fast Driving.....                       | 3       |          | 2        |          | 5                    |
| Carrying Concealed Weapons.....                      | 4       |          | 6        |          | 10                   |
| Cruelty to Animals.....                              |         |          | 2        |          | 2                    |
| Committing a Nuisance.....                           | 2       |          | 5        |          | 7                    |
| Deserters from Vessels.....                          | 3       |          | 1        |          | 4                    |
| Disorderly Conduct and Assault.....                  | 5       |          | 7        |          | 13                   |
| Drunk.....   | 153     | 7        | 62       | 9        | 231                  |
| Drunk and Disorderly.....                            | 141     | 6        | 178      | 35       | 360                  |
| Disorderly Conduct.....                              | 105     | 3        | 408      | 86       | 602                  |
| Disorderly Conduct and Fighting.....                 | 33      | 2        | 83       | 38       | 156                  |
| Disorderly Conduct and Larceny.....                  | 3       |          | 46       | 6        | 55                   |
| Embezzlement.....                                    |         |          | 2        |          | 2                    |
| Escaped Prisoner.....                                |         |          | 1        |          | 1                    |
| Foundling.....                                       | 1       |          |          |          | 1                    |
| Found Wounded.....                                   | 3       |          | 3        | 1        | 7                    |
| Found Sick.....                                      | 14      |          | 22       | 5        | 41                   |
| Forgery.....   | 1       |          | 1        |          | 2                    |
| Grand Larceny.....                                   | 1       |          | 19       | 6        | 26                   |
| Gambling.....  | 2       |          |          |          | 2                    |
| Highway Robbery.....                                 |         |          | 8        |          | 8                    |
| Insanity.....  | 4       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 7                    |
| Inhuman Treatment.....                               |         |          |          | 2        | 2                    |
| Lodged on Warrant.....                               | 13      |          | 78       | 2        | 93                   |
| Larceny.....   | 8       | 1        | 160      | 27       | 196                  |
| Lodgers.....   | 362     | 1        | 67       | 5        | 435                  |
| Larceny and Vagrancy.....                            |         |          | 1        |          | 1                    |
| Lodged as Witnesses.....                             |         |          | 2        | 3        | 5                    |
| Lodged on Suspicion.....                             |         |          | 9        |          | 9                    |
| Loitering.....                                       |         |          | 1        |          | 1                    |
| Lost Children.....                                   |         |          |          | 2        | 2                    |
| Murder.....  |         |          | 2        |          | 2                    |
| Obtaining Money and Goods under False Pretences..... | 1       |          | 6        |          | 7                    |
| Resisting an Officer.....                            | 2       |          | 1        |          | 3                    |
| Swindling.....                                       | 1       |          | 6        |          | 7                    |
| Trespass.....  | 4       |          | 18       | 1        | 23                   |
| Vagrancy.....  | 17      |          | 3        |          | 20                   |
| Violation City Ordinances.....                       | 92      | 3        | 78       | 17       | 190                  |
| Wife Beating.....                                    |         |          | 1        |          | 1                    |
| Total arrests.....                                   | 993     | 26       | 1329     | 249      | 2597                 |
| Brought in Dead.....                                 |         |          | 1        |          | 1                    |
| Found Drowned.....                                   |         |          | 5        |          | 5                    |
| Found Dead.....                                      | 4       |          | 7        | 6        | 17                   |
| Killed by Accident.....                              | 2       |          | 1        |          | 3                    |
| Suicide.....   | 4       |          |          |          | 4                    |
| Grand Totals.....                                    | 1003    | 26       | 1343     | 255      | 2627                 |



Number of Persons Arrested, and Causes of Arrest—Continued.

| SENTENCES.  | WHITES. |          | COLORED. |          | Total<br>No. Arrests. |
|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
|   | Males.  | Females. | Males.   | Females. |                       |
| Dismissed.....  | 627     | 10       | 399      | 72       | 1108                  |
| Delivered to Warrant.....   | 9       |          | 74       | 2        | 85                    |
| Delivered to Parents.....   |         |          | 2        | 3        | 5                     |
| Delivered to Masters of Vessels.....  | 2       |          |          |          | 2                     |
| Paid Fines.....   | 192     | 5        | 248      | 47       | 492                   |
| Referred to Corporation Counsel.....  | 9       | 1        | 9        | 1        | 20                    |
| Referred to Coroner.....  | 10      |          | 20       | 9        | 39                    |
| Referred to City Treasurer.....   | 1       |          |          |          | 1                     |
| Referred to County Commissioners.....   |         | 1        |          |          | 1                     |
| Sent to Jail.....   | 68      | 5        | 369      | 45       | 487                   |
| Sent to Trial Justice.....  | 54      | 2        | 186      | 49       | 291                   |
| Sent to Hospital.....   | 30      | 1        | 31       | 5        | 70                    |
| Sent to House of Correction.....  |         |          | 4        | 18       | 22                    |
| Sent to Old Folks Home.....   |         |          | 1        | 1        | 2                     |
| Sent to Alms House.....   |         | 1        |          |          | 1                     |
| Sent to House of Rest.....  | 1       |          |          |          | 1                     |
| Totals.....   | 1003    | 26       | 1343     | 255      | 2627                  |
| Amount of Fines imposed at Police Court.....                                  |         |          |          |          | \$4,849.93            |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....  |         |          |          |          | 2,481.23              |
| Amount paid to Treasurer.....   |         |          |          |          | 2,481.23              |
| Amount of Forfeitures deducted from pay of Police for Lost Time...            |         |          |          |          | 1,406.95              |
| Amount of Fines imposed on Police for Violation of Rules and Regulations..... |         |          |          |          | 118.23                |



In addition to the above, two hundred and seventy-three dollars were received for uniform hats, which amount was paid into the City Treasury.

Forty-nine  $\frac{5.0}{100}$  dollars were received from the sale of belts and clubs; sixty-three  $\frac{8.0}{100}$  dollars from the sale of unclaimed property, and twenty-nine  $\frac{2.5}{100}$  dollars from the sale of stable manure, all of which was turned into the City Treasury.

Forty-three alarms of fire sounded.

Twenty horses, ten mules, thirty-two cows, four goats and one pony going at large contrary to City Ordinance were brought to the station houses, and disposed of in accordance with Ordinance.

Thirty-four stores, one bank, one church, and five offices found open by the police were secured and owners notified.

Five street mail boxes found open and Postmaster notified.

One hundred and thirty-nine dogs were killed and poisoned by the police.

Property valued at twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven  $\frac{1.8}{100}$  dollars was recovered from thieves, and restored to owners.

The foregoing is a correct report, as per Recorder's morning reports.

THOS. FROST, JR.,

Official:

*Chief of Police.*

M. SWEEGAN, *Clerk Police Department and Recorder's Court.*

---

## LIGHTING THE CITY.

During a portion of the past year the streets and public grounds of the Upper Wards were brilliantly lit with electric lights. In the Lower Wards gas was used with five foot burners.





## THE WATER SUPPLY.

The following information in regard to a modification of the contract with the Water Company is published here for convenient reference :

The Joint Committee to which was referred the communication of the Water Company on October 28, report the following facts to Council :

1st. That on the 18th of January, 1881, the Water Company contracted to supply the city and citizens of Charleston "with water for domestic, manufacturing and sanitary and fire purposes," to sink one or more additional wells, and to construct an additional reservoir to hold 3,000,000 gallons, &c.

2d. That on the 24th of April, 1883, the Water Company petitioned Council to relieve them from building said additional reservoir, as their plans contemplated the erection of a stand pipe of large capacity, which would better serve the interests of the public. Council thereupon consented to an extension of five years for said construction.

3d. That in April, 1884, the Water Company petitioned Council as follows :

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

The petition of the City of Charleston Water-works Company respectfully shows that by its contract with the city, dated 18th January, A. D. 1881, said Company agreed to extend its mains to the length of thirty miles within four years from that date.

That shortly after the making of said agreement the Company entered into a contract for the boring of a new well to be completed within fifteen months from that date, and it had hoped, and had reasonable cause to expect, that long before the expiration of the four years it would have an



abundant supply of water for the uses of this city, and both its interests and duty would have impelled it to extend its mains as agreed ; but unforeseen and unparalleled difficulties have up to this date delayed the obtaining a sufficient supply of water, and the Company has, therefore, been compelled to postpone the laying of additional mains, as the water supply has been up to this time barely sufficient to serve the mains already laid. The Company has obtained an additional supply and is now engaged in extending its mains, and so soon as the supply of water justifies it, it will extend them in accordance with the said agreement ; but inasmuch as it would be an unnecessary expense to lay the mains until it is fully assured that an abundant supply of water can be procured, and as, notwithstanding every exertion and a large expenditure, your petitioners have, up to this date, been unable to surmount the great difficulties that are in their way, it is respectfully asked that the agreement referred to be modified, and that the time for the completion of this part of the contract be extended five years.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

ANDREW SIMONDS, *President.*

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,

F. W. DAWSON,

H. S. HOLMES,

E. H. JACKSON,

WM. H. BRAWLEY,

G. I. CUNNINGHAM,

C. A. CHISOLM,

} *Directors.*

4th. That your Joint Committee was unable to recommend any action upon their petition, as they had no definite information as to the status and future prospects of the Water Company at that time.

5th. That in their communication of October 28, 1884, the Water Company states it "has completed the new Artesian Well in George Street, and now has, and for some months has had, a far larger daily supply of water than is



required by its present customers, and for fire and other purposes," and also that it "intends to lay additional mains this winter. It cannot at present, however, undertake to furnish sufficient water for thirty miles of mains, and therefore respectfully renews its request that the extension of time asked for be granted. In doing this the Company reiterates its desire and determination to complete the system of water supply in a manner satisfactory to all concerned and as rapidly as is reasonable and practicable. This is the interest as well as the duty of the Company."

From the information obtained by your committee, it appears:

1st. That the present available supply of water is not as large as was contemplated by the contract.

2d. That experience shows that the sinking of Artesian Wells is attended with great delay and uncertainty.

3d. That while the Water Company claims to have considerable surplus water running to waste daily, by reason of the limited capacity of the only reservoir, the actual available supply of water is altogether too limited, even for fire purposes alone.

This is proven by the following calculations: The capacity of the existing reservoir and the stand-pipe is stated at about 3,000,000 gallons. The possible wants of the fire department for fire purposes may be fairly stated as follows:

Each steamer will discharge at a moderate calculation 600 gallons a minute, or 36,000 gallons an hour. There are seven steamers in the department, which would make 252,000 gallons an hour, or 3,024,000 gallons in twelve hours for the entire department. A conflagration, therefore, lasting twelve hours would exhaust the entire water supply, not only from the reservoir, but from the seventeen and a half miles of mains.





But this would not be the most serious result. Not only would there be no water in case of further immediate need, should such a continuous demand for twelve hours be followed by the requirements of another fire, but considerable time must elapse before even the present limited supply could be again accumulated in the reservoir. What may be the actual daily surplus of water, beyond the present demands of consumers, now running daily to waste, your committee are unable to state.

Suppose such daily surplus to be 100,000 gallons. Then it would require thirty days to restore the 3,000,000 gallons supply to the reservoir. Or if the surplus now daily running to waste be 150,000 gallons it would require twenty days, or fifteen days if the surplus be 200,000 gallons daily. During either of these periods there would be a very scant supply of water in case of need for fire purposes if the Water Company continued to supply their consumers as heretofore.

These are the facts, and while your committee are anxious to give all possible accommodation to the Water Company, they cannot in justice to the public interests recommend the unconditional granting of the petition, as this would leave this vital matter of an adequate fire supply in its present unsatisfactory condition until January, 1890.

After mature deliberation, recognizing on the one hand the difficulties and obstacles already encountered by the Water Company, and the fact that they are not likely to be less in the future, and realizing on the other hand that the principal advantage accruing to the City of Charleston under this contract consists in the supply of water for protection against fire, which, as has been shown, is not adequate, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution. They believe that if it is concurred in by Council it will give the Water Company ample time to perfect their plans and secure an ample supply of water for fire purposes:

*Resolved,* That Council hereby relieve the Charleston Water Company from the requirements of their contract in reference to the complete extension of



their mains for five years, from January 1st, 1885: *Provided*, That the said Water Company, within twelve months from the 1st of January, 1885, erect one iron stand-pipe, above ground, to hold an additional supply of one and one-half millions of gallons of water.

A. JOHNSON,  
C. S. GADSDEN,

*Committee on Water Supply.*

J. ADGER SMYTH,  
EDW. F. SWEEGAN,

*Committee on Sewerage of the City.*

I concur.

WM. A. COURTENAY,  
*Mayor.*

Alderman Eckel submitted the following minority report:

I dissent from the report of the Joint Committee on petition of the Charleston Water-works Company, and would respectfully recommend that the petition be not granted. The problem, how to secure for the city an unlimited supply of good water for *all* purposes, has occupied the minds of many administrations. It was thought feasible to secure that supply by Artesian Wells, and Charleston has certainly expended \$100,000 in well boring. At last the Marion Square well yielded a limited supply. Water works were erected and a contract with the city entered into. A new well has been sunk successfully by the Water-works Company, but after its completion the Company are forced to ask Council for an extension of time for laying mains to the extent of the thirty miles. The Company say in their petition: "As it would be an unnecessary expense to lay the mains until it (the Company) is fully assured that an abundant supply of water can be secured," &c. This is a virtual admission that the supply of water from the two wells will only supply the seventeen and a half miles of mains already laid. Were it otherwise, there would be no need for the petition, and self-interest would urge the Water-works



Company to extend its mains as rapidly as possible. If the petition is granted it will extend the time for laying additional mains to the length of thirty miles or more five years. A large number of citizens will have to be taxed to pay for a fire protection which does not protect their property, and at the end of these five years we have no assurance that the Water-works Company will have the water to supply additional mains.

I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that Artesian Wells will not give to Charleston the supply that is needed for all purposes and by all citizens. The chairman of the committee on sewerage, in his admirable report on the proposed sewerage system, submitted to Council on April 22, advocates the introduction of salt water for sewerage purposes, being well aware, as were the rest of the committee, that the water necessary for the sewerage system could not be obtained from the Water-works Company. The only objection to salt water is that it cannot be used for all purposes. If, however, we were to tap the Edisto River instead of drawing upon the ocean, the problem of an unfailing water supply for all purposes would, in my humble opinion, be solved. It will not be until then.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. ECKEL.

I concur in the above.

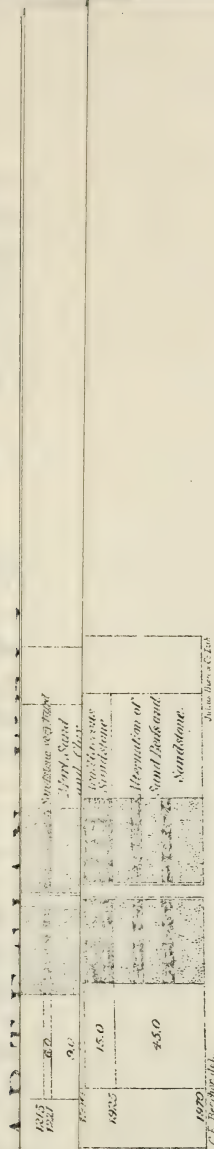
J. H. THIELE.

---

#### THE CITY'S ARTESIAN WELL, MARION SQUARE.

As a matter of public interest, I present herewith a geological description of the strata of the Marion Square Artesian Well, with an accompanying plat, which has the sanction of the Committee of Scientists (the late Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., J. F. M. Geddings, M. D., Prof. C. U. Shepard, Jr., M. D.) who caused to be made by Mr. Barbot a large draw-





# LEGEND.

Section showing the strata in the Artesian Well of Charleston, S.C. to the depth of 1270 feet, and the approximate junctions of the Quaternary, Tertiary, and Cretaceous formations. Constructed from specimens and records of borings, to accompany the report of Professor James Dill.

Prepared for City Yearbook 1884, by

LOUIS J. BARBOT  
City Civil Engineer.



# ARTESIAN WELL

1876-1877

MARION SQUARE  
CHARLESTON S. C.

1876-1877

Aspect of Strata downwards



ing for Prof. Hall, of Albany, N. Y., from which this copy has been secured through the attention of Prof. W. J. McGee, Assistant Geologist of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The subject of Artesian Wells is attracting much attention, and this publication is made with the view of giving exact information in reply to numerous inquiries.

THE ARTESIAN WELL, MARION SQUARE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1885.

*To Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the accompanying Section, showing the strata of the Artesian Well on Marion Square, at Charleston, S. C., to the depth of nineteen hundred and seventy feet, being in every particular a correct representation of the original drawing which was prepared by me as City Engineer, to accompany the report of the Committee of gentlemen of science, who were appointed under a resolution of the City Council of Charleston, S. C., to co-operate with the City Engineer in overseeing the construction of the well, and in preserving a record of the boring, character and depths of the formations passed through, and reporting upon the same.

I have retraced in ink all the faint lines, lettering, &c., the nomenclature of beds and strata, as also the thicknesses and depths of the various formations below the bench mark, i. e. the "wrench bench," which was placed at 14.65 feet above mean low water-mark, Charleston Harbor. I also herewith submit a minute description of the peculiarities of the character of each strata, as observed in the debris brought up by the sand pump to six inches of thickness. This description, I take it, will be found very interesting in its minute trace and account of the geology of the formation of the Charleston Basin, gathered from so great a depth.

Very respectfully submitted,

LOUIS J. BARBOT, C. C. E.



*Aspects of Strata Downwards.*

| FEET.  |     |   |                |
|--------|-----|---|----------------|
| 0 to   | 2   | Humis, green growth, black mould, paler mould.  | Drift 17 feet. |
| 2 to   | 8   | Yellow sand.  |                |
| 8 to   | 12  | Sand with clay and iron; reddish to yellow.   |                |
| 12 to  | 15  | Sand with clay; paler, more sand.   |                |
| 15 to  | 17  | Pure white sand; surface water here.  |                |
| 17 to  | 50  | Stiff blue clay; deep blue.   | Post Pliocene. |
| 50 to  | 61  | Stiff sand; gradually more abundant with small shells.  |                |
| 61 to  | 65  | White sand; almost pure water bearing phosphate nodules abundant, and also broken shells.   |                |
| 65 to  | 80  | Argillaceous marl; with deep olive color sand and some phosphate nodules—Ashley River.  | Eocene.        |
| 80 to  | 85  | Argillaceous marl; sand and nodules more abundant—Ashley River.   |                |
| 85 to  | 97  | Argillaceous marl; sand and nodules gradually less abundant and die out—Ashley River.   |                |
| 97 to  | 207 | Argillaceous marl; olive color, even all the way—Ashley River.  |                |
| 207 to | 320 | Calcareous marl; buff color, harder, grittier, coarser, crystals of lime—Cooper River. There are in it several hard streaks or strata lighter in tint, viz: |                |
|        |     | At 209 one streak 12 inches thick—Cooper River.   |                |
|        |     | At 222 one streak 15 inches thick—Cooper River.   |                |
|        |     | At 238 one streak 18 inches thick—Cooper River.   |                |
|        |     | At 249 one streak 3 feet thick—Cooper River.  |                |
|        |     | At 269 one streak 3 feet thick—Cooper River.  |                |
| 275 to | 300 | There are 8 thin streaks—Cooper River.  |                |
| 320 to | 329 | Hard rock (with much sand)—Eutaw or Santee.   |                |
| 329 to | 330 | Sand; water bearing—Eutaw or Santee.  |                |
| 330 to | 341 | Calcareous marl (as above)—Eutaw or Santee.   |                |
| 341 to | 344 | Sandy limestone; lighter in tint—Eutaw or Santee.   |                |
| 344 to | 360 | Calcareous marl; with 6 or 8 very thin hard streaks lighter than before.  |                |
| 360 to | 367 | Hard sandy limestone rock, white or very grey; buff marls.  |                |
| 367 to | 406 | Marl, whitish or greyish; buff Eutaw or Santee marls.   |                |
| 406 to | 417 | Marl; with considerable sand.   |                |
| 417 to | 426 | Marl; with less sand.   |                |
| 426 to | 427 | Limestone rock (hard); white.   |                |
| 427 to | 441 | Marl as at 417 feet, with some sand and 4 or 5 thin streaks.  |                |
| 441 to | 480 | Alunaino; magnesian marl, very dark, very adhesive, without change to 480 feet.   |                |
| 480 to | 482 | Alunaino; magnesian marl, hard stratum with increase of sand, clayless, tenaceous, color somewhat lighter or not so dark.                                   |                |
| 482 to | 535 | Marl; as at 441 feet, dark, adhesive.   |                |



FEET.

- 535 to 538—Marl; hard stratum, not so dark.  
538 to 610—Marl; dark, adhesive.  
610 to 613—Marl; hard stratum as at 535 feet.  
613 to 630—Marl; as before, dark, adhesive.  
630 to 632—Marl; with sand.  
632 to 633—Marl; sandy stratum, hard.  
633½ —Sand and considerable water.  
634 to 700—Marl; dark, adhesive as before.  
700 to 740—Marl; same color, gradually getting lighter.  
740 to 755—Marl; same color, darker.  
755 to 797—Marl (Micaceous); same color, lighter, more sandy, softer, iron pyrites abundant.  
797 to 960—Marl; dark again with frequent ledges of a hard sand-stone character.  
At 810—Ash colored.  
At 820—Dark again.  
At 900—A hard layer 5 feet thick.  
960 to 970—Soft, lighter, gets more sandy.  
970 to 971—Hard streaks 1 foot thick.  
971 to 1000—Marl; as before, with sand and water.  
At 1000—Hard sand-stone 2 feet thick.  
At 1008—Marl; dark as before.  
1008 to 1009—Hard stratum 1 foot.  
1018 to 1019—Hard stratum.  
At 1033—Hard stratum 6 inches.  
1033 to 1160—Sand and clay with hard thin layers every 12 or 20 feet.  
1160 to 1215—Sand with very little clay, with a few hard layers, which have more clay, and are harder than the other parts.  
1215 to 1221—Sand-stone; very hard.  
1221 to 1230—Dark sand and clay.  
1230 to 1310—Sand-stone; dark.  
1310 to 1345—Sand; dark.  
1345 to 1350—A bank of broken shells and a thin layer of 10 inches of shell-rock.  
1350 to 1390—Stiff blue clay with a few hard streaks.  
1390 to 1405—Sand; shows a slight greenish tint.  
1405 to 1533—Sand and clay; dark green in color.  
At 1470—Fragments of shell were found.  
At 1520—Some iron pyrites were found.  
1533 to 1557—Hard sand-stone.  
1557 to 1560—Sand.  
1560 to 1610—Stratum of clayey sand; tint greenish blue with some light strata of sand-stone; lighter in character.  
1610 to 1820—Dark blue clay, with a little fine sand, very adhesive.  
1820 to 1845—Nearly pure sand; whitish, with water.  
1845 to 1850—Hard sand-rock.





## FEET.

1850 to 1860—Loose white sand.

1860 to 1862—Hard layer of sand-stone.

1862 to 1880—Loose sand as above.

1880 to 1900—Blue clay with sand.

1900 to 1910—Sands; no water noticed.

1910 to 1925—Clayey sand-stone.

1925 to 1970—Alternation of sand beds 8 or 10 feet thick, and sand-stone 2 or  
5 feet thick between the beds.

1970 feet—Bottom on a sand-stone not penetrated.



PLEASURE GROUNDS.

---

WHITE POINT GARDEN — THE COLONIAL COMMON AND  
LAKE—MARION SQUARE, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES.

---

## WHITE POINT GARDEN.

White Point Garden and the seaside promenade on the East has been kept in good order during the past year, but no improvements have been possible for want of means.

---

## THE COLONIAL COMMON AND LAKE.

The spacious grounds and lake at the West end of Broad, Queen and Beaufain Streets have had some attention the past year, the Northwest and Southwest angles have been enclosed with concrete retaining walls and filled in, but little else has been possible for want of means. This locality can be made most attractive, and in some respects presents natural features not often attainable in a city. In other cities very large sums of money have been spent for artificial lakes; here we have this ready made, and are very dilatory in putting the border land in good order. It is to be hoped some definite action will be taken during the coming year.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 14, 1885.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :*

DEAR SIR—Below I beg leave to hand you annual statement of amount expended during the year 1884 by the Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment Commission :



|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Amount expended on Rutledge Street Pond, viz :   |            |
| Building concrete walls on angles at Broad and Lynch, and Beaufain<br>and Lynch Streets, digging out Pond, and filling in angles on<br>Broad and Beaufain Streets..... | \$1,704.96 |
| <hr/>  |            |
| Of the above amount expended, the Board furnished.....   | \$1,012.75 |
| Appropriated by City Council.....  | 692.21     |
| <hr/>  |            |
| \$1,704.96   |            |
| <hr/>  |            |

Very respectfully,

C. A. CHISOLM,

*Chairman C. C. and A. R. E.*

## MARION SQUARE.

Marion Square is gradually developing into a handsome and as well a useful pleasure ground. One-half of the parade ground in the centre was put in fine order last year; the Eastern half will be completed the coming year. The trees are growing well, and the grass lawn that encircles the Square is a great addition to the beauty of the grounds. The Ladies' Calhoun Monument Association will erect in the centre of the parade a costly monument to John C. Calhoun, the foundation of which will be laid in the present year. When the West wing of the Citadel buildings is rebuilt, and the improvements contemplated are fully completed, the locality will not be excelled in its handsome appearance and utility by any Square in the Union.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10, 1885.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston :*

SIR—I beg to hand you the following statement of receipts and expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Marion Square for the year 1884:



|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Expended in keeping grounds, lawns, &c.....             | \$ 419.25        |
| “ purchase of mower, implements, &c.....                | 212.00           |
| “ paying amount borrowed past year from Fourth Brigade, | 1,607.06         |
| “ discount on notes, 1884.....                          | 48.33            |
| “ preparing half of parade—paid.....                    | \$2,672.37       |
| “ balance due Gas Co. for slag .....                    | 100.00           |
|   | <hr/> 2,772.37   |
| “ toward material for balance parade.....               | 37.12            |
|   | <hr/> \$5,096.13 |
| Amount of appropriation by Council for 1884 .....       | 3,500.00         |
|   | <hr/>            |
| Leaving a balance of .....                              | \$1,596.13       |

To be provided for out of this year's appropriation.

Of the amount above, we owe \$1,500 to Fourth Brigade and \$100 to Gas Company (leaving a balance of about \$4 in hand).

Yours, respectfully,

J. P. THOMAS,

*Chairman Board of Commissioners Marion Square.*

Attest:

CHAS. F. HARD,

*Secretary Board of Commissioners Marion Square.*





## PUBLIC BUILDINGS—WORKS OF ART.

THE CITY HALL—THE PRESTON PORTRAIT—THE HUTSON PORTRAIT—MAP OF CHARLES TOWN, 1739—PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS MARION—PORTRAIT OF ANDREW PICKENS FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROOM AT MOUNT VERNON—SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—PUBLIC MARKETS.

## THE CITY HALL.

The following additions have been made to the Council Chamber during the past year:

1. A Portrait of the late Senator Wm. Campbell Preston, formerly the property of General Waddy Thompson.
2. A Portrait of Richard Hutson, first Intendant of Charleston, and afterwards Chancellor of South Carolina.
3. A Map of Charles Town, 1739, containing much interesting information of the Town at that time.
4. Portrait of General Francis Marion, painted by Mr. John Stolle, Artist, of Dresden.

## THE PRESTON PORTRAIT.

The following official proceedings are recorded here for convenient reference:

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11, 1884.

*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

Some months ago I availed myself of an opportunity to purchase a striking portrait of the late Hon. Wm. Campbell Preston, which had been for many years in the possession of his friend, the late Hon. Waddy Thompson, and by him prized as a rare treasure. My purpose in securing this picture was to tender it to my native city that it might be preserved to posterity, and serve as well to keep in constant remembrance the features of the wondrous orator and wise statesman, whose eloquence and learning for many years in the United States Senate made him prominent in the councils of the Union. I avail myself of the present opportunity to present the picture to you, with the request that it may be hung on the walls of this Chamber.



I am glad of this occasion to communicate to you the enclosed letter from my friend, Colonel Rion, of Fairfield, who though many years his junior, was very near Mr. Preston, and whose words at this time have peculiar interest and significance while we are recalling the memory of one of our mighty dead.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. A. COURTENAY.

WINNSBORO', S. C., March 29, 1883.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of the City of Charleston, S. C. :*

DEAR SIR— In compliance with your request of the 26th inst., I proceed to give you a sketch of the life of Hon. Wm. Campbell Preston.

He was born at Philadelphia on December 27th, 1794. His father was a Member of Congress from Virginia, and in attendance upon that body, which at that time was holding its sessions at Philadelphia. Mrs. Preston accompanied her husband, and hence our South Carolina orator and statesman of Virginia parentage was born in Pennsylvania.

I find in his autobiography (written shortly before his death and now in my possession) that he states that he was the first-born of a government official at the seat of government, and that as such he was paid a visit by General Washington as soon as he was "in condition to receive company."

After a fine academic education (mostly under private tutors, of whom his respect and admiration for Hercules Whaley seem unbounded) he was given a horse to travel through the Southern Atlantic States for his health. He was attended by a faithful slave, also mounted, who seems to have been both body-servant and adviser.

Chancing to visit Columbia he there made the acquaintance of some kindred spirits, and with the approval of his servant, ratified by the consent of his family, stopped there, and on Christmas, 1809, entered the Sophomore Class of the South Carolina College. He graduated with distinction in 1812.

After studying law with the celebrated William Wirt, he visited England, travelled on the Continent and through Scotland, forming the acquaintance of the literary celebrities of that period. He and Washington Irving, with "The Lady of the Lake" as a guide book, travelled on foot over the ground rendered classic by that poem. He entered the law classes at the University of Edinburgh, and graduated after an examination in Latin, A. B. L.

He returned to Columbia in 1822, was admitted to the South Carolina Bar, and commenced the practice of the law in copartnership with Col. David J. McCord. I need not tell you of the stand he at once took, and how soon he acquired the reputation of a great lawyer and distinguished orator.

He was elected a member of the Legislature from Richland District three consecutive terms—1828, 1830 and 1832. Here he acquired such a reputation that on the 26th of November, 1833, he was elected United States Senator.

He served two terms in the United States Senate. While there he sustained the reputation that had preceded him, and in his speech upon the veto power, and other efforts, proved himself more than a great orator. He resigned in December, 1842, his political views having become antagonistic to those of the State he represented. This is one of the most honorable acts of his life.



Rather than abate in the least his honest convictions, he sacrificed his brilliant prospects as a public man, and terminated a career which many thought would lead him to the Presidential chair.

After practicing law a short time, in 1845 he was chosen President of the South Carolina College. His accession to this position was at once followed by the filling of the College to its utmost capacity. In fact, after the construction of two new buildings, three houses had to be rented outside the campus. He was President during the entire period of my class, and an intimate friend of my family after my graduation, and my judgment upon him is as follows: He was wise in the sense of correct acuteness of judgment; he possessed a warm heart that rendered it impossible for him to desert a friend; he was charitable and generous, and hence never accumulated much property. He was well versed in Latin and French, but not familiar with Greek; he had neglected the exact sciences, but was thoroughly conversant with political economy and history. He was an excellent critic of the fine arts, and a great admirer of fine paintings and statuary. As a teacher of literature, ancient and modern, and of belles-lettres, I cannot conceive he ever had a superior, while, of course, I admit the possibility.

He resigned the Presidency in November, 1851. He was then chosen one of the Board of Trustees, and served as such until his death in Columbia, May 22, 1860.

While in the United States Senate Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

His familiar title of "Colonel" was derived from his being an aid-de-camp of Governor Richard J. Manning.

Yours, truly,  
JAMES H. RION.

Alderman Sloan said that this was an additional evidence of the desire of the Mayor to perpetuate the names and and fame of the distinguished citizens of our State and City, and offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the portrait of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston be accepted and placed in an appropriate position in the Council Chamber.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of Council be instructed to convey to Mayor Courtenay the thanks of the City Council for this valuable addition to the collection of portraits in the Council Chamber, and that the letter of Mayor Courtenay, together with that of Colonel Rion, be published with the proceedings of Council.

The portrait, which was placed upon an easel in the Northwestern corner of the Council Chamber, was then unveiled. It is framed in keeping with the valuable portraits which adorn the walls of the Chamber, and will be placed in position on the West wall near the portrait of Senator Hampton.





## THE HUTSON PORTRAIT.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 17, 1884.

*To the City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—On behalf of Mrs. W. M. Hutson, of Orangeburg, I have the privilege and pleasure of presenting to the City of Charleston the portrait of Chancellor Richard Hutson, the first Intendant of Charleston. This valuable heirloom descended to Master Woodward, younger son of the late W. M. Hutson, and though a lad of but eight years he appreciates both the portrait and its destiny. The services of the Hon. Richard Hutson, rendered so cheerfully to and for Charleston, entitle his portrait to adorn the walls of her Council Chamber as he adorned her high places with a life-time of honorable usefulness. The donor, in relinquishing this household treasure, which has been with the family through generations of varied fortune, congratulates Charleston that her Council Chamber is graced with gentlemen and patriots, and fervently prays that its walls may never again, as during a previous decade, be insulted with the presence of adventurers and plunderers. Mrs. Hutson forwards the portrait by express to the care of the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. HAMILTON.

Alderman Sloan offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Upon receiving as a gift from the family of the late Richard Hutson, first Intendent of Charleston (1783), and subsequently one of the three first Judges of the Court of Equity of the State of South Carolina, a portrait of this patriotic and highly esteemed citizen, the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, in City Council assembled,

*Resolve, unanimously,* That in accepting the custody of so valuable an addition to their Council Chamber as this elegant historic portrait, they desire to record their high appreciation of the honor done them, and would express their thanks in behalf of the corporators of Charleston to the generous donors for their beautiful work of art.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these proceedings be suitably engrossed, duly attested, and forwarded under the seal of the city to the donors, through Mr. John A. Hamilton, of Orangeburg.

## MAP OF CHARLES TOWN—1739.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE, )  
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1884. )

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of the City of Charleston, South Carolina :*

SIR—The accompanying map was found in this office bound up in a volume of official records, bearing the date of 1853. It was endorsed "Charleston, 1739," by the late Professor A. D. Bache, at that time Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. No account was given of its history, or how it came into the possession of Professor Bache. Inquiry at the Congressional



Library showed no similar map in their collection, although there were several others by the same "George Hunter," whose initials only are signed to the Latin dedication of the map of 1739.

Recognizing its historical value, as well as the beauty and clearness of the copperplate engraving, I had it carefully cleaned and put on cloth, and have now the honor, by direction and authority of Professor J. E. Hilgard, the present Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to present it, through you, to the City of Charleston.

Yours, respectfully,

C. O. BOUTELLE,

*Assistant Coast and Geodetic Survey, in charge of office.*

Alderman Eckel offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Upon receiving a copy of a rare and valuable map of Charles Town, by George Hunter, London, 1739, presented by Professor J. E. Hilgard, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington City, through the courtesy of Capt. C. O. Boutelle, U. S. N.,

*Resolved*, That the City Council of Charleston receive with great pleasure this interesting map, presenting a view of this city one hundred and forty-five years ago, and that they tender their thanks to Professor Hilgard and Capt. Boutelle for this acceptable gift, which will be framed and preserved in the City Hall.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be spread upon the Journal, and copies properly engrossed by the Clerk, under the seal of the city, be forwarded to the above named gentlemen.

#### PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS MARION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 23, 1884.

*To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, and the City Council of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor through you to present to the City of Charleston a portrait which I have just completed of the eminent Carolinian, Gen. Francis Marion. It is intended as a testimonial of my high appreciation of the courtesy and kindness which, during my sojourn in this city, I have uniformly received at the hands not only of those intrusted with the administration of its affairs, but also from its citizens with whom I have had the good fortune to become associated.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of the City of Charleston, of which I shall always cherish the most agreeable recollections, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN STOLLE.

The Mayor said that Mr. Stolle could not in any more acceptable manner give expression to his feelings than by



selecting as the subject for his brush the portrait of Francis Marion, whose name is co-extensive with the Union, and designates counties and towns in many States. It is a great satisfaction to have Gen. Marion's likeness preserved in full-dress uniform as an officer of the army, the uniform that Sumter, Pickens and Moultrie wore.

Alderman Eckel moved that the portrait be accepted, and that the letter be referred to the Committee on City Hall to prepare a suitable acknowledgment by the next meeting. Unanimously adopted.

Alderman E. H. Gadsden, from the Committee on City Hall, to which was referred the letter of Professor John Stolle presenting to the city the portrait of Gen. Francis Marion, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Upon receiving as a gift from Professor John Stolle, artist, of Dresden, a portrait of Gen. Francis Marion, the distinguished partisan leader of South Carolina in the war of the Revolution, the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, in City Council assembled,

*Resolve unanimously.* That in accepting this elegant historic portrait, which portrays the form and features of General Marion, as he has been known to the people of his native State for a century past, clothed in the uniform of his rank in the United States Army, they desire to record their high appreciation of the honor done them, and in expressing their thanks in behalf of the corporators of Charleston to the generous donor, they would add the expression of their gratification in preserving in their City Hall his beautiful work of art. That a copy of these proceedings be suitably engrossed, duly attested, and forwarded under the seal of the city to Professor Stolle.

Council then adjourned.

W. W. SIMONS,  
*Clerk of Council.*

---

## A GIFT TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROOM AT MOUNT VERNON.

At the regular meeting of the City Council held on the 8th April, the following action was taken:

Alderman Sloan offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:





The interest manifested in former years by the ladies and citizens of Charleston in the preservation of the home of Washington finds fresh expression in the recent successful efforts in this city to provide means for the restoration and re-furnishing of the dining-room at Mount Vernon, which has been assigned to the keeping of South Carolina, and, when the work of renovation is completed, will forever identify our State with this historic homestead.

Sympathizing with the praiseworthy efforts now being made in different parts of the State to provide for the proper arrangement of the South Carolina Room, and with the view of identifying our city in its corporate capacity with this historic apartment at Mount Vernon,

*Resolved*, That Mr. Stolle, artist, of Dresden, be commissioned to paint a portrait of General Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, which, suitably framed, be placed at the disposal of the Vice-Regent of South Carolina for the adornment of the South Carolina Room at Mount Vernon.

---

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the City Council held on the 18th November, 1884, the following communication was read :

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

The memorial of the South Carolina Historical Society respectfully sheweth, that your memorialist was incorporated on 20th December, 1856, by an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, the purpose of the said society being to collect, preserve and publish such historical matter connected with said State, as should seem desirable. That to assist in this laudable object the General Assembly, up to the late war, made an annual appropriation of \$500, which, with the funds provided by the society, enabled your memorialist to collect a large amount of valuable material, and three volumes containing interesting historical information and data for history, were published. The late war not only arrested the work of the society, but a portion of its collection was destroyed. That since such war the general poverty of our people has prevented the society from continuing its publications, but it has been slowly gathering material for this purpose, and now has on hand a sufficient quantity to publish several volumes. But the same poverty has greatly diminished the membership, and, without aid, the society is unable to publish.

Wherefore your memorialist prays that your honorable body will aid it in such publications by making for the next——years an annual appropriation of——dollars, which, with an appropriation now being asked by your memorialist of the General Assembly of this State for the same purpose, would enable your memorialist to renew its publications. That your honorable body, in consideration of the appropriation now asked, would annually receive from your memorialist——copies of the publications made by the aid so asked.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

FRED'K A. PORCHER,

*President South Carolina Historical Society.*





The Mayor stated that he desired to commend this communication to the favorable consideration of Council. This society would be very useful in developing the history of the State, and only needed very limited assistance to enable it to carry out its plans. The communication was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

At the regular meeting of the City Council held on 25th November, the following action was taken :

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the communication of the South Carolina Historical Society, asking assistance to enable the society to resume their publications, having considered the matter, report favorably, and recommend :

1. That the transcripts of the Shaftesbury papers, now in the possession of the City Council, comprising about 1,000 sheets of manuscript and several very early maps of local interest, being the earliest records of the Province of Carolina, be placed at the disposal of the South Carolina Historical Society for publication, as a contribution from the City Council.

2. That an annual money contribution be made for the three ensuing years, 1885, 1886, 1887, on the terms of the society's proposal, in amounts equal to the income of the society from private sources each year: *Provided*, That the sum to be so appropriated by the City Council shall not exceed \$400 in any one year. The committee are of opinion that much good will be done by placing before the people of Carolina, and of the Union, the historical records of our State, and that an annual volume from the Historical Society of South Carolina would be a very desirable addition to public and private libraries, in this and our sister States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. RODGERS.  
J. B. E. SLOAN.  
WILLIAM THAYER.  
EDWARD F. SWEEGAN.  
C. WULBERN.  
J. ADGER SMYTH.  
WM. A. COURTENAY,

Adopted.

*Mayor.*



## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The following list of Public Buildings and Grounds is published in this permanent annual record, as customary, for information of the corporators, as of date December 31, 1884:

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William Enston Home, 11 acres, Ward 10.  
City Hall.  
Orphan House.  
Upper and Lower Station Houses.  
Upper and Lower Markets.  
Alms House.  
Hospital.  
College of Charleston.

## PUBLIC GROUNDS.

White Point Garden and East Battery Promenade.  
Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment.  
Washington Square.  
Cannon's Mall.  
Hampstead Mall.  
Aiken Mall.  
Wragg Mall.  
Bennett's Mall.  
The title to Marion Square, in front of Citadel Buildings, is in the name of the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. T., and is held in trust for a Military Parade and Common by a Board of Commissioners representing the City Council and Fourth Brigade.

## ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House—Wentworth Street.  
Engine House—Queen Street.  
Engine House—Cannon Street.  
Engine House—Chalmers Street.  
Engine House—Anson Street.



Engine House—Archdale Street.

Engine House—John Street.

Engine House—Meeting Street.

WATER LOTS.

Water Lot, South Battery.

Water Lot, West end Broad Street.

Water Lot, East end Pinckney Street.

Water Lot, East end Calhoun Street.

Water Lot in front of Della Torre's Mill, North Accommodation Wharf, extension of Chapel Street.

Water Lot, East end Society Street, to channel.

Water Lot, East end Charlotte Street, to channel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lot on Meeting and Queen Streets, occupied by Street and Health Departments.

Artesian Well Lot, corner Meeting and Wentworth Streets.

Scale House Lot, East end Calhoun Street.

Lot Cannon Street, adjoining Engine House.

Potter's Field.

Butcher Pens.

Powder Magazines and Farm.

Land at Prince's Point—Old Magazine.

Lot Morris Island (Lazaretto).

---

PUBLIC MARKETS.

MARKET HALL, }  
Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1884. }

*To the Commissioners of the Public Markets:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I hereby submit a statement of the transactions of this office from January 1st, 1884, to January 1st, 1885:





Balance cash on hand—

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| From Fish and Vegetables.....      | \$ 2,464.77 |
| Centre Beef and Pork Markets.....  | 4,964.55    |
| Upper Market.....                  | 1,097.90    |
| Weights and Measures.....          | 306.90      |
| Mount Pleasant Ferry Company.....  | 200.04      |
| Fish Licenses .....                | 387.00      |
| Ice House Rent, Upper Market.....  | 110.00      |
| Pen Rent. ....                     | 370.00      |
| Public Weigher. ....               | 113.60      |
| Fines.....                         | 17.60       |
| Sale of Brick and Flag Stones..... | 32.50       |

---

\$10,064.26

---

## EXPENDITURES.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Stationery.....                         | \$ 67.30 |
| Wages to Hands.....                     | 876.00   |
| Repairs and Permanent Improvements..... | 2,801.93 |
| Sundry Expenses.....                    | 359.88   |
| City Treasurer.....                     | 5,959.15 |

---

\$10,064.26

---

H. L. TOOMER,  
*Chief Clerk Markets.*

Examined and found correct:

D. B. GILLILAND,  
*Chairman Committee on Accounts.*

*January 6th, 1885.*



## THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

---

REPORT OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS—THE JETTIES—RE-  
PORTS OF HARBOR-MASTER AND PORT WARDENS—RE-  
CEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON, RICE, NAVAL STORES  
AND LUMBER—PHOSPHATE ROCK, &c.

---

### REPORT OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS PORT OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }  
Charleston, S. C., November 25, 1884. }

*To Honorable James Simons, Speaker of the House :*

In accordance with Section XV of the Act creating the Board of Harbor Commissioners, I have the honor to make the annual report for the year ending 31st October, 1884.

From the records of the Harbor-Master's Office I find that there were during the twelve months, from November 1st, 1883, to October 31st, 1884, seven hundred and forty-three (743) arrivals of American vessels, classified as follows : steamers, 293 ; schooners, 435 ; barks, 5, and brigs, 10, aggregating 497,255 tons. Of British there were ninety arrivals, classified as follows : steamers, 37 ; schooners, 10 ; barks, 38 ; brigs, 4, and 1 ship, aggregating 89,307 tons. Of Norwegian there were ninety-nine arrivals, classified as follows : steamers, 1 ; barks, 94, and brigs, 4, aggregating 43,228 tons. Of Spanish, German, French, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Russian and Austrian, there were eighty-one arrivals, classified as follows : steamers, 4 ; barks, 64, and brigs, 13, aggregating 36,115 tons, or a total of 1,013 arrivals and 665,905 tons, as compared with 1,027 arrivals and 632,203 tons in the previous year.

The Port Wardens report that they have surveyed three hundred and forty vessels during the past year, with fees



amounting to \$3,916, and expenses of \$49.25, leaving \$3,866.75 for the compensation of the five Port Wardens.

The pilotage has been performed without serious complaint during the year. Changes in the channels have been noticed, growing out of the work of laying the Jetties, a not unexpected result in the process of the work, as I learn from the United States Engineer Department, but there has been no diminution of the depth of water at the entrance of the harbor.

There is a concurrence of opinion that if the money necessary to execute fully the plans of the engineers in charge of this great work were now in hand, the most satisfactory results would be attained at an early day. The unfortunate policy of insufficient annual appropriations has delayed the result aimed at, and as well has largely increased the cost of this extensive undertaking.

From the balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, say \$4,113.47, the expenses for the past year have been paid, amounting to \$2,203.74, leaving a balance of \$1,909.73 for the expenses of the ensuing year. Since May, 1883, the Board has suspended the collection of all fees from arriving vessels, the majority of the Board being of the opinion that the then recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the schooner *Marcus Edwards*, Pasley Master, had estopped the Board from making such collections. It is proper that I should call your attention to these facts, and further add, that upon the present scale of expenses there must be a deficit at the close of the ensuing year.

The reports of the several officers referred to herein are duly recorded in this office for particular reference as to detail at the pleasure of your Honorable body.

In closing this report, I desire in behalf of the Board to express satisfaction at the courteous and efficient manner in which all the officers of the Board have discharged their duties.

Respectfully,

WM. A. COURTENAY,

*Mayor, and ex-officio Chairman of the Board.*





## THE JETTIES.

The accompanying letter will prove most interesting to all who are watching the progress of the work on the Jetties. It describes the condition and results of the work, setting forth Gen. Gilmore's reasons for believing that a depth of thirty feet on the bar can be secured. Congress appropriated in July, 1884, \$250,000, but the amount to be appropriated at the short session, with an additional appropriation for a dredge, failed by the loss of the Harbor Bill in the United States Senate.

The soundings East of a line between Forts Moultrie and Sumter, where there is a depth of seventy-five feet, show that this deep water is working to the Eastward, between the Jetties, and gives great encouragement that a complete success is attainable at an early day, if the necessary means are provided.

## LETTER FROM GENERAL GILMORE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 22, 1885.

*Hon. S. Y. Tupper, Chairman Committee on Harbor Improvements, of Charleston Chamber of Commerce :*

DEAR SIR—Referring to our recent interview, I wish to express my satisfaction with the progress of work on the Charleston Jetties under the present contract, and the beneficial results in immediate prospect.

Capt. Bailey informs me that the survey just completed indicates quite plainly that increased scour on the Bar between the Jetties has been developed.

Although the concentration of water upon the Bar secured by the Jetties up to the present time is very small in comparison with what is intended and with what the plan requires, both works being as yet little more than foundation courses, and the South Jetty not having yet reached the crest of the Bar by about one thousand feet, I am confident that, even in their present condition, the works are able to maintain a much deeper channel than that which exists be-





tween them, and that the time to begin the dredging contemplated in the original estimate has arrived. Proposals for dredging have, therefore, been invited, the object being to aid the scouring power of the accelerated current.

I wish to reaffirm my confidence in the ability of these works, when completed, to maintain a deep navigable channel across the Bar. I believe a depth of thirty feet to be easily attainable.

Adverse criticisms on the efficacy of submerged Jetties have no application to the Charleston works. The latter are strictly tentative in character, and their distance apart was planned with the special object of reserving entire freedom of choice with respect to their ultimate height.

Their crests can of course be carried up to the height necessary to maintain the desired channel depth between them. Where they cross the Bar they are half a mile apart, equal to about one-half of the width of the throat of the harbor between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, where the channel depths are seventy-five to eighty feet at low water.

Omitting engineering technicalities, two significant questions may be popularly stated as follows:

1st. If the flow between Sumter and Moultrie maintains a channel depth of seventy-five feet where the width is one mile, what portion of that flow will be required between the Jetties, where the width is only half a mile, in order to maintain a depth of twenty-eight to thirty feet? The answer suggests itself that not all the water flowing past Fort Sumter will be needed between the Jetties. The plan, therefore, allows part of it to pass over their tops, thereby lessening the cost of the works more than one-half.

2d. If the flow between Sumter and Moultrie maintains a depth of seventy-five feet where the width is one mile, what depth would the same volume of flow maintain if it all passed between the Jetties where the width is only half a mile? The answer is again evident that, under these conditions, the depth scoured out would be excessive, possibly endangering the stability of the works themselves, and



It goes almost without saying that the Charleston Jetties should not excavate a channel of unnecessary depth between them, with the certain result that the excess of material removed will be deposited outside where the natural depths are very moderate and the slope of the bottom exceptionally flat, and where we must depend for its removal upon the intermittent and irregular littoral current produced by winds. Where interests of great magnitude are at stake, ordinary prudence suggests that there should be a liberal factor of safety. This is provided in the present project by reserving the power to restrict the volume of flow and the amount of scour between the Jetties.

It has been the subject of profound regret on my part that the importance of this great national work has not been recognized in Congress by liberal appropriations. Frequent stoppages, and increase in the ultimate cost of the work, have been the results of this policy.

I invite attention to my annual reports for a more lengthy expression of my views on this point.

Q. A. GILMORE.

---

## HARBOR-MASTER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF HARBOR-MASTER, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1885. }

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, and Chairman ex-officio Board  
of Harbor Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the arrivals of vessels at this port for the year ending December 31st, 1884.

In doing so, I take pleasure in stating that I am greatly indebted to Capt. Henry F. Baker, the able, active and worthy Chairman of the Board of Port Wardens, for the



valuable assistance he so frequently and cheerfully rendered me.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Harbor-Master.

No. 1.

| MONTHS.        | Steamers. | Schooners. | Barks. | Brigs. | Ships. | Tonnage. | NATIONALITY.   |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------------|
| January.....   | 23        | 44         | ....   | 1      | ....   | 43,187   | United States. |
| February.....  | 24        | 35         | ....   | 2      | ....   | 40,054   | United States. |
| March.....     | 32        | 34         | ....   | ....   | ....   | 46,648   | United States. |
| April.....     | 28        | 40         | ....   | 1      | ....   | 44,905   | United States. |
| May.....       | 25        | 50         | ....   | ....   | ....   | 47,747   | United States. |
| June.....      | 25        | 28         | 1      | ....   | ....   | 37,022   | United States. |
| July.....      | 19        | 16         | 1      | ....   | ....   | 29,252   | United States. |
| August.....    | 22        | 34         | 2      | 2      | ....   | 38,587   | United States. |
| September..... | 27        | 32         | ....   | ....   | ....   | 40,309   | United States. |
| October.....   | 28        | 44         | ....   | ....   | ....   | 52,423   | United States. |
| November.....  | 27        | 36         | 1      | ....   | ....   | 48,779   | United States. |
| December.....  | 27        | 40         | ....   | 4      | ....   | 44,172   | United States. |
| Totals.....    | 307       | 433        | 5      | 10     | ....   | 513,085  |                |

No. 2.

| MONTHS.        | Steamers. | Schooners. | Barks. | Brigs. | Ships. | Tonnage. | NATIONALITY. |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------------|
| January.....   | 5         | ....       | 7      | ....   | 1      | 14,242   | British.     |
| February.....  | 1         | ....       | 6      | ....   | ....   | 5,637    | British.     |
| March.....     | 3         | 1          | 3      | ....   | ....   | 6,436    | British.     |
| April.....     | 1         | 1          | 2      | ....   | ....   | 3,163    | British.     |
| May.....       | ....      | ....       | ....   | ....   | ....   | ....     | ....         |
| June.....      | 1         | 1          | ....   | ....   | ....   | 1,626    | British.     |
| July.....      | ....      | ....       | ....   | 1      | ....   | 344      | British.     |
| August.....    | ....      | ....       | 1      | ....   | ....   | 355      | British.     |
| September..... | 10        | ....       | 2      | 1      | ....   | 19,230   | British.     |
| October.....   | 9         | 1          | 7      | ....   | ....   | 21,814   | British.     |
| November.....  | 13        | 3          | 10     | ....   | 1      | 30,137   | British.     |
| December.....  | 7         | 2          | 6      | ....   | ....   | 16,073   | British.     |
| Totals.....    | 50        | 9          | 44     | 2      | 2      | 119,057  |              |





## No. 3.

| MONTHS.        | Steamers. | Schooners. | Barks. | Brigs. | Ships. | Tonnage. | NATIONALITY. |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------------|
| January.....   |           |            | 10     |        |        | 4,744    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            |        | 1      |        | 210      | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 948      | Italian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 4      |        |        | 1,874    | Swedish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 904      | German.      |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 349      | French.      |
| February.....  |           |            | 10     | 1      |        | 4,248    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 6      |        |        | 2,923    | German.      |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 413      | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 363      | Swedish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 871      | Italian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 452      | Russian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 506      | Austrian.    |
| March.....     |           |            | 2      | 2      |        | 1,140    | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 4      |        |        | 1,366    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 837      | Italian.     |
| April.....     |           |            | 4      | 1      |        | 1,734    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      | 1      |        | 942      | Italian.     |
| May.....       |           |            |        | 1      |        | 187      | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 6      |        |        | 2,482    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 383      | Italian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 365      | German.      |
| June.....      |           |            | 6      |        |        | 3,704    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      | 1      |        | 1,009    | German.      |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 338      | French.      |
| July.....      |           |            | 5      |        |        | 2,061    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 863      | Italian.     |
| August.....    |           |            | 6      | 1      |        | 2,159    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 488      | Italian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 380      | German.      |
| September..... |           |            | 5      |        |        | 2,175    | German.      |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      | 1      |        | 673      | Italian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 5      |        |        | 2,014    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 537      | Austrian.    |
| October.....   | 1         |            | 16     |        |        | 9,034    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 5      | 1      |        | 2,228    | German.      |
| ".....         | 2         |            | 3      |        |        | 4,301    | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 767      | Swedish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 422      | Italian.     |
| November.....  | 1         |            | 13     |        |        | 7,990    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 396      | French.      |
| ".....         |           |            | 3      |        |        | 1,489    | Italian.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 4      | 1      |        | 2,628    | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 2      |        |        | 725      | German.      |
| ".....         |           |            | 3      |        |        | 1,308    | Swedish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 535      | Austrian.    |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 444      | Russian.     |
| December.....  |           |            | 8      |        |        | 3,524    | Norwegian.   |
| ".....         |           |            | 3      |        |        | 1,287    | Spanish.     |
| ".....         |           |            | 1      |        |        | 441      | German.      |
|                | 4         |            | 166    | 12     |        | 82,170   |              |

Making a total of 201,227 tons Foreign.



# PORT WARDENS' REPORT.

Statement of the number of vessels surveyed by the Port Wardens from the first of January, 1884, to the 1st of January, 1885, and the amount of fees received:

|                      | VESSELS.  | FEES.            |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1884—In January..... | 31        | \$ 287.00        |
| In February.....     | 34        | 294.00           |
| In March.....        | 31        | 482.00           |
| In April.....        | 30        | 337.00           |
| In May.....          | 32        | 406.00           |
| In June.....         | 28        | 339.00           |
| In July.....         | 18        | 200.00           |
| In August.....       | 20        | 274.00           |
| In September.....    | 24        | 279.00           |
| In October.....      | 34        | 310.00           |
| In November.....     | 25        | 392.00           |
| In December.....     | 40        | 429.00           |
|                      | <hr/> 347 | <hr/> \$4,029.00 |
| Expenses.....        |           | 14.50            |
| Net amount.....      |           | <hr/> \$4,014.50 |

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. BAKER,

*Chairman Board of Port Wardens.*

*January 2d, 1885.*

## COTTON AND RICE.

### COTTON.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1883 and 1884... | 9,397 bags       |
| "    Upland    "    "    "    "    "                             | ...419,349 bales |

Exports of Cotton from Charleston for 1883 and 1884—

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| To Great Britain.....            | 108,565 bales   |
| To France.....                   | 24,497 "        |
| To Continent.....                | 135,508 "       |
| To Channel.....                  | "               |
| Coastwise.....                   | 151,990 "       |
| Shipped to Interior by rail..... | 1,252 "         |
| Taken by City Mill.....          | 6,937 "         |
| Burnt.....                       | 2,696 "         |
| Total.....                       | <hr/> 431,445 " |



|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Estimated receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1884<br>and 1885..... | 11,500 bags          |
| Estimated receipts of Upland Cotton at Charleston for 1884 and<br>1885.....     | <u>520,000 bales</u> |

## RICE.

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1883 and 1884.....          | <u>.67,476 barrels</u> |
| Exports of Rice from Charleston for 1883 and 1884—             |                        |
| To Foreign Ports.....  | barrels                |
| To Boston.....   | "                      |
| To New York.....   | 8,274 "                |
| To Philadelphia.....   | 8,064 "                |
| To Baltimore.....  | 22,366 "               |
| To Other Ports... ..   | 8,708 "                |
| To Interior, per rail .....                                    | "                      |
| Local consumption.....   | <u>20,000 "</u>        |
| Total .....  | <u>67,412 "</u>        |
| Estimated receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1884 and 1885.... | 87,000 barrels         |
| Estimated exports of Rice from Charleston for 1884 and 1885 .. | <u>60,000 "</u>        |

RICHARD A. TAVEL,

*Superintendent "Charleston Exchange."**Charleston, S. C., February 18, 1885.*

## NAVAL STORES.

This branch of industry continues to be a leading feature in the commerce of Charleston and is of growing importance, affording the means of utilizing large tracts of land which would otherwise be unproductive, or in a great measure unremunerative.

The past year has not been a profitable one to the producers of rosin and spirits of turpentine, the cause being to a great extent the general depression in trade abroad as well as at home, which has had the effect of bringing about a low range of prices. Distillers have also suffered heavy loss by extensive forest fires, by which thousands of trees



have been destroyed, and with them numerous "crops" of boxes from which an abundant supply of crude turpentine was expected to be realized. This loss, unfortunately, was not compensated for by an increase in value of what was marketed, and thus the consequences to the producers were, so to speak, an unmixed evil.

Subjoined will be found a table of receipts and exports of rosin and spirits turpentine for the year ending 31st March, 1885.

### Receipts of Naval Stores:

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Spirits Turpentine..... | 55,625 casks.    |
| Rosin.....              | 219,720 barrels. |

### Exports of Naval Stores:

|  | Casks<br>Spirits Turpentine | Barrels<br>Rosin. |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Exported to New York.....              | 5,825                       | 33,846            |
| Philadelphia.....                      | 2,234                       | 5,172             |
| Baltimore.....                         | 2,815                       | 5,265             |
| Other United States Ports.....         | 125                         | 4,250             |
| <hr/> Total Coastwise.....             | <hr/> 10,999                | <hr/> 48,533      |
| Exported to Great Britain.....         | 2,848                       | 8,593             |
| London.....                            | 10,047                      | 10,422            |
| Liverpool.....                         | 2,668                       | 11,828            |
| Bristol, England.....                  | 4,960                       | 15,508            |
| Glasgow.....                           | 1,672                       | 2,491             |
| Cork, for orders.....                  | 5,255                       | 1,898             |
| Cronstadt and other Russian Ports..... |                             | 4,925             |
| North Sea.....                         | 19,160                      | 73,608            |
| Barcelona.....                         |                             | 1,050             |
| Marseilles.....                        |                             | 2,440             |
| Trieste and Venice.....                | 500                         | 23,604            |
| Other Foreign Ports.....               | 1,050                       | 21,050            |
| <hr/> Total Foreign.....               | <hr/> 48,160                | <hr/> 177,417     |
| <hr/> Grand Total.....                 | <hr/> 59,159                | <hr/> 225,950     |

W. J. MIDDLETON, Broker.





## TIMBER AND LUMBER, ETC.

The disastrous year through which Charleston, as well as the whole country, has passed, has had its effect on lumber shipments; but, in spite of this, the falling off in the total exports from this port has not been very material.

From present appearances, the coming year shews no signs of any improvement in the general business over 1884, and we can hardly look for any increase in the lumber trade. If there should be no falling off from the present exhibit, we will have cause for congratulation. The export of lumber to European ports is a feature in this report, and we think will increase.

The exports of white and red oak staves are still limited in amount, and those shipped are mostly dunnage for other cargoes.

*Exports of Resawed Lumber, Hewn Timber, and Railroad Cross-ties from Charleston, S. C., from January 1, to December 31, 1884.*

| PORTS.                  | RESAWED<br>LUMBER. | HEWN<br>TIMBER. | RAILROAD<br>CROSSTIES. | TOTAL.     |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|
|                         | FEET.              | FEET.           | FEET.                  | FEET.      |
| New York...             | 2,716,653          | 948,229         | 15,256,071             | 18,920,953 |
| Philadelphia...         | 3,912,753          |                 | 80,000                 | 3,992,753  |
| Baltimore...            | 886,233            | 508,000         |                        | 1,394,233  |
| Boston...               | 1,015,000          |                 |                        | 1,015,000  |
| Providence...           | 200,000            |                 |                        | 200,000    |
| Maine...                | 649,754            |                 |                        | 649,754    |
| British Provinces...    | 424,252            | 323,723         |                        | 747,975    |
| West Indies...          | 281,000            |                 |                        | 281,000    |
| Aspinwall...            |                    |                 | 1,644,147              | 1,644,147  |
| Spain...                | 1,943,057          |                 |                        | 1,943,057  |
| Other European Ports... | 229,293            |                 |                        | 229,293    |
| Grand Totals.....       | 12,257,995         | 1,779,952       | 16,980,218             | 31,018,165 |

COHEN & WELLS, *Ship Brokers.*



## PHOSPHATE ROCK—FERTILIZERS.

In previous reviews the general features of this large and annually increasing business have been fully recorded; the names of the mining and manufacturing companies, and the growth of the business from its incipency have also been given; it only remains to present here the statistics for the past year.

I am indebted to Col. Julius A. Blake, Secretary of the Phosphate Miners' Association, for these carefully prepared and valuable statistics of the shipments of phosphate rock at Charleston and Port Royal, and an estimate of the consumption at home works, reaching in the aggregate the large figures of nearly 400,000 tons.

## SHIPMENTS OF PHOSPHATE ROCK AND FERTILIZERS.

*Shipments Phosphate Rock from Charleston, S. C., from January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884 (inclusive), as per Custom House Clearances and Railroad Reports:*

| Destination.                | Crude. | Ground. | Total Tons. |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Baltimore.....              | 54,369 | 1,052   | 55,421      |
| Barren Island.....          | 750    | 7,166   | 7,916       |
| Booth Bay.....              | 660    | .....   | 660         |
| Boston.....                 | 3,602  | ... ..  | 3,602       |
| Chicago.....                | .....  | 300     | 300         |
| Clarke's Cove.....          | 1,400  | .....   | 1,400       |
| Duxbury.....                | 350    | .....   | 350         |
| Elizabethport .....         | 2,727  | .....   | 2,727       |
| Linden.....                 | 441    | 750     | 1,191       |
| Mantua Creek.....           | .....  | 5,918   | 5,918       |
| Milford.....                | 1,426  | .....   | 1,426       |
| New Town Creek.....         | 2,390  | 1,431   | 3,821       |
| New York .....              | 2,138  | 6,247   | 8,385       |
| Orient.....                 | 440    | ... ..  | 440         |
| Philadelphia .....          | 26,127 | 275     | 26,402      |
| Portland.....               | 290    | .....   | 290         |
| Richmond.....               | 5,675  | 1,001   | 6,676       |
| Seaford.....                | 426    | .....   | 426         |
| Staten Island.....          | 4,404  | .....   | 4,404       |
| Weymouth.....               | 12,215 | .....   | 12,215      |
| Wilmington, N. C.....       | 3,649  | .....   | 3,649       |
| Wilmington, Del.....        | 8,795  | .....   | 8,795       |
| South Carolina Railway..... | 2,670  | 1,379   | 4,049       |



| Destination.                         | Crude.  | Ground. | Total Tons. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Charleston and Savannah Railway..... | 5,418   | 6,157   | 11,575      |
| Northeastern Railroad... ..          | 903     | 100     | 1,003       |
| United Kingdom.....                  | 13,242  | .....   | 13,242      |
| Continent Europe.....                | 2,200   | .....   | 2,200       |
| Totals.....                          | 156,707 | 31,776  | 188,483     |

## From Charleston—

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Domestic..... | 173,041 Tons. |
| Foreign.....  | 15,442 "      |
| Total.....    | 188,483 "     |

## From Beaufort and Vicinage—

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Domestic..... | 28,711 Tons. |
| Foreign.....  | 120,445 "    |
| Total.....    | 149,256 "    |

Consumption at Works in South Carolina (estimated)..... 60,000 Tons.

Grand Total, Shipments from and Consumption in South

Carolina..... 397,738 "

*Shipments Fertilizers from Charleston, S. C., for year 1884:*

| How Shipped.               | Tons.   |
|----------------------------|---|
| South Carolina R'y... ..   | 83,848  |
| Char. & Sav. R'y. ... ..   | 19,250  |
| Northeastern R. R. ... ..  | 29,223  |
| Georgetown Steamers. ....  | 71  |
| Santee Steamers.....       | 922   |
| Pee Dee Steamers... ..     | 3,022   |
| Edisto Steamers.....       | 888   |
| Baltimore Steamers... ..   | 477   |
| Philadelphia Steamers, ..  | 10  |
| Florida Steamers. ... ..   | 435—Exclusive of "thro. frt." Fertilizers from North. |
| Florida, Sail.....         | 750   |
| North Carolina, Sail... .. | 150   |
| Richmond, Va., Sail... ..  | 460   |
| Wagons, Boats, &c....      | 1,800—Estimated upon meagre data.                     |
| Total.....                 | 141,306   |

Port Royal Railroad... 29,426 } Part of this no doubt from Northern Ports.  
 } Partly estimated by average of first three months  
 of this year.

Grand Total.... 170,732

NOTE.—The above is *chiefly* taken from freight lists and railroad reports. Some by average of this year, for months of last not available. I differ with Mr. Chisolm, who only reports for certain companies. The difference may be partially accounted for by under estimation on my part of quantity moving in small boats, wagons, carts, &c., and Mr. Chisolm not going outside his Association.





PRODUCT OF HOME FERTILIZER COMPANIES.

I am indebted to Mr. H. L. Chisolm for the following interesting statement of the product of our home fertilizer companies the past year:

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24, 1885.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay:*

DEAR SIR—The total amount of fertilizers manufactured and shipped during the year 1884 by the eight fertilizer companies here is 150,177 tons.

Respectfully, yours,

H. L. CHISOLM.

IMPORTATIONS OF SULPHUR, KAINIT AND NITRATE OF SODA.

The following statement of the importations of Sulphur, Kainit and Nitrate of Soda has been very promptly furnished by Mr. Ostendorff, the Deputy Collector of this Port. It embraces the entries at both Charleston and Beaufort:

*Statement of the Importation of Brimstone, Kainit and Nitrate of Soda, from January 1, to December 31, 1884:*

|                  | BRIMSTONE.<br>Tons. | KAINIT.<br>Tons. | NITRATE OF SODA.<br>Tons. |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Charleston ..... | 8,232               | 27,875           | 1,144                     |
| Beaufort .....   | 2,349               | .....            | .....                     |
| Totals.....      | 10,581              | 27,875           | 1,144                     |



## EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS—HOLY COMMUNION CHURCH INSTITUTE—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—WALLINGFORD ACADEMY—AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE—EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON—COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON—A NEGRO SCHOOL IN CHARLES-TOWN IN 1744.

## THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF WM. SIMONS, CLERK OF BOARD CITY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 16, 1885.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor:*

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find statistics of schools, which correspond with the report of the Commissioners to the State Superintendent of Education, made up to 31st August of each year.

I have appended the number belonging to each school, with the average attendance for the month of December.

Trusting they may be satisfactory, I remain,

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM SIMONS,

*Clerk of Board City School Commissioners.*

*August 31—*

## TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR THE YEAR 1884.

|               | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------|
| White.....    | 1524   | 2007     | 3531   |
| Colored ..... | 1638   | 2035     | 3673   |
| Totals .....  | 3162   | 4042     | 7204   |



## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

|              | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------|
| White .....  | 826    | 1007     | 1833   |
| Colored..... | 894    | 1052     | 1946   |
| Totals.....  | 1720   | 2059     | 3779   |

December 31--

| Schools.         | AVERAGE NO. BELONGING. |        |        | AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. |        |        |
|------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|
|                  | Boys.                  | Girls. | Total. | Boys.               | Girls. | Total. |
| Memminger .....  |                        | 275    | 275    | ....                | 249    | 249    |
| Bennett .....    | 458                    | 421    | 879    | 418                 | 373    | 791    |
| Crafts.....      | 315                    | 265    | 580    | 281                 | 231    | 512    |
| Meeting Street.  | 173                    | 195    | 368    | 137                 | 151    | 288    |
| Morris Street... | 645                    | 746    | 1391   | 508                 | 657    | 1242   |
| Shaw Memorial,   | 428                    | 497    | 925    | 401                 | 458    | 859    |
| Totals...        | 2019                   | 2399   | 4418   | 1822                | 2119   | 3941   |

## NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

|              | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------|
| White.....   | 9      | 90       | 99     |
| Colored..... | ..     | 4        | 4      |
| Totals.....  | 9      | 94       | 103    |

## NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH OF THE BRANCHES TAUGHT.

|                        |      |                             |      |
|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|
| Alphabet.....          | 267  | Written Arithmetic.....     | 2782 |
| Spelling.....          | 637  | Geography.....              | 2814 |
| Reading.....           | 3907 | English Grammar.....        | 2156 |
| Writing.....           | 2506 | History United States ..... | 2126 |
| Mental Arithmetic..... | 3495 | Higher Branches.....        | 574  |

## THE HOLY COMMUNION CHURCH INSTITUTE.

The Holy Communion Church Institute closed its seventeenth year on the 1st of July, 1884, having had 227 boys on the roll of inmates in the institution and 110 day pupils. The total cost of the year, including a debt of \$12,874.07, was \$50,013.27, of which amount \$20,691.97 came from South Carolina, in board, tuition and donations; \$20,365.37 was given by persons in other States of the Union; \$520.87 came from England. The term ended with a debt of \$8,435.06. Almost every necessary building has



been erected—dormitories, dining hall, school-house and study hall, bath house, gymnasium, chapel, teachers' residences, fine play ground.

On the 1st of October, 1884, the Institute opened with 133 boys as inmates, and some 73 day pupils. Over one hundred beneficiaries were refused by the Rector, as the burden has become too great for him to bear.

The institution has been largely beneficiary during all these years, and will need help for some years to come; but it is proposed to make it self-sustaining as soon as practicable, which its high moral and scholastic standard doubtless will secure.

There is one feature of this school which deserves attention. The mechanical department is already supplying a need. Some of the pupils have obtained good situations as draftsmen, and the machine shops of the city are beginning to feel the good effects of the introduction of this branch of knowledge into the school system of the community. This institution brings some \$40,000 into the city annually.

---

## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

I am indebted to the Rev. D. J. Quigley for the accompanying exhibit of the Catholic Schools of the city:

In presenting this year's report of our schools, I take great pleasure in noting a steady progress in the higher branches. Looking to a still greater efficiency in school work, Bishop Northrop has appointed the Rev. J. J. Wedenfeller, Superintendent of Schools. The reverend gentleman by systematic method will do much to facilitate the work of the teachers, as well as promote the efficiency of the pupils.

These schools are mainly supported by individual effort, and it is, therefore, difficult to compute the aggregate cost.

It would be fair to estimate that one-half of the pupils attending these schools pay for their tuition, while the other





half are free. To meet the cost of educating so large a number of free pupils, special collections and individual contributions are made, which require steady and persevering efforts to accomplish. Several teachers give their services gratuitously.

These schools are practical and efficient in preparing the youth under our charge for the work of life, and more especially impressing on their tender minds those higher lessons and moral obligations which, in maturer years, cannot fail to have their influence for good in the discharge of those duties to which they will be called.

#### AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

|                                 | BOYS. | GIRLS. |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Central School.....             | 396   | ...    |
| Calhoun Street... ..            | 45    | ...    |
| Society Street.....             | ...   | 290    |
| Meeting Street Academy.....     | ...   | 140    |
| Queen Street... ..              | ...   | 70     |
| Wentworth Street (Colored)..... | 70    | 80     |
| Total—Boys .....                | 511   |        |
| Girls .....                     | 580   |        |
| Total Pupils.....               | 1091  |        |

Teachers. .... Male, 6; Female, 22; Total, 28.

#### WALLINGFORD ACADEMY.

*To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.:*

DEAR SIR—Complying with your request, I have the honor of communicating to you the following:

Wallingford Academy is under the control of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, and is kept open nine months in the year at an annual expense of about \$2,600.

The teaching force consists of a Principal and six teachers, four of whom are graduates of the institution; the other two are from the Northern States.

The enrollment during the past year (1884) numbered 651



pupils—males, 291; females, 360: total, 651. Average attendance during the year,  $78\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Last year we had no graduating class. The record of the graduates of this school thus far has been good.

REV. T. A. GROVE, *Principal.*

---

### THE AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The Avery Normal Institute, for colored youth of both sexes, was established in 1865, by the American Missionary Association, and located in its present large and convenient brick building on Bull Street, near the Ashley, in May, 1868.

The school year—October, 1883, to June, 1884—under Principal J. A. Nichols, of Merrimac, Mass., with eleven assistants, witnessed an enrollment of 365 pupils—68 in the Normal department; 191 in the Grammar; 74 in the Intermediate, and 32 in the Primary grades.

The twelfth graduating class, numbering eight members, received diplomas on the nineteenth anniversary of the school, June 27, 1884, increasing the roll of the alumni to 149—67 males and 82 females.

The American Missionary Association, with headquarters at 56 Reade Street, New York, representing the Congregational Churches of the United States, expended, in support of the school, in round numbers, \$4,500 dollars, while the students contributed, in tuition fees, upwards of \$2,700.

During the present year, beginning in October, 1884, the school has been, with a single exception, in the care of an entirely new corps of teachers, all having their appointments from the American Missionary Association. Substantially the same amounts have been appropriated for the support of the school during the present year as for last year. The enrollment has thus far reached 340—91 in the Normal classes; 166 in the Grammar; 43 in the Intermediate, and 40 in the Primary grades.

The course of study embraces twelve years of nine months each—one year in each of the three Primary, two Intermediate and three Grammar grades, and a Normal course of



four years. The course has been lengthened and simplified during the present year, and the effort is now being made to give more extended and thorough instruction and drill in fewer branches than formerly, in the belief that this is a more excellent way. The tendency to shoot over the heads of the class for which the Institute was established, is thought now to be remedied, and the school to be upon a more practical basis than ever before.

WILLIAM M. BRISTOLL,

February 1, 1885.

Principal A. N. I.

## EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following information of the public school work in South Carolina for 1884, is copied from the annual report of Col. Asbury Coward, Superintendent of Education, and is presented here for convenient reference, thus furnishing information to our citizens not easily accessible otherwise:

The following statistical information respecting the condition and progress of the free public schools of the State for the scholastic year 1884, is respectfully submitted to the General Assembly:

### POPULATION.

The following statement of the population of the State is taken from the report of the United States Census of 1880.

|                            |         |               |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Male.....                  | 490,408 | Female.....   | 505,169 |
| Native .....               | 987,891 | Foreign ..... | 7,686   |
| White .....                | 391,105 | Colored ..... | 604,332 |
| Chinese .....              | 9       | Indians.....  | 131     |
| Total population, 995,577. |         |               |         |

### NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| For the year 1876-77.....     | 2483 |
| For the year 1882-83.....     | 3269 |
| For the year 1883-84.....     | 3482 |
| Increase since last year..... | 213  |





## SCHOLASTIC POPULATION.

Statement Showing the Number of Persons in South Carolina between the Ages of Six and Sixteen Years, classified as White and Colored, according to the United States Census of 1880.

| AGES.               | NATIVE WHITE. |          | FOREIGN WHITE. |          | TOTAL WHITE. |          | COLORED. |          | ALL CLASSES. |          |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|
|                     |               |          |                |          |              |          |          |          |              |          |
|                     | Males.        | Females. | Males.         | Females. | Males.       | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.       | Females. |
| Six Years.....      | 6,124         | 5,885    | 7              | 8        | 6,131        | 5,893    | 11,156   | 11,449   | 17,287       | 17,342   |
| Seven Years.....    | 5,527         | 5,169    | 9              | 4        | 5,536        | 5,173    | 9,585    | 9,833    | 15,121       | 15,006   |
| Eight Years.....    | 5,636         | 5,290    | 5              | 17       | 5,641        | 5,307    | 10,361   | 10,282   | 16,002       | 15,589   |
| Nine Years.....     | 5,052         | 4,751    | 9              | 18       | 5,061        | 4,769    | 7,609    | 7,464    | 12,670       | 12,233   |
| Ten Years.....      | 5,525         | 5,156    | 13             | 7        | 5,538        | 5,163    | 10,404   | 9,554    | 15,942       | 14,697   |
| Eleven Years.....   | 4,232         | 4,138    | 14             | 13       | 4,246        | 4,151    | 5,636    | 5,699    | 9,882        | 9,850    |
| Twelve Years.....   | 5,079         | 4,937    | 13             | 18       | 5,092        | 4,955    | 9,352    | 9,219    | 14,414       | 14,174   |
| Thirteen Years..... | 4,149         | 4,112    | 17             | 18       | 4,166        | 4,130    | 6,599    | 6,394    | 10,705       | 10,524   |
| Fourteen Years..... | 3,930         | 3,807    | 12             | 10       | 3,942        | 3,817    | 7,332    | 6,812    | 11,274       | 10,629   |
| Fifteen Years.....  | 2,856         | 2,857    | 15             | 11       | 2,871        | 2,868    | 6,745    | 6,561    | 9,616        | 9,232    |
| Sixteen Years.....  | 3,201         | 3,515    | 15             | 8        | 3,216        | 3,523    | 6,118    | 6,528    | 9,334        | 10,051   |
| Totals.             | 51,311        | 49,617   | 129            | 132      | 51,440       | 49,749   | 90,897   | 89,578   | 142,337      | 139,327  |

## SUMMARY:

|             | WHITE.  | COLORED. | TOTAL.  |
|-------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Male.....   | 51,440  | 90,897   | 142,337 |
| Female..... | 49,749  | 89,578   | 139,327 |
| Totals..... | 101,189 | 180,475  | 281,664 |



## NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

1882-83.....173,095 | 1883-84.....185,619

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

1882-83—White .....50,395  
           Colored.....60,601  
   —— 110,996  
 1883-84—White .....52,226  
           Colored.....61,918  
   —— 114,144  
 Increase since last year..... 3,148

## TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

|                         |       |                  |       |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1882-83—White . . . . . | 2,165 | Male.....        | 2,000 |
| Colored . . . . .       | 1,329 | Female . . . . . | 1,494 |
| Totals.....             |       | 3,494            |       |
| 1883-84—White . . . . . | 2,291 | Male.....        | 2,115 |
| Colored . . . . .       | 1,393 | Female . . . . . | 1,569 |
| Totals.....             |       | 3,684            |       |

## PUPILS STUDYING EACH OF THE BRANCHES TAUGHT.

| BRANCHES.                         | 1883.   | 1884.   | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Alphabet .....                    | 15,390  | 15,181  | .....     | 209       |
| Spelling. ....                    | 128,918 | 126,622 | .....     | 2,296     |
| Reading.....                      | 105,027 | 106,396 | 1,371     | .....     |
| Writing.....                      | 78,413  | 80,928  | 2,515     | .....     |
| Mental Arithmetic.....            | 50,891  | 54,220  | 3,329     | .....     |
| Written Arithmetic.....           | 53,588  | 55,562  | 1,974     | .....     |
| Geography.....                    | 45,055  | 47,162  | 2,107     | .....     |
| English Grammar.....              | 28,513  | 30,736  | 2,223     | .....     |
| History of the United States..... | 24,014  | 25,384  | 1,370     | .....     |
| Higher branches.....              | 4,515   | 4,721   | 236       | .....     |

## SCHOOL REVENUE.

Reports for the fiscal year 1882-83, which, for reasons previously explained, are the latest attainable, show the receipts of school funds during that year to have been



\$517,937.27, and the disbursements \$423,472.72. Of the amount reported under the head of receipts, \$79,090.27 consisted of unexpended balances from previous years.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

The South Carolina Military Academy was founded in 1843 by virtue of Act passed 20th December, 1842. In active operation for twenty-three years. Suspended in May, 1865, at close of war between the States. Reopened October 1, 1882, conformably to an Act passed January 31, 1882.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS.

*Quota of Beneficiary Cadets.*—Each County of this State shall for 1882–1883 and 1883–1884 be entitled to two beneficiary Cadets, respectively, who shall be maintained and educated at the public expense. The selections to be made on the basis of competitive examinations and agreeably to the conditions named.

In case the number authorized shall fail to attend from each County, the deficiency for 1882–1883 and 1883–1884 will be supplied from the Counties having the largest population; these selections to be made from *those standing next* highest to the successful candidates at the competitive examinations.

*Pay Cadets.*—Pay Cadets will be received from without as well as from within the State. This class of Cadets will not be subject to the competitive examinations which determine the selection of beneficiaries from the several Counties; but, in presenting themselves for admission, will, in common with the selected beneficiary applicants, be examined by the Academic Board as to their qualifications under the standard put forth in Section 16.

*Time and manner of applying, and time of examination.*—All applications for admission into the Academy shall be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Visitors before October 1st, and the candidates on receiving their appointment will repair to the headquarters of the Academy by



such day as the Board of Visitors may fix, and report themselves to the Superintendent. They will be examined by the Academic Board. Admissions will not be permitted at any other time.

*Competitive Examinations for Beneficiary Cadets.*—The competitive examinations for selection of beneficiary Cadets from the Counties will be held during the month of September at the respective County seats, and the candidates will, at as early a day as possible, make application to the Chairman of the Board for permission to appear before the examiners.

*Form of Application, &c.*—All applications for beneficiary Cadetships in the Academy shall be made upon a printed form, which will be furnished on application to the Chairman of the Board.

These applications shall be laid before the Board, and upon approval by them the Chairman of the Board shall forward to each applicant a permit to appear for examination before the special examiners hereinafter provided for.

There shall be selected by the Superintendent of Education three suitable persons in each County, who shall constitute the Board of Special Examiners for that County. Such examination to be superintended by the Superintendent of Education.

*Renewal of Application.*—Application for Cadetship, if not renewed annually, will not be considered. This renewal may be effected by letter to the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, merely stating the fact of such renewal.

*Moral and Physical Qualifications.*—Applicants for Cadetships, both beneficiary and pay, shall not be less than fifteen or more than nineteen years of age at the time of admission. They shall be of good moral character, free from contagious diseases, and of a physical conformation and development which will qualify them for military service.

*Knowledge Requisite for Admission.*—The standard of educational qualification to enter the Fourth Class in the Academy shall be: ability to read fluently and write legibly the English language; Arithmetic, completed; and a knowl-





edge of the elements of English Grammar, of Descriptive Geography, and of the History of the United States.

*Probationary Term.*—Cadets on entering the Academy will not be furnished with underclothing, shoes or uniform (except the undress suit) until after a probation of three months, at end of which time the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the Professors, shall have power to dismiss from the Academy all such probationary pupils as shall have shown utter incapacity, or whose conduct shall have been grossly immoral or generally improper or insubordinate.

*Amount Paid by Pay Cadets.*—Pay Cadets shall pay annually three hundred dollars, by transmitting to the Superintendent quarterly, in advance, viz: seventy-five dollars on the first day of August; seventy-five dollars on the first day of November; seventy-five dollars on the first day of February; and seventy-five dollars on the first day of May; which sum of three hundred dollars shall be in full of subsistence, clothing, tuition, books and stationery, medical attendance, and all charges and expenses whatever for the year. But Cadets entering October 1st, 1883, will pay quarterly on the first days of October, January, April and July. Upon failure to pay the sum required within ten days after the time specified, the Cadet shall be discharged.

*Academic Session.*—The academic year is from October 1 to August 1. Semi-annual examination, closing week in February. Annual examination, closing week in July.

Annual meeting of Board of Visitors held at the Citadel in November.

*Military Session—Furloughs, How Granted.*—There shall be a suspension of academic studies for the months of August and September, and the instruction of those months shall be exclusively military. During said months the Superintendent may, on the application of parents or guardians, grant furloughs to such Cadets as may have deserved the indulgence. But no Cadet shall be entitled to a furlough until he has served one academic and one military session. Thereafter he shall be entitled to a furlough of four weeks, viz: four weeks during the military session.



COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The branches of study taught at the South Carolina Military Academy shall be grouped under the following departments:

1. *Mathematics and Engineering*—Comprising Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Calculus, Military Engineering, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Bookkeeping.

2. *Physical Science*—Comprising Physical Geography, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy.

3. *History, Belles-lettres and Ethics*—Comprising English Grammar and Word Analysis, History of England, Elements of Mythology, Rhetoric, General History, British and United States Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Science of Wealth, Constitutional Law, Shakspeare (principal plays) read and analyzed, Elocution and Composition, Reading and Analysis of Classical Authors, American and British.

4. *Modern Languages*—Comprising usual course in French and German, and reading French and German Classics.

5. *Military Science and Tactics*—Comprising principles of Military Science and their application to the Art of War; and the Tactics of the three Arms of the Service. While in camp, during the military session, the instruction will be of a practical nature, and directed to those points which may not be conveniently effected in barracks.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

*Fourth Class.*

First Term—Algebra, Physical Geography, English Grammar and Word Analysis, French, Reading of British Classics.

Second Term—Algebra and Geometry, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, with Elements of Zoology, History of



England, Elements of Mythology, French, Reading of American Classics.

DECLAMATION AND COMPOSITION FOR THE SESSION.

*Third Class.*

First Term—Geometry, completed, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Physics, Outlines of General History and Lectures, French, Drawing, Reading and Analysis of Shakspeare—selected plays.

Second Term—Surveying—field work with instruments—completed, Descriptive Geometry—shades and shadows, &c., Physics, continued, Rhetoric, Elements of Logic, French, Reading and Analysis of Shakspeare—selected plays, Drawing, Declamation and Composition for the Session.

*Second Class.*

First Term—Analytical Geometry, Chemistry—inorganic, British Literature and Lectures, German, French, completed, Drawing, Reading and Analysis of Shakspeare—selected plays.

Second Term—Calculus, with Philosophy of Mathematics, Chemistry—Organic, Chemistry—Agricultural, Lectures on United States Literature, Mental Philosophy, German, Drawing, Elocution and Essays for Session, Reading and Analysis of Shakspeare—selected plays.

*First Class.*

First Term—Civil Engineering, Mechanics, Mineralogy, Moral Philosophy and Lectures on Ethics, German, Drawing, Army Regulations and Lectures on Military Law and Procedure of Courts-Martial.

Second Term—Civil and Military Engineering, Astronomy, Geology, Science of Wealth, and Lectures, Elements of Constitutional Law, and Lectures, German, Book-keeping, Drawing, Elocution and Essays for Session, Art and Science of War, and Lectures on Ordnance and on Military Engineering.





BOARD OF VISITORS.

Gen. Johnson Hagood, Chairman, Barnwell, S. C.; Rev. S. B. Jones, D. D., Pendleton, S. C.; Col. Edward Croft, Greenville, S. C.; Col. H. A. Gaillard, Winnsboro', S. C.; Gen. C. I. Walker, Charleston, S. C.; the Governor of the State of South Carolina, *ex-officio*, Columbia, S. C.; the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of South Carolina, *ex-officio*, Columbia, S. C.

OFFICERS AND PROFESSORS, 1884.

Col. J. P. Thomas, Superintendent and Professor; Major Wm. Cain, Professor; Major Del Kemper, Professor; \*1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A., Professor Military Science and Tactics; Capt. Lyman Hall, Assistant Professor; 1st Lieut. P. P. Mazyck, Assistant Professor; 2d Lieut. W. W. White, Quartermaster; Dr. F. L. Parker, Surgeon.

---

\*Detailed by direction of the President of the United States, under Section 1225, Revised Statutes.

---

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 5, 1885.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I forward to you the report of the principal of the High School to the Board of Trustees, covering the operations of the year.

It is full enough, I hope, to furnish all the information which you desire as to the working of the school.

Very respectfully,

C. C. PINCKNEY, *President Board.*

Hon. WM. A. COURTENAY, *Mayor.*

PRINCIPAL DIBBLE'S REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 18, 1885.

*The President and Trustees of the High School of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—The prospect for a successful year at the school which, at the writing of my last annual report,



seemed to be promising, has been largely realized. In those matters which most certainly measure the efficiency and worth of an educational institution there has been a decided gain. Whether attention be directed to the larger number of pupils who, in scholarship, approximate our highest standards, or to the reduced minority whose record has fallen below the requirements of our rules, the conclusion must be reached that the school has added not a little to the weight of its influence over the pupils, and is inducing among them a constantly increasing earnestness of purpose and application.

There has been scarcely any change in the number of pupils enrolled during the year. The attendance in the several classes, at each session, has been as follows:

## JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31.

|                            | PUPILS. |
|----------------------------|---------|
| First class.....           | 9       |
| Second class.....          | 22      |
| Third class.....           | 35      |
| *Fourth class.....         | 57      |
| *Preparatory class.....    | 40      |
| <hr/>                      |         |
| Total for the session..... | 163     |

## APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30.

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| First class.....           | 9   |
| Second class.....          | 21  |
| Third class.....           | 30  |
| *Fourth class.....         | 58  |
| *Preparatory class.....    | 43  |
| <hr/>                      |     |
| Total for the session..... | 161 |

## OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| First class. ....          | 10  |
| Second class.....          | 16  |
| *Third class.....          | 43  |
| *Fourth class.....         | 53  |
| Preparatory class .....    | 36  |
| <hr/>                      |     |
| Total for the session..... | 158 |

\* Classes marked with an asterisk have been divided into sections.



It will of course be noticed, that compared with the aggregate of the entire school, or even that of the lower classes, the number of pupils enrolled in the first and second classes is quite small. In my last report allusion was made to the difficulty, in any school of high grade, of retaining to the completion of the course a large proportion of those who begin it. As the subject is one of importance I need not apologize for again presenting it, and for commenting further upon the causes producing this result. I have hopes that as our people arrive at a just appreciation of the value of our completed course, and become convinced of the importance of requiring the scholars to avail themselves of all that we offer, the proportion of those who remain until graduation will increase.

It cannot reasonably be expected, even under the most favorable conditions, that the classes will suffer no diminution as the course progresses. There must be, to a certain extent, a survival of the fittest. After each annual examination a large majority of the boys who have failed, from indolence or incapacity, to meet our requirements for promotion, will be withdrawn. The idle boys will not, the dull ones in most cases cannot, prepare themselves during the vacation period for the second examination allowed them. A few will try the experiment of enrollment at other schools, hoping somewhere to find a royal road to learning. The many will, however, terminate their school course and will find places in business circles, where the necessity for mental exertion will not be immediate, and the little learning acquired at school will be sufficient to enable the clerk or the office boy to do all that, at the threshold of business life, is required of him.

But there are others who pass their examinations and who meet the regular demands of our rules, who find it easy, as the school course develops and the necessity for original work becomes imperative, to satisfy themselves that the further prosecution of their studies is unnecessary. What is the use of my continuing at school until I graduate? is a question which, when asked by a boy whose dis-





inclination to mental exertion causes his work to be burdensome, cannot be so answered as to remove his doubts and reinvigorate his energies. The value of opportunities in the active world before him where fortunes are made is to him quite apparent. Many without education have made their way upward, why may not he do so? The suggestion is a plausible one, and is seconded by inclination, and the boy, unfitted for life's higher duties, but hoping that he may win fortune's smile, enters upon business life. Possibly he will, in a measure, succeed. But, even then, the time will come when in the midst of plenty he will repent the neglected opportunities of his youth, as he realizes that the possibilities of his life are limited by the want of mental power and of that influence which only the possessor of a cultivated mind can wield.

There exists unfortunately a popular delusion that an elementary education is ample for him who expects to spend his life in mercantile pursuits. Nay, it is even asserted sometimes that the prospect of success in other than professional work is inversely as the amount of educational advantages enjoyed. Of course this opinion is that of those by whom educational advantages are considered entirely in the abstract, their circumstances or their indolence having prevented their testing the matter practically. If the position be a sound one that success in life must in most instances be won by personal effort, then it ought also to be true that he who enters life with the best developed powers of mind is most likely to succeed. And it is true. The men whose lives have been most successful; who have been capable of planning and directing enterprises of magnitude and importance; who have helped to build up the wealth and extend the influence of their communities; who have been equal to the demands of the most unexpected and most critical emergencies; who could rise superior to fortune and win victory from adversity itself, have been the men of education. Others, here and there, may have risen by reason of extraordinary natural endowments or by force of energy, or because propitious





circumstances helped them, but these are the exceptions. The large majority of those who were destitute of the opportunities for school training or who failed to improve their opportunities are found in the ranks of the great multitude who never rise above mediocrity; whose success is limited to the making of a bare living; to whom only a little can be entrusted, because they have not capacity to receive and improve much.

It is perhaps proper to state here that the proportion in other cities of scholars entering high schools, and remaining until graduation, is not greater than in our city. In the New York schools not more than 27 per cent. accomplish even the grammar school course, and a much smaller per cent. complete the work of the secondary schools. In St. Louis, whose school system is second to none in the United States, only 10 per cent. of the boys in the high schools are reported as graduates. In Philadelphia and Baltimore the statistics published in educational reports bear the same testimony as to the disposition of the many to abridge the time given to education beyond the elementary grades. In Chicago, according to the report of the superintendent of education for 1883, the boys in the high schools were distributed as follows:

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| First year of the course..... | 221 |
| Second .....                  | 120 |
| Third .....                   | 30  |
| Fourth .....                  | 31  |

Or the graduating class was only one-seventh of the class entering.

In Wisconsin, of 6,528 pupils enrolled in high schools, 367 (a little less than 6 per cent.) completed their course. During seven years in this great State, with a school population of 495,000, only 2,418 graduated from the high schools.

In the ten high schools of Boston there are enrolled as members of entering classes 962 pupils; in the second year classes 574; in the third year classes 430; in the fourth year classes 163. In the celebrated Latin school for boys, out



of 376 pupils, 31 (8 per cent.) are members of the graduating class. In the English high school the entering class numbered 266; the second year class 150; the third year class 90; or, in a school of 506 pupils with (practically) a three year course, only 18 per cent. reach the highest class.

The nine members of our first class all graduated after the first examination in June last. Four of these immediately entered the College of Charleston, and are now pursuing their studies in the Freshman class of that institution. One has entered upon the preparatory work of a civil engineer. Of the others two will probably continue their studies; the remaining two have found places in business houses. It may be mentioned here that one of our graduates of 1883, who entered the Sophomore class of the State University at Columbia, took part in a recent competitive examination, and was awarded the handsome premium of \$100 for superior scholarship. Another of our former pupils who was admitted to West Point last summer, holds the second place in his class, and gives promise of a distinguished career in the great Military School of the Union.

The Peabody medals were awarded to Clarence A. Graeser of the first class and Leonard T. Baker of the second class. These young gentlemen were worthy recipients of the first medals presented, and have fixed a high standard of attainment to be reached by future competitors. It will be remembered that by resolution of the trustees competition for these medals was restricted to the members of the first and second classes. I would suggest that arrangements be made by which conspicuous merit in the lower classes can receive similar recognition.

Our course of study, the gradual extension of which was contemplated in the plan of reorganization, adopted four years ago, has it seems to me reached the limits of a proper adjustment. I think the point at which it begins cannot be further raised, if the foundations on which it is to rest are to be well laid, and its development is to be natural. In a classical school, holding the relation which we sustain to a college, the course of study ought to be so arranged that



the average pupil can complete his preparatory work and enter upon the higher studies of the college at sixteen or seventeen years of age. He must begin, therefore, his preparatory course with a mind not sufficiently matured to have mastered more than a portion of what are called grammar school studies. I am satisfied that the plan pursued in many of the high schools of the country, of requiring for admission such attainments as cannot ordinarily be reached under fourteen or fifteen years of age, is not the best for those who contemplate a thorough course through school and college; nor even for those who will pass from the high school directly into business life. If language studies, which are the basis of the liberal education, are to produce the best results, they must begin at an earlier period, and be longer continued. Of two boys of equal natural ability, graduating at the same age, he will be the better scholar, and have the more matured mind, who was first in beginning his classical studies.

At the opening of the present school year, October 1st, applicants for admission into our lowest class were examined upon the following requirements: The forms and simple syntax of English grammar; the principles and methods of arithmetic through compound numbers; modern geography; history of the United States; spelling and reading. These requirements are such as boys of eleven and twelve years of age can readily master. I am confident that if those who compose our lowest class are well prepared upon these studies, it will be possible without forcing to give in the four years of our course such a secondary education, as will thoroughly prepare our graduates for entrance into any college in the South, or, with a short special training, into any college of the United States.

I need scarcely say that it is not implied in this statement that the pupil will have acquired all that is included in the curriculum of many of the secondary schools of the country. It is not the variety of its courses which determines the possibilities of a school; nor do the actual accomplishments of the scholar depend upon the number and the





scope of his studies. The school which demands the mastery of a few lines of knowledge properly co-ordinated, and which will not be satisfied with less than their mastery, does far more for its pupils than one the curriculum of which is so comprehensive that only superficial knowledge is possible, except at the expense of a mental strain which is excessive and injurious. It is true in regard to the mind, as it is conceded in regard to the body, that only that which can readily be digested is wholesome food. An over-fed brain will soon become diseased. There are boys and girls who contract at school a mental dyspepsia, from which they suffer the balance of their lives. There are graduates who, instead of having been prepared by their school to enter with the vigor of well developed and healthy minds upon the active work before them, have suffered exhaustion from the many severe processes to which they were subjected; and have been able to accomplish little in after life, because they had so much to do in getting ready for life.

The resignation and removal from our city in March last of Prof. Reinhard, the accomplished director of the physical training of our pupils, deprived the school for several months of the advantages of the gymnasium. The department was reorganized in October under Prof. J. J. Czepull, of Berlin, an experienced teacher of gymnastics. Under his direction and supervision the boys are having ample opportunity for proper physical development. The addition of a few pieces of apparatus is desired by Prof. Czepull that the equipment of the gymnasium may be such as to admit of the most advanced methods of instruction and practice.

The school is now well supplied with apparatus for experiments in natural philosophy and with maps and charts. I wish to express my appreciation of the thoughtful kindness of the honored Chief Magistrate of the city in presenting to the school a map of the State and one of Charleston in the olden time. The map of Charleston will be of great use to us. It is our design to give to our pupils thorough instruction in the history and geography of our grand old city. Charleston has made more history than any city in



the Union, except perhaps Boston and Philadelphia, and our boys should be made familiar with the story of what their city has been and what their ancestors have done, so that when in the days of their manhood they control its interests, they will be stimulated to make its future one not unworthy of its heroic past.

We are receiving, through our Representative in Congress, the weekly publications of the patent office. These embody much useful information, and many of the plates can be profitably examined by members of our upper classes as illustrating principles in mechanics.

I wish, in conclusion, to urge upon the trustees the importance of providing for the school a library well stocked with books suited to the mental development of our pupils. One of the most important functions of a school is that of inspiring in its pupils a fondness for books. This is a truism, and the expression of the thought may therefore seem unnecessary. And yet practically it is often lost sight of. If the pupils of a school perform regularly the tasks assigned them, and reach, in their recitations, the standards required, those interested are frequently satisfied, and the work of the school is thought to be fully accomplished. This is not so. Education, if it reaches its high possibilities, does more than develop and drill the mind and store it with useful information. It gives to its subject an insatiate thirst for knowledge, an appreciation of its intrinsic value and of the enjoyments it offers. It takes the pupil up the rugged sides of the mountain and, shows him from the points of observation which he reaches, one after another, such new and fresh and soul-inspiring beauties, that after a time the fatigue of the ascent is forgotten, and the boy, of his own accord, makes "excelsior" his motto. The scholars of the earnest, enthusiastic, successful teacher will not be contented with the mere mastering of the tasks assigned them. They will have the inclination and find the time for self-imposed studies. They will read other than text books, and gradually realize for themselves that the great value of their regular studies is the preparation they



give for proper appreciation and use of the stores of knowledge and learning in the great world beyond them--outside of the school-house or the college.

This being true, a well stocked library is invaluable to a successful school. We have only the beginning of a library. I would suggest to the trustees that provision be made for gradually adding to the books upon our shelves. Let the teachers have the most ample facilities for conducting their pupils directly into the delectable gardens which, attracting and entertaining the boy, will, as he grows up, be to him only the suburbs of the wide field of letters, where he will delight to spend the leisure hours of his manhood.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, *Principal.*

#### COURSE OF STUDIES.\*

##### *Latin and Greek.*

First year—McClintoch & Crook's grammar and exercises; no Greek.

Second year—Latin grammar, written exercises; Cæsar, three books; Goodwin's Greek grammar; White's Greek exercises.

Third year—Harkness' Latin grammar, written exercises; Cæsar and Ovid. Goodwin's Greek grammar, written exercises; Anabasis, one book—Mythology.

Fourth year—Harkness' Latin grammar, written exercises; Cicero and Virgil—Mythology. Goodwin's Greek grammar, written exercises; Anabasis, three books; Homer, one book.

In the third and fourth years the pupils are required to memorize Latin verses.

##### *Mathematics and Physics.*

First year—Practical and mental arithmetic.

Second year—Arithmetic reviewed; algebra to quadratics.

---

\* After the first year the option of Greek or French or German is allowed. All other studies are required.





Third year—Arithmetic reviewed; algebra completed; geometry, one book—Steele's physics.

Fourth year—Arithmetic and algebra reviewed; geometry, six books; physics reviewed.

*English.*

First year—History of England; United States history reviewed; modern geography, completed; grammar; spelling; reading; declamation.

Second year—History of England, completed; United States history reviewed; modern geography reviewed; grammar; spelling; reading; composition; declamation.

Third year—Outlines of general history; United States history, reviewed; physical geography; grammar; reading; composition; declamation.

Fourth year—History of Greece and Rome; United States history, reviewed; physical geography, completed; ancient geography; grammar; composition; declamation.

*French and German.*

First year—French grammar (Keetels,) and reading.

Second year—French grammar, completed, and reading; written exercises; German grammar (Otto's,) easy reading.

Third year—French grammar, reviewed; analytical French reader; German grammar; reading.

Fourth year—French grammar, reviewed; written exercises; reading; German grammar, completed and reviewed; written exercises; reading.

*Preparatory Class.*

Arithmetic, common and decimal fractions and compound numbers; English grammar, the forms and simple syntax; United States history; geography; spelling; reading; declamation; penmanship. Introductory lessons in Latin during the last session of the year.





## THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

NO. 10½ BROAD STREET, January 24, 1885.

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :*

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request for a report upon the work and condition of the College of Charleston during the past year, I have the honor to enclose the annual report of Professor Henry E. Shepherd, President of the College, to the Board of Trustees.

It affords me pleasure, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, to acknowledge our obligations to President Shepherd, and all the Professors of the College, for their faithful and efficient labors in behalf of our cherished institution.

The report shows the grounds which entitle the College of Charleston to the continued confidence and support of the community, and afford encouragement for the future.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,

*President Board of Trustees College of Charleston.*

## REPORT OF PRESIDENT SHEPHERD.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, }  
Charleston, S. C., January 21st, 1885. }

*Hon. Ch. Richardson Miles,**President Board of Trustees College of Charleston :*

MY DEAR SIR—I tender for your consideration the following report of the work of the College of Charleston during the year 1884.

It is first of all gratifying to note that our numbers increase with each successive session, and that the increase, though small, gives every reason to hope for the assured restoration of the College within the next three or four years. I deem it but simple justice to state that the College of Charleston is the only institution in South Carolina which is pursuing a strictly collegiate course. A diligent examination will confirm the accuracy of this assertion. In comparing our numerical strength with that of other Col-



leges, it should always be borne in mind that their superior numbers are largely due to the existence of *preparatory departments*, the students of which are not qualified to enter the Freshman class of the College of Charleston.

During the past year the instruction in all the departments has been efficiently and faithfully performed. The demeanor of the students is in most respects unexceptionable: there have been no cases of gross or flagrant impropriety.

The public lectures were well attended until their close, March, 1884. The general interest in them seemed unabated, and an earnest desire has been repeatedly expressed for their permanent continuance. They have been most favorably commented upon in our leading Charleston journal, which has also published from time to time excellent reports or abstracts, setting forth their principal features in pleasant and attractive form. They have also been noticed in other States, and in cities far distant from Charleston.

Our semi-annual examinations will begin February 3d. The work of each department will be brought under critical review, and those who desire really to ascertain the character of the instruction imparted in the College of Charleston, are cordially invited to be present, and judge for themselves. I solicit the most rigid scrutiny into the condition of every department. An institution which veils itself and its workings from the public gaze, cannot expect success, and certainly does not deserve it. It has been my consistent endeavor to present the claims and excellences of the College upon every proper occasion, and in every appropriate manner. From this line of action I do not intend under any circumstances to deviate. The best schools in the world are those whose modes of instruction, government, &c., are most rigidly observed and examined by competent authority.

I am gratified to report the admirable spirit that prevails among our students. The enthusiasm displayed in the revival of the Literary Society of the College, augurs hopefully for its efficiency as an agency in the promotion of intellectual culture. Its public exercises—June, 1884—were



eminently creditable to the taste and discrimination of the young gentlemen by whose assiduous efforts they were carried out to so successful a consummation.

Thus far we have not had sufficient time to perceive the effects of the recent action of the Board of Trustees, modifying the curriculum. The change seemed inevitable in view of the general and deplorable neglect of classical study in most of our preparatory schools. We shall endeavor to adhere as closely as possible to the College curriculum in every respect. In the greater number of American Colleges it has been essentially modified, or entirely abandoned.

To sum up concisely, I am encouraged by the record of the College during the past year. It is especially to be noted, that it is doing collegiate work of a high character, as will be evident to any one who compares the quality of its instruction with that received in many other institutions, far superior in numbers, and possibly in aspiration. We do not claim to be a *University*. Within our legitimate sphere we invite examination; and do not shrink from comparison with sister Colleges in any portion of our common country.

I am, with great respect,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,

*President College of Charleston.*

---

#### A NEGRO SCHOOL IN CHARLES TOWN IN 1744.

I discussed in the last Year Book, at page 527, this interesting topic in the development of our history. Since then there has come to light, and to my hand, through the courtesy of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, of New York, the following interesting extract from a file of the *South Carolina Gazette*, in his possession. It is in the issue for Monday, April 2d, 1744. No. 523, and this Dr. Emmett thinks was the first public school opened in any of the English Colonies for negroes.





# NEGRO SCHOOL-HOUSE AT

DEBTOR.

1743.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| TO CASH PAID MR. JOHN CART FOR TIMBER, BOARDS, &c., AS PER HIS ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT.   | £. 109 : 3 : 6. |
| TO DITTO PAID MR. JACOB FIDDLING FOR FRAMING, AND FINISHING THE CARPENTER'S WORK OF THE SAID NEGRO-SCHOOL, AS PER AGREEMENT AND RECEIPT.  | 90 : 0 : 0.     |
| TO DITTO PAID MR. JOHN CART FOR SHINGLES, &c., AS PER ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT.  | 11 : 10 : 0.    |
| TO DITTO PAID MR. JACOB MOTTE FOR NAILS AND IRON WORK, AS PER HIS ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT.  | 17 : 10 : 0.    |
| TO DITTO PAID MR. JACOB FIDDLING FOR MAKING BENCHES, BRESTWORK AND DESKS FOR THE SAID NEGRO-SCHOOL HOUSE, AS PER HIS ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT. | 32 : 0 : 0.     |
| TO DITTO PAID MR. EDMOND ATKINS FOR 4 M. PLAISTERING LATHS, AS PER ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT.   | 8 : 0 : 0.      |
| TO DITTO PAID MR. HUGH CARTWRIGHT FOR 30 BUSHELS OF LIME, AS PER HIS ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT.   | 3 : 15 : 0.     |
| THIDETED TO MRS. SARAH TROTT, FOR BRICK WORK AND PLAISTERING, ABOUT—  | 12 : 0 : 0.     |
| BORROWED FROM THE PUBLICK MAGAZINE, NEAR THE WORK-HOUSE, 3 M. 5 C. BRICKS, AT £. 7 PER M.   | 24 : 10 : 0.    |
|   | £. 308 : 8 : 6. |

CHARLES-TOWN, NOV. 20, 1743.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

DECEMBER 12, 1743. THIS DAY THE ABOVE ACCOUNT WAS AUDITED AND EXAMINED BY THE PROPER VOUCHERS AND APPROVED BY THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. PHILIP, CHARLES-TOWN.

WILLIAM SMITH, CLERK.

# CHARLE-TOWN—ACCOMPT.

CREDITOR.

1743.

|  |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| BY REBENEFACATION RECEIVED FROM HONOURABLE }<br>CHARLES PINCKNEY, ESQ. | £.       | 10 : 0 : |
|  |          |          |
| BY DITTO FROM THE HON. JOS. WRAGG, ESQ. ....                           | 20 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM THE HON. EDMOND ATKIN, ESQ. ..                           | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM THE REV. MR. WM. MCGILCHRIST. .                          | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM A PERSON WHO DESIRES TO BE }<br>UNKNOWN.                 | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. ROBERT PRING E. ....                                 | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. CHARLES THEODORE PATCHABLE                           | 4 :      | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MRS. MARY HEXT. ....                                     | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. JACOB MOTTE. ....                                    | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM COLONEL OTINIEL BEALE. ....                              | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. WILLIAM STONE. ....                                  | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. ANDREW DUPUY. ....                                   | 5 :      | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. JOHN WATSON, SEN. ....                               | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. PETER BENOIST. ....                                  | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. JAMES OSMOND. ....                                   | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. WILLIAM HOPTON. ....                                 | 5 :      | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MR. BENJAMIN SMITH. ....                                 | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY DITTO FROM MRS. SARAH TROTT. ....                                   | 10 :     | 0 :      |
| BY CASH RECEIVED FOR 200 FEET OF OVERPLUS }<br>BOARDS SOLD MR. DUPUY.  | 2 : 10 : |          |
| BY DITTO FROM ANOTHER PERSON WHO DESIRES }<br>TO BE UNKNOWN.           | 50 :     | 0 :      |
|  | £. 226 : | 10 :     |

ALEXANDER GARDEN.

THE ABOVE ACCOMPT WAS SWORN TO, BY THE REVEREND MR. GARDEN, BEFORE ME THIS 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1743.

JAMES WRIGHT—J. P.



It is worthy of note and preservation, as showing the sentiment then exhibited to the negro race on the soil in their then relatively limited numbers. The human sympathy and practical substantial concern, and effort for their betterment, is thus conclusively fixed as a controlling instinct and motive in the early history of this city, and which in later years, when their numbers were very great, in the home and family, and on the plantation, by their religious and moral instruction, was still giving to that race a marked civilizing impetus and improvement, and became finally the basis for the larger opportunities of progress they now enjoy.

WM. A. COURTENAY,

*Mayor.*



ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

Ordinances of the City of Charleston, S. C.,

PASSED DURING THE YEAR 1884.

---

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A MODE OF PROCEDURE BY WHICH  
LANDS MAY BE TAKEN BY CITIES AND TOWNS FOR  
STREETS, ROADS AND HIGHWAYS FOR PUBLIC USE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this Act, whenever the Mayor and Aldermen of any city, or the Intendant and Wardens of any town, in this State, shall think it expedient to widen, open, lay out, extend or establish any street, alley, road, court or lane, they shall have power to purchase the lot, lots or parts of lots of land necessary for such street, alley, lane, road or court, and the fee simple (for the use of the public) of said lot, lots or parts of lots of land shall be vested in the said city or town from the day of the deed of sale: *Provided,* That in incorporated towns a petition, signed by a majority of the owners of real estate therein, shall first be submitted to the Intendant and Wardens therefor, praying them to widen, open, lay out, extend or establish such street, alley, lane, road or court; but this proviso shall not apply to incorporated cities.

SEC. 2. That in case any owner or owners of said lot or lots of land as aforesaid shall refuse to sell his, her or their lot, lots or parts of lots, or shall demand what may be deemed an unreasonable price by the said authorities, then the said authorities shall nominate and appoint six freeholders, resident in said city or town, who shall meet an equal number to be named and appointed on the part of the owner or owners, to determine and fix upon the true and real value of such lot, lots or parts of lots, and any damage to such lands by reason of the opening, widening or extension of such highway, due regard being had in assessing such damages, to any increased value of such lot, lots or parts of lots by reason of the opening, widening or extension of such highways, with full power in the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, in case of disagreement, to call in one other commissioner, and on the payment of the full value of said lot or lots or parts of lots, and such special damages aforesaid fixed and determined on in the manner above designated, the fee simple of the said lot, lots or parts of lots, shall be vested in such city or town for the use of the public, and the said owner shall execute his deed without warranty





therefor accordingly to said city or town: *Provided, however,* That in case any owner shall be dissatisfied with the valuation of his lot or lots, such special damages aforesaid, or either of these items, it shall and may be lawful for such owner to appeal from the same (upon giving notice of such appeal to the Mayor and Aldermen, or Intendant and Wardens, of such city or town, within ten days from the time of his receiving a notification of such valuation and assessment of damages) to the Court of Common Pleas for the County in which said lands may be, at the next session thereafter; and the said Court shall order a new valuation and assessment of damages, or either, in such particular case to be made by a jury, who shall be charged therewith, in the same or some subsequent term, and their verdict shall be final and conclusive, unless a new trial be granted; and after final judgment in such case the fee simple of said lot or lots or parts of lots of land shall be vested in such city or town upon the payment or tender of payment of the amount of such valuation and damages, and the said owner shall thereupon execute his quit claim deed, therefor, accordingly to said city or town: *Provided, further,* That in all cases when under the provisions of this Act the owner is required to execute his or her deed to said city or town, and shall fail or neglect so to do, then the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County in which said city or town is situated, shall, on behalf of said owner, execute a deed without warranty therefor to said city or town, which said deed shall as effectually bind said owners and his or her heirs and assigns as though executed by said owner; and said deed and all proceedings had in such manner, except proceedings in Court, shall be recorded by the Registrar of Mesne Conveyance of said County in the books wherein conveyances of real estate in said County are required by law to be recorded.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor or Intendant of such city or town shall call a meeting of the said owners at some proper time and place, by the service of a notice, as summons are now required by law to be served; and the owners attending such meeting, or their proxies, or a majority of them, shall appoint the commissioners in their behalf mentioned in the second section; and in case the owners at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, within ten days, shall neglect or refuse to appoint commissioners, then the commissioners appointed by said city or town on their behalf, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to proceed to the discharge of the duties herein prescribed, and their judgment in the matter shall be final and conclusive except in the case of appeal as above prescribed.

SEC. 4. When the owner or any one of several owners of the lands is an infant, or *non compos mentis*, the required notice shall be served personally upon the trustee, guardian or committee of such persons, and personally on such owner, and if there be no such trustee, guardian or committee, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall have power and is hereby authorized, to appoint for such person a guardian *ad litem*, upon whom the service shall be made, and who shall represent the interest of such person *non compos mentis*. Said Clerk shall pursue in all respects the mode now prescribed by law for the appointment of guardians *ad litem* for infants and persons *non compos mentis*. And if any owner of the lands shall reside beyond the State, or his or her place of residence be unknown, then service shall be made upon the agent of





such owner in charge of said land, or if there be no such agent, then such owner shall be served by publication as in civil actions.

SEC. 5. That the aforesaid commissioners before they proceed to act in the premises shall severally make oath, before some person authorized by law to administer oaths, that they will fairly, faithfully and impartially discharge the duties required of them under this Act.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts hereto repugnant be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved December 24, A. D. 1884.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO  
DIVIDE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON INTO TWELVE  
WARDS, AND MAKING PROVISION FOR THE ELECTION  
OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE SAID CITY."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That an Act entitled "An Act to divide the City of Charleston into twelve wards, and making provision for the election of the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city," approved 21st December, A. D. 1882, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out in the fifth section thereof the following words, to wit: "Each Alderman so elected on such general ticket shall be, and during his term of office shall remain, a resident of the ward for which he is elected," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, to wit: "Each Alderman so elected on such general ticket shall be at the time of his election a resident of the ward for which he is elected."

Approved December 12, A. D. 1884.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLES-  
TON TO ORDAIN THE NECESSARY ORDINANCE FOR  
THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTAINANCE OF A SYS-  
TEM OF SEWERAGE IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

WHEREAS, the Board of Health of the City of Charleston has decided that the system of privy vaults and retention of human excreta and other putrefying substances about the lots and buildings are sources of disease in said city, and have recommended the establishment of some amended system of sewerage that will remove or correct these evils; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the*



*authority of the same*, That the City Council of Charleston, in addition to the powers now vested in them by law, be, and they are hereby, authorized to pass all necessary Ordinances, rules and regulations for the establishment, maintenance and enforcement of a system of sewerage in the streets, private lots and dwellings in the City of Charleston.

SEC. 2. That the said City Council of Charleston be, and they are hereby, authorized to contract with any person or corporation for the building, maintenance and use of a system of sewerage works in said city, and to pass all necessary Ordinances, rules and regulations for the enforcement of the same, with like penalties as provided in the first section of the Act.

SEC. 3. That the officers and other persons who may be appointed to execute the provisions of such Ordinances, rules and regulations, shall, as far as may be necessary for the performance of their respective duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said City of Charleston between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall go into effect on the first day of December, 1885.  
Approved December 24, A. D. 1884.

---

## ORDINANCES OF CITY COUNCIL.

### AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE CARCASSES OF DEAD ANIMALS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled*, That it shall not be lawful for any person, without the license of the Board of Health, to throw into or leave upon any street, court, square, lane, alley, wharf, public square, public enclosure, vacant lot, or any pond or body of water within the limits of the City of Charleston, the carcass of any dead animal under a penalty of five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offence.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the owners of all horses, mules, cows or large animals dying within the limits of the city, or the owner or occupant of the premises upon which any such animals may die, to remove or cause to be removed, within twelve hours after death, beyond the limits of the city, the body of such animal under a penalty of five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the occupants of the premises on which any dog, cat or small animal shall die, to place the carcass of such small animal with the garbage from such premises, to be removed as is now provided by the Ordinances of the City of Charleston, under a penalty of two dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, for each and every offence.

Ratified February 12, A. D. 1884.



## AN ORDINANCE TO REQUIRE FIRE ESCAPES TO BE PROVIDED IN CERTAIN BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That any building already erected, or that may hereafter be erected in the City of Charleston, in which operatives are employed in any of the stories above the first story, shall be provided with such fire escapes as shall be approved by the Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the Fire Department and the Clerk of the Board of Fire-Masters; and the owner or owners of any building upon which any fire escapes may now be or may hereafter be erected shall keep the same in good repair, and no person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind whatever upon any said fire escapes now erected or that may hereafter be erected in said city.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the Fire Department and the Clerk of the Board of Fire-Masters to inspect all dwelling-houses now erected in the City of Charleston occupied by two or more families on any of the floors above the first floor from the level of the street, and any building now erected, occupied or used as a school house, theatre or other place of amusement, hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, mill or manufactory, or for offices or workshops in which persons are employed in any of the stories above the first story, and if in their opinion such building is not provided with proper facilities for the escape of such persons in case of fire, they shall immediately serve a notice in writing upon the owner or owners, agent or other party or parties having an interest in said building, requiring such facilities to be provided without delay.

SEC. 3. If any person or persons so notified shall refuse or neglect to provide such facilities to the satisfaction of said Chairman of the Board of Fire-Masters and the Chief of the Fire Department within such time as they may designate, then a careful survey of the premises named in said notice shall be made by three disinterested persons, one to be appointed by the said officers, one by the owner or interested party and the third chosen by these two, and the report of such survey shall be reduced to writing, and a copy served upon the owner or other interested party, and if said owner or other interested party refuse or neglect to appoint a member of said board of survey, then the survey shall be made by the Chairman of the Board of Fire-Masters and the Chief of the Fire Department, and in case of disagreement they shall choose a third person.

SEC. 4. If the report of such survey shall require the furnishing of the facilities as aforesaid, the requisite changes or alterations in the building shall be particularly described, and a copy thereof served upon the owner or owners, agent or other parties having an interest in said building, notifying such person to have such changes and alterations made within a certain time therein to be fixed.

SEC. 5. If the owner or any other interested party shall refuse or neglect after such notification to furnish the facilities therein required and set forth, said owner or other interested party shall pay the sum of fifty dollars for every day's continuance of said refusal or neglect.





SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the said Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the Fire Department and the Clerk of the Board of Fire-Masters to inspect all churches, schools and buildings wherein large assemblages do congregate, and require the outlets to the same to be arranged in such a manner as will most easily permit the inmates to escape in case of accident or fire. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section after having been notified by the said Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the Fire Department and the Clerk of the Board of Fire-Masters shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for every day after the expiration of the time within which such alteration may be required to be made by said officers.

Ratified March 25, A. D. 1884.

---

## AN ORDINANCE REQUIRING PHYSICIANS AND OTHER PERSONS TO REPORT TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH ALL CASES OF INFECTIOUS, CONTAGIOUS OR PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That it shall be the duty of every physician or other person who may be called upon to attend any person with any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease in the City of Charleston, to report to the Board of Health within twenty-four hours after the ascertainment of such disease, the nature of the disease and the premises on which the same may be: *Provided, however,* That if there should be no attending physician it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant or lessee of any premises on which a case of infectious, contagious or pestilential disease shall occur, to report the same to the Board of Health in like manner as is hereinbefore ordained.

SEC. 2. That any physician or other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Ratified March 25, A. D. 1884.

---

## AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION FOR LIGHTING THE CITY AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That the sum of \$36,000 and no more be appropriated for the purpose of lighting the city, i. e. streets, public buildings, including fire engine-houses and markets, for the year 1884, which amount shall be in full for



lighting streets and public buildings, including fire engine-houses and markets, to January, 1885, and the payment of all outstanding claims for lighting streets and public buildings since January 1, 1884.

Ratified April 22, A. D. 1884.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER IV OF THE  
GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLES-  
TON, TITLE "FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT."

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That Chapter IV of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after Section 59, in said chapter, the following to be known as Section 59½ of the General Ordinances, to wit:

SECTION 59½. Any person or persons, company or corporation, engaged in the business of conveying to, from or through this city or any part thereof moneys and other personal property shall be held to be an express company; and any person or persons, company or corporation engaged in the business of transmitting messages to, from or through this city, or any part thereof, shall be held to be a telegraph company; and any such company having its principal office out of this city shall annually, in the month of June, or before the 20th of July, by its principal agent in this city, make out and deliver to the City Assessor a statement under oath, showing the value of all its personal property in this city, including poles, wires, batteries, machinery, materials and apparatus, together with the gross earnings of said company in this city, for the business done in this city, for the year ending the first day of June, and the company's proportion of receipts for business done in connection with the lines of other companies out of this city: *Provided*, That ordinary transportation companies engaged exclusively in the transportation of merchandise in connection with other roads or lines of navigation, shall not be considered express companies within the meaning of this section. That all telephone companies shall make to the Assessor, at the time herein specified, the same return as is herein required to be made by telegraph companies.

Any person, company or corporation commencing any business in this city after the first day of June in any year, the capital or personal property employed in which shall not have been previously returned for taxation for such year, shall within thirty days after commencing such business report to the City Assessor, under oath, the average amount of the capital intended to be employed in such business from the time of its commencement to the first day of June next ensuing, and said City Assessor shall charge him or them with such proportion of all taxes levied on others upon similar capital or property as the time from the commencement of the business to the ensuing first day of June bears to one year.



It shall be the duty of the City Assessor to ascertain the names of all persons commencing any business after the first day of June, annually, whose capital or property employed in such business was not returned for taxation for the then current fiscal year, and assess the same upon the persons chargeable therewith. If any person, company or corporation shall commence any business after the first day of June in any year, the capital or property employed in which shall not have been previously listed for taxation, and shall not, within thirty days thereafter, make such report to the City Assessor as is herein required, he, she or they shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Ratified May 27, A. D. 1884.

---

### AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 525 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That Section 525 of the General Ordinances be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "Mayor" in the seventh line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Committee on Steam Engines."

Ratified July 22, A. D. 1884.

---

### AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY RELATING TO DOGS.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That the following additional section be added to the General Ordinances of the city, to be known as Section 468½: "Every animal of the dog kind when running at large during the months of May, June, July, August and September shall be muzzled, and if any dog shall be found running at large during said months without a proper muzzle it shall be caught and removed to some suitable place to be provided for that purpose and kept there until called for: *Provided, however,* That if such dog shall not be claimed within forty-eight hours after being confined it shall be killed under the direction of the Chief of Police: *And provided further,* That the owner of such dog claiming the same shall first pay to the Clerk of Police for the use of the city a fine of two dollars to cover the expense of keeping the same. No poisoned meat or any poisonous substance whatever shall be thrown into the streets or alleys of the city for the purpose of destroying dogs under a penalty of ten dollars. The Chief of Police shall have authority to pay 25 cents for each and



every dog caught running at large contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance if delivered at either of the two station-houses, by persons appointed by him for that purpose."

Ratified July 22, A. D. 1884.

---

## AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 145 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That Section 145 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the said section after the word "manner" the words "and keep the same in good repair for the space of twelve months from the date of such opening."

Ratified September 9, A. D. 1884.

---

## AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER XIV OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLES- TON, RELATING TO COTTON.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That Section 477 of the General Ordinances of the city be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following section, to be known as Section 477, be inserted in said Ordinance in lieu of the said section hereby repealed, to wit:

SEC. 477. It shall not be lawful to bring into or to keep at any place within the city cotton burnt, partially burnt, scorched, or otherwise fire-marked, whether loose or in bales, except upon a special written permit from the Chief of the Fire Department, approved by the Mayor, which permit shall expressly state the place or places from which such cotton may be brought and where such cotton may be kept, the precautions to be observed, and the length of time during which the permit shall be of force; and every person who may obtain such a permit shall, before acting upon it, give satisfactory and sufficient security for any expense which may be caused the city for the breaking out of fire in such burnt or fire-marked cotton. Any person or persons or corporation offending against either of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 for each and every offence.

Ratified December 23, A. D. 1884.





AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO ALTER AND AMEND CHAPTER VI, HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON."

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to alter and amend Chapter VI, Health Department of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston," be and the same is hereby amended, as follows, to wit:*

1. Strike out Clause IV of Section 1 of the said Ordinance, and insert in lieu thereof the following, to be known as Clause IV: "That the City of Charleston shall from time to time, as circumstances may require, be divided by the Board of Health into four health districts."
2. That Clause VI be amended by inserting after the word "assignment" in the third line of said clause the words "without the special written permission of the Board of Health."
3. That Clause IX be amended by striking out the word "in" on the fourth line of said clause and inserting in lieu thereof the word "for."

Ratified December 30, A. D. 1884.



## APPENDIX.

- 
- I. HILTON'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY LATELY MADE ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA, FROM LAT. 31 TO 33 DEG. 45 MIN. NORTH LAT., TOGETHER WITH PROPOSALS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS TO ALL SUCH PERSONS AS SHALL BECOME THE FIEST SETTLERS ON THE RIVERS, HARBORS AND CREEKS THERE. London: Printed by J. C. for Simon Miller at the Star, near the West end of St. Pauls, 1664. A Reprint, in the old style of type.
  - II. A HISTORIC SKETCH OF ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, BETTER KNOWN THROUGH TWO GENERATIONS AS "BACHMAN'S CHURCH," COVERING A PERIOD OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS. Prepared by the present Pastor, Rev. E. T. Horn.
  - III. THE CONGREGATION BETH ELOHIM, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—A LETTER OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, SECURED SINCE THE HISTORIC SKETCH WAS PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR BOOK OF 1883, AND RECORDED HERE TO COMPLETE THE WORK, prepared by Nathaniel Levin, Esq.
  - IV. AN ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, BY THE BRITISH, UNDER SIR HENRY CLINTON, IN APRIL, 1780. By Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure.
  - V. CORRESPONDENCE—LORD CHARLES MONTAGUE WITH GEN. WILLIAM MOULTRIE, CHARLES-TOWN, 1781—"Where to Hide myself from myself."
  - VI. A HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE CHARLESTON PORT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE GOSPEL AMONG SEAMEN, COVERING A PERIOD OF SIXTY-TWO YEARS, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH, AND THE LIFE-WORK OF THE LATE REV. W. B. YATES, FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS THE SAILORS' CHAPLAIN AND FRIEND. Prepared by the present Pastor, Rev. C. E. Chichester.
  - VII. A ROLL OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM



MARCH, 1776, WHEN THE *First* GOVERNMENT OF ANY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES WAS FORMED IN CHARLES TOWN, TO THE PRESENT TIME. Prepared by Mr. W. W. Simons, Clerk of Council.

- VIII. A ROLL OF THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, FROM THE FIRST MEETING TO THE PRESENT TIME; UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM CHARLESTON AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CHARLESTON DISTRICT DESIGNATED BY ITALICS. Prepared by Mr. W. W. Simons, Clerk of Council.
- IX. THE CONFEDERATE DEFENCE OF MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, BY THE TROOPS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, WITH A MAP OF MORRIS AND PART OF FOLLY ISLANDS, AND A PLAN OF FORT WAGNER. Prepared from Official Reports and other sources by Maj. Robert C. Gilchrist, a participant, commanding the Gist Guard Artillery in that defence.
- X. FORT SUMTER—CORRECTED ROLL OF COMMANDERS OF THAT MILITARY POST. Republished from Page 488, City Year Book, 1883.





## RELATION

OF

A Discovery lately made on the Coast of

*FLORIDA,*

(From Lat. 31. to 33 Deg. 45 Min. North-Lat.)

By *William Hilton* Commander, and  
Commissioner with Capt. *Anthony Long*, and  
*Peter Fabian*, in the Ship *Adventure*, which set Sayle  
from *Spikes Bay*, Aug. 10. 1663. and was set  
forth by several Gentlemen and Merchants  
of the Island of *BARBADOES*.

Giving an account of the nature and temperature of the  
Soyl, the manners and disposition of the Natives, and whatsoever  
else is remarkable therein.

Together with

Proposals made by the Commissioners of  
the Lords Proprietors, to all such persons as shall  
become the first Setlers on the Rivers, Harbors,  
and Creeks there.

---

LONDON,

Printed by *J. C.* for *Simon Miller* at the Star neer the West-end  
of *St. Pauls*, 1664.





A true Relation of a Voyage, upon discovery of part of the Coast of FLORIDA, from the Lat. of 31 Deg. to 33 Deg. 45 m. North Lat. in the Ship *Adventure*, William Hilton Commander, and Commissioner with Captain *Anthony Long* and *Peter Fabian*; set forth by several Gentlemen and Merchants of the Island of *Barbadoes*; sailed from *Spikes Bay*, Aug. 10. 1663.

**A**FTER Sixteen days of fair weather, and prosperous winds, *Wednesday* the 26 instant, four of the clock in the Afternoon, God be thanked, we espied Land on the Coast of *Florida*, in the lat. of 32 deg. 30. min. being four Leagues or thereabouts to the Northwards of *St. Ellens*, having run five hundred and fifty Leagues; and to the Westward of the Meridian of *Barbadoes*, three hundred thirty and one Leagues. This Evening and Night following we lay off and on: *Thursday* the 27th instant, in the morning, we stood in with the Land, and coasted the Shoar to the Southward, Ankering at Nights, and sending our Boat out a Mornings, till we came into the lat. of 31 deg. but found no good harbour that way. On *Sunday* the 30th instant, we tacked, and stood Northward: and on *Wednesday* the second of *September*, we came to an Anchor in five fathoms at the mouth of a



very large opening of three Leagues wide, or thereabouts, in the lat. of 32 deg. 30 min. and sent our Boat to sound the Channel. On *Thursday* the third, we entered the Harbour, and found that it was the River *Jordan*, and was but four Leagues or thereabouts N. E. from *Port Royal*, which by the *Spaniards* is called *St. Ellens*: within Land, both Rivers meet in one. We spent some time to sound the Channels both without and within, and to search the Rivers in several branches, and to view the Land. On *Saturday* the fifth of *September*, two *Indians* came on Board us from the N. E. shoar, whom we entertained courteously, and afterwards set them on shoar. On *Sunday* the sixth, several *Indians* came on Board us, and said they were of *St. Ellens*; being very bold and familiar; speaking many *Spanish* words, as *Cappitan*, *Commarado*, and *Adeus*. They know the use of Guns, and are as little startled at the firing of a Piece of Ordnance, as he that hath been used to them many years: they told us the nearest *Spaniards* were at *St. Augustins*. and several of them had been there, which as they said was but ten days journey; and that the *Spaniards* used to come to them at *Saint Ellens*, sometimes in Conoa's within Land, at other times in small Vessels by Sea, which the *Indians* describe to have but two Masts. They invited us to come to *St. Ellens* with our Ship, which they told us we might do within Land. *Monday* the 14 *September*, our Long-Boat went with twelve hands within Land to *St. Ellens*. On *Wednesday* the 16th, came five *Indians* on board us; one of them pointing to another, said, he was the *Grandy Captain* of





*Edistow*: whereupon we took especial notice of him, and entertained him accordingly, giving him several Beads, & other trade that pleased him well: He invited us to bring up our Ship into a branch on the N. E. side, and told us of one Captain *Francisco*, and four more English that were in his custody on shoar: whereupon we shewed him store of all Trade, as Beads, Hoes, Hatchets and Bills, &c. and said, he should have all those things if he would bring the English on board us: w<sup>ch</sup> he promised should be done the next day. Hereupon we wrote a few lines to the said *English*, fearing it to be a *Spanish* delusion to entrap us. In the dark of the same Evening came a Conoa with nine or ten *Indians* in her with their Bowes and Arrowes, and were close on board before we did discern them: We hailed them, but they made us no answer, which increased our jealousy: So we commanded them on board, and disarmed them, detaining two of them prisoners, and sending away the rest to fetch the *English*: which if they brought, they should have theirs again. At length they delivered us a Note written with a coal, which seemed the more to continue our jealousy, because in all this time we had no news of our long-boat from St. *Ellens*, which we feared was surprized by the *Indians* and *Spaniards*. But to satisfy us that there were *English* on shoar, they sent us one man on board about twelve of the clock in the Night who related to us the truth of the matter, and told us they were cast away some four or five leagues to the Northward of the place we then rode, on the 24th of *July* past, being thirteen persons that came on shoar, where-





of three of them were kill'd by the *Indians*. On *Thursday* the 17th of *September* the Long-boat returned from *St. Ellens*, which presently we sent on shoar to fetch the other *English*, the *Indians* delivering us three more: and coming aboard themselves, we delivered them their two men. Then we demanded of the chief Commander where the rest of our *English* were: he answered, Five were carried to *St. Ellens*, three were killed by the *Stonoks*, and the other man we should have within two dayes. We replied to him again, That we would keep him and two more of his chief men, till we had our *English* that were yet living; and promised them their liberty, with satisfaction for bringing us the *English*. Now to return to the business of our Design; the entertainment we had at *S. Ellens* put us in great fear of the *Indians* treachery; for we observed their continual gathering together, and at last began with stern-look'd countenances to speak roughly to us, and came to search our mens Bandileers and pockets; yet inviting us to stay that night with them: but we made a sudden retreat to our Boat, which caused the *Indian* King to be in a great rage, speaking loud and angry to his men; the drift of which discourse we understood not. That which we noted there, was a fair house builded in the shape of a Dove-house, round, two hundred foot at least, compleatly covered with *Palmeta*-leaves, the wal-plate being twelve foot high, or thereabouts. & within lodging Rooms and forms; two pillars at the entrance of a high Seat above all the rest: Also another house like a Sentinel-house, floored ten foot high with planks, fastned with Spikes



and Nays, standing upon substantial Posts, with several other small houses round about. Also we saw many planks, to the quantity of three thousand foot or thereabouts, with other Timber squared, and a Cross before the great house. Likewise we saw the Ruines of an old Fort, compassing more than half an acre of land within the Trenches, which we supposed to be *Charls's* Fort, built, and so called by the *French* in 1562. &c. On *Monday, September 21.* one English youth was brought from *St. Ellens* aboard us by an *Indian*, who informed us that there were four more of their company at *St. Ellens*, but he could not tell whether the *Indians* would let them come to us: For saith he, Our Men told me, that they had lately seen a Frier and two *Spaniards* more at *St. Ellens*, who told them they would send Soldiers suddenly to fetch them away. This day we sayled up the River with our Ship to go through to *St. Ellens*. On *Tuesday* the 22 instant, three *Indians* came on board; one of them we sent with a Letter to the *English* Prisoners there. On *Wednesday* the 23d, we sent out Boat and Men to found the Chancel, and finde out the most likely way to *St. Ellens* with our Ship by *Combecheh*. In the mean time came many Canoa's about us with Corn, Pumpions, and Venifon, Deer-skins, and a sort of sweet-wood. One of our men looking into an *Indian* basket, found a piece of *Spanish* Rusk: it being new, we demanded of the *Indian* where he had it; who said, of the *Spaniards*. In the interim, while we were talking, came a Canoa with four *Indians* from *St. Ellens*, on standing up, and holding a paper in a cleft stick; they told us they had brought it from



the *Spanish* Captain at St. *Ellens*. We demanded how many *Spaniards* were come thither; who said, Seven, and one *English-man*: We received their Letter writ in *Spanish*, but none of us could read it: We detained two of the chiefest *Indians*, one of them being the Kings Son of S. *Ellens*, and that kept one of the *English* prisoners; the other two we sent away with a Letter to the *Spaniard*, wherein we gave him to understand, that we understood not his letter; and told the *Indians*, when they brought the *English*, they should have their men again, with satisfaction for their pains. On *Thursday*, 24 instant, we sayling further up the River to go through, at last came to a place of fresh water, and Anchored there, sending our Boat ashoar with a Guard to get water. Towards night came the first *Indian* that we sent to St. *Ellens* with a letter to the *English*, who brought us another letter from the *Spaniards*, and an Answer of ours from the *English*, writ in the *Spaniards* letter. The *Spaniard* sent us a quarter of Venison, and a quarter of Pork, with a Complement, That he was sorry he had no more for us at that time. We returned him thanks, and sent him a Jug of Brandy; and withal, that we were sorry we understood not his letter. This night about twelve of the Clock we had a most violent gust of winde, but of no long continuance. On *Friday* 25 *September*, we weighed, and returned down the River six leagues, or thereabouts, because we perceived the *Indians* had gathered themselves in a Body from all parts thereabouts, and moved as the Ship did: and being informed by an *Indian* that the *Spaniards* would be there the next day; we





took in Fire-wood, and continued there that night, at which time one of our *Indian* Prisoners made his escape by leaping over-board in the dark. On *Saturday* the 26. we weighed, and stood down to the Harbours mouth, and stayed there till *Monday* the 28. In all which time came no one to us, though we stay'd in expectation of their coming continually; therefore put out to Sea, concluding their intentions not to be good. Being out of the River *Jordan*, we directed our course S. W. four leagues or thereabouts for *Port-Royal*, to sound the Chanel without from the poynts of the Harbour outwards; for we had founded the Harbour within from the points inward when our Boat was at *St. Elens*: And now being athwart the Harbours mouth, we sent our Boat with the Mate and others, who found the N. E. and E. N. E. side of the opening of *Port-Royal* to be Sholes and Breakers to the middle of the opening; and three leagues or thereabouts into the Sea, from the side aforesaid, is unsafe to meddle with: but the S. W. and W. side we found all bold steering in N. N. W. two or three miles from the S. W. shoar, sayling directly with the S. W. head-land of the entrance of *Port-Royal*: the said head-land is bluft, and seems steep, as though the trees hung over the water: But you must note, that if you keep so far from the S. W. side, that you stand in N. N. W. with the bluft head aforesaid, you shall go over the Outskirt of the E. N. E. sholing, and shall have but three or four fathom for the space of one league or thereabouts, and then you shall have six and seven fathoms all the way in: But if you borrow more on the S. W. side, till



you have brought the S. W. head of the Entry to bear N. N. E. you shall have a fair large Chanel of six, seven, and eight fathoms all the way in, and then five, six, seven and eight fathoms within the Harbour, keeping the Chanel, and standing over to the Northward: we supposed that it flows here as at the River *Jordan*, because they are but four leagues asunder, and flows S. E. and N. W. seven foot and half, and sometimes eight foot perpendicular: the Mouth of *Port-Royal* lyes in 32 deg. 20 min. lat. Now as concerning the entrance of the River *Jordan*, lat. 32 deg. 30. min. or thereabouts, you shall see a range of Breakers right against the opening, two or three leagues off the S. W. Point; which you must leave to the Northward, and steer in with the said S. W. Point, giving a range of Breakers that runs from the said Point a small birth, and you shall have two, three, and four fathoms at low water; and when you come one mile from the Point aforesaid, steer over directly to the N. E. Point, and you shall have six or seven fathom all the way. Within the N. W. Point is good Anchoring: you shall have five fathoms fair aboard the shoar: and you shall have five, six, seven, and eight fathoms, sayling all along upon the River, ten leagues, and a large turning Chanel: It flows here S. E. and N. W. seven foot and a half, and eight foot at common Tydes. The River *Grandy*, or as the *Indians* call it *Edistow*, lyes six leagues or thereabouts from the River *Jordan*, and seems to be a very fair opening: but because the chief *Indian* of that Place was on board us, and the Countrey all in Arms, we not knowing how the winde might crosse us, it was not thought fit to



stay there: But some of those *English* that had lived there, being Prisoners, say, that it is a very fair and goodly River, branching into several branches, and deep, and is fresh water at low Tide within two leagues of the Mouth; it seeming to us as we passed by, a good entrance large and wide, lat. 32 deg. 40 min. in or thereabouts. Now our understanding of the Land of *Port-Royal*, River *Jordan*, River *Grandie*, or *Edistow*, is as followeth: The Lands are laden with large tall Oaks, Walnut and Bayes, except facing on the Sea, it is most Pines tall and good: The Land generally, except where the Pines grow, is a good Soyl, covered with black Mold, in some places a foot, in some places half a foot, and in other places lesse, with Clay underneath mixed with Sand; and we think may produce any thing as well as most part of the *Indies* that we have seen. The *Indians* plant in the worst Land, because they cannot cut down the Timber in the best, and yet have plenty of Corn, Pumpions, Water-Mellons, Musk-mellons: although the Land be over-grown with weeds through their laziness, yet they have two or three crops of Corn a year, as the *Indians* themselves inform us. The Country abounds with Grapes, large Figs, and Peaches; the Woods with Deer, Conies, Turkeys, Quails, Curlews, Plovers, Teile, Herons; and as the *Indians* say, in Winter, with Swans, Geese, Cranes, Duck and Mallard, and innumerable of other water-Fowls, whose names we know not, which lie in the Rivers, Marshes, and on the Sands: Oysters in abundance, with great store of Muscles: A sort of fair Crabs, and a round Shell-fish called *Horse-feet*; The Rivers stored plentifully with





Fish that we saw play and leap. There are great Marshes, but most as far as we saw little worth, except for a Root that grows in them the *Indians* make good Bread of. The Land we suppose is healthful; for the *English* that were cast away on that Coast in *July* last, were there most part of that time of year that is sickly in *Virginia*; and notwithstanding hard usage, and lying on the ground naked, yet had their perfect healths all the time. The Natives are very healthful; we saw many very Aged amongst them. The Air is clear and sweet, the Countrey very pleasant and delightful: And we could wish, that all they that want a happy settlement, of our *English* Nation, were well transported thither, &c.

FROM *Tuesday* the 29th of *September*, to *Friday* the second of *October*, we ranged along the shoar from the lat. 32 deg. 20 min. to the lat. 33 deg. 11 min. but could discern no Entrance for our Ship, after we had passed to the Northwards of 32 deg. 40 min. On *Saturday* the third instant, a violent storm came up, the winde between the North and the East; which Easterly windes and fowl weather continued till *Monday* the 12th. By reason of which storms and fowl weather, we were forced to get off to Sea to secure our selves and ship, and were horsed by reason of a strong Current, almost to Cape *Hatterasse* in lat. 35 deg. 30 min. On *Monday* the 12th aforesaid we came to an Anchor in seven fathom at *Cape Fair-Road*, and took the Meridian-Altitude of the Sun, and were in the lat. 33 deg. 43 min. the winde continuing still Easterly, and fowl weather till *Thursday* the 15th instant;





and on *Friday* the 16th, the winde being at N. W. we weighed, and sailed up *Cape Pair-River*, some four or five leagues, and came to an Anchor in six or seven fathom; at which time several *Indians* came on Board, and brought us great store of Fresh-fish, large Mulletts, young Bass, Shads, and several other sorts of very good well-tasted Fish. On *Saturday* the 17th, we went down to the Cape to see the English Cattle, but could not finde them, though we rounded the Cape: And having an *Indian* Guide with us, here we rode till the 24th instant; the winde being against us, we could not go up the River with our Ship; in which time we went on shoar, and viewed the land of those quarters. On *Saturday* we weighed, and sayled up the River some four leagues or thereabouts. *Sunday* the 25th, we weighed again, and towed up the River, it being calm, and got up some fourteen leagues from the Harbours mouth, where we moored our Ship. On *Monday* the 26 *October*, we went down with the Yoal to *Necoos*, an *Indian* Plantation, and viewed the Land there. On *Tuesday* the 27th, we rowed up the main River with our long-Boat and twelve men, some ten leagues or thereabouts. On *Wednesday* the 28th, we rowed up about eight or nine leagues more. *Thursday* the 29th was foul weather, of much rain and winde, which forced us to make Huts, and lye still. *Friday* the 30th, we proceeded up the main River, seven or eight leagues. *Saturday* the 31, we got up three or four leagues more, and came to a Tree that lay athwart the River: but because our Provisions were neer spent, we proceeded no further, but returned downward the remainder of that day;



and on *Monday* the second of *November*, we came aboard our Ship. *Tuesday* the third, we lay still to refresh ourselves. On *Wednesday* the 4th, we went five or six leagues up the River to search a branch that ran out of the main River towards the N. W. In which branch we went up five or six leagues: not liking the Land, we returned on board that night about midnight, and called that place *Swampy-branch*. *Thursday* the fifth instant, we staid aboard; on *Friday* the 6th we went up *Greens River*, the mouth of it being against the place we rode with our Ship. On *Saturday* the 7th, we proceeded up the said River some fourteen or fifteen leagues in all, and found that it ended in several small branches: the Land for the most part being marshy and swamps, we returned towards our ship, and got aboard in the night: *Sunday* the 8th instant we lay still, and on *Monday* the 9th we went again up the main River, being well provided with Provisions and all things necessary, and proceeded upwards till *Thursday* noon 12th instant, at which time we came to a place where two Islands were in the middle of the River, and by reason of the crookedness of the *River* at that place, several Trees lay athwart both branches, which stopped up the passage of each branch, that we could proceed no further with our Boat: but we went up the River side by land some three or four miles, and found the River to enlarge it self: So we returned, leaving it as far as we could see up a long reach running N. E. we judging our selves from the Rivers mouth North near fifty leagues: we returned, viewing the Land on both sides the River, and found as good tracts of land, dry, well



wooded, pleasant and delightful as we have seen any where in the world, with great burthen of Graffe on it, the land being very level, with steep banks on both sides the River, and in some places very high, the woods stor'd with abundance of Deer and Turkies every where; we never going on shoar, but saw of each also Partridges great store, Cranes abundance, Conies, which we saw in several places; we heard several Wolves howling in the woods, and saw where they had torn a Deer in pieces. Also in the River we saw great store of Ducks, Teile, VVidgeon, and in the woods great flocks of Parrakeeto's; the Timber that the woods afford for the most part consisting of Oaks of four or five sorts, all differing in leaves, but all bearing Akorns very good: we measured many of the Oaks in several places, which we found to be in bignesse some two, some three, and others almost four fathoms; in height, before you come to boughs or limbs, forty, fifty, sixty foot, and some more, and those Oaks very common in the upper parts of both Rivers; Also a very tall large Tree of great bignesse, which some do call *Cyprus*, the right name we know not, growing in Swamps. Likewise Walnut, Birch, Beech, Maple, Ash, Bay, Willough, Alder and Holly; and in the lowermost parts innumerable of Pines, tall and good for boards and masts, growing for the most part in barren sandy ground, but in some places up the River in good ground, being mixed amongst Oaks and other Timber. We saw several Mulberry-trees, multitudes of Grape-Vines, and some Grapes which we did eat of. VVe found a very large and good tract of Land on the N.W. side of the River, thin of Tim-





ber, except here and there a very great Oak, and full of Graffe, commonly as high as a mans middle, and in many places to his shoulders, where we saw many Deer and Turkies; also one Deer with very large horns, and great in body, therefore called it *Stag-Park*: it being a very pleasant and delightful place, we travelled in it several miles, but saw no end thereof. So we returned to our Boat, and proceeded down the River, and came to another place some twenty five leagues from the Rivers mouth on the same side, where found a place no lesse delightful than the former; and as far as we could judge, both Tracts came into one. This lower place we called *Rocky-point*, because we found many Rocks and Stones of several bignesse upon the Land, which is not common. We sent our Boat down the River before us; our selves travelling by Land many miles, were so much taken with the pleasantness of the Land, that travelling into the woods so far, we could not recover our Boat and company that night. On *Sunday* the morrow following we got to our Boat, and on *Monday* the 16th *November*, we proceeded down to a place on the East-side of the River some twenty three leagues from the Harbours mouth, which we call'd *Turkie-Quarters*, because we killed several Turkies thereabouts. We viewed the Land there, and found some tracts of good Land, and high, facing upon the River about one mile inward, but backwards some two miles all Pine-land, but good pasture-ground: we returned to our Boat, and proceeded down some two or three leagues, where we had formerly viewed, and found it a tract of as good Land as any we have



seen, with as good Timber on it. The banks of the River being high, therefore we called it *High-Land Point*. Having viewed that, we proceeded down the River, going on shoar in several places on both sides, it being generally large Marshes, and many of them dry, that they may more fitly be called Meadows: the wood-land against them is for the most part Pine, and in some places as barren as ever we saw Land, but in other places good Pasture-ground: And on *Tuesday* the 17th instant, we got aboard our Ship, riding against the mouth of *Green's River*, where our men are providing wood, and fitting the Ship for the Sea: In the interim, we took some view of the Land on both sides of the River there, finding some good Land, but more bad, and the best not comparable to that above. *Friday* the 20th instant was foul weather, yet in the Afternoon we weighed, and went down the River some two leagues, and came to Anchor against the mouth of *Hilton's River*, and took some view of the Land there on both sides, which appeared to us much like unto that at *Green's River*. *Monday* 23. we went with our Long-boat well victualled and manned up *Hilton's River*; and when we came three leagues or thereabouts up the said River, we found this and *Green's River* to come into one, and so continued for four or five leagues, which causeth a great Island betwixt them. We proceeded still up the River, till they parted again, keeping up *Hilton's River* on the Larboard side, and followed the said River five or six leagues further, where we found another large branch of *Green's River* to come into *Hilton's*, which maketh another great Island. On



the Star-board side going up, we proceeded still up the River some four leagues, and returned, taking a view of the Land on both sides, and now judge our selves to be from our ship some eighteen leagues W. and by W. One league below this place came four *Indians* in a Canoa to us, and sold us several baskets of Akorns, which we satisfied for, and so left them; but one of them followed us on the shoar some two or three miles, till he came on the top of a high bank, facing on the *River*, we rowing underneath it, the said *Indian* shot an Arrow at us, which missed one of our men very narrowly, and stuck in the upper edge of the Boat, which broke in pieces, leaving the head behind. Hereupon we presently made for the shoar, and went all up the bank except four to guide the Boat; we searched for the *Indian*, but could not finde him: At last we heard some sing further in the Woods, which we thought had been as a Challenge to us to come and fight them. We went towards them with all speed, but before we came in sight of them, we heard two guns go off from our Boat, whereupon we retreated with all speed to secure our Boat and Men: when we came to them we found all well, & demanded the reason of their firing the Guns: they told us that an *Indian* came creeping on the Bank as they thought to shoot at them, therefore shot at him a great distance with Swan-shot, but thought they did him no hurt, for they saw him run away. Presently after our return to the Boat, while we were thus talking, came two *Indians* to us with their Bows and Arrows, crying *Bonny, Bonny*: we took their Bows and Arrows from them, and gave





them Beads, to their content. Then we led them by the hand to the Boat, and shewed them the Arrow-head sticking in her side, and related to them the business; which when they understood, both of them manifested much sorrow, and made us understand by signes, that they knew nothing of it: so we let them go, and marked a Tree on the top of the bank, calling the place *Mount-Skerry*. We looked up the River as far as we could discern, and saw that it widened it self, and came running directly down the Countrey: So we returned, and viewed the Land on both sides the River, finding the banks steep in some places, but very high in others. The banks sides are generally Clay, and as some of our company doth affirm, some Marle. The Land and Timber up this River is no way inferior to the best in the other, which we call the main River: So far as we discovered, this seems as fair, if not fairer than the former, and we think runs further into the Countrey, because there is a strong Current comes down, and a great deal more drift-wood. But to return to the business of the Land and Timber: We saw several plats of Ground cleared by the *Indians* after their weak manner, compassed round with great Timber-Trees; which they are no ways able to fall, and so keep the Sun from their Corn-fields very much; yet nevertheless we saw as large Corn-stalks or bigger, than we have seen any where else: So we proceeded down the River, till we found the Canoa the *Indian* was in who shot at us. In the morning we went on shoar, and cut the same in pieces: the *Indians* perceiving us coming towards them, run away. We went to his Hut, and pulled it





down, brake his pots, platters, and spoons, tore his Deer-skins and mats in pieces, and took away a basket of Akorns: So we proceeded down the River two leagues, or thereabouts, and came to another place of *Indians*, bought Akorns and some Corn of them, and went downwards two leagues more: at last we espied an *Indian* peeping over a high bank: we held up a Gun at him; and calling to him, said, *Skerry*: presently several *Indians* appeared to us, making great signes of friendship, saying, *Bonny, Bonny*, and running before us, endeavouring to perswade us to come on shoar; but we answered them with stern countenances, and said, *Skerry*, taking up our guns, and threatening to shoot at them; but they cryed still *Bonny, Bonny*: And when they saw they could not prevail, nor perswade us to come on shoar, two of them came off to us in a Canoa, one paddling with a great Cane, the other with his hand; they came to us, and laid hold of our Boat, sweating and blowing, and told us it was *Bonny* on shoar, and at last perswaded us to go ashoar with them. As soon as we landed, several *Indians*, to the number of near forty lusty men, came to us, all in a great sweat, and told us *Bonny*: we shewed them the Arrow-head in the Boats-side, and a piece of the Canoa which we had cut in pieces: the chief man of them made a large Speech, and threw Beads into our Boat, which is a signe of great love and friendship: and made us to understand, when he heard of the Affront which we had received, it caused him to cry: and now he and his men were come to make peace with us, making signes to us that they would tye his Arms, and cut off his head



that had done us that abuse; and for a further testimony of their love and good will towards us, they presented to us two very handsome proper young *Indian* women, the tallest that we have seen in this Countrey; which we supposed to be the Kings Daughters, or persons of some great account amongst them. These young women were ready to come into our Boat; one of them crouding in, was hardly perswaded to go out again. We presented to the King a Hatchet and several Beads, also Beads to the young women and to the chief men, and to the rest of the *Indians*, as far as our Beads would go: they promised us in four days to come on board our Ship, and so departed from us. When we left the place, which was presently, we called it *Mount-Bonny*, because we had there concluded a firm Peace. Proceeding down the River two or three leagues further, we came to a place where were nine or ten Canoa's all together; we went ashore there, and found several *Indians*, but most of them were the same which had made Peace with us before: We made little stay there, but went directly down the River, and came to our Ship before day. *Thursday* the 26th of *November*, the winde being at South, we could not go down to the Rivers mouth: but on *Friday* the 27th, we weighed at the mouth of *Hilton's River*, and got down one league towards the Harbours mouth. On *Sunday* the 29th, we got down to *Crane-Island*, which is four leagues or thereabouts above the Entrance of the Harbours mouth. Now on *Tuesday* the first of *December*, we made a purchase of the River and land of *Cape-Fair*, of *Wattoosa*, and such other *Indians*



as appeared to us to be the chief of those parts: they brought us store of Fresh-fish aboard, as Mulletts, Shads, and other very good Fish: this River is all Fresh-water fit to drink. Some eight leagues within the mouth, the Tide runs up about thirty-five leagues, but stops and riseth a great deal farther up: it flowes at the Harbours mouth S. E. and N. W. six foot at Neap-Tides, and eight foot at Spring-Tides: the Chanel on the Easter-side by the *Cape-shoar* is the best, and lyes close aboard the *Cape-land*, being three fathoms at High-water, in the shallowest place in the Chanel just at the Entrance; but as soon as you are past that place half a Cables length inward, you shall have six or seven fathoms, a fair turning Chanel into the River, and so continuing four or five leagues upwards: afterwards the Chanel is more difficult, in some places six or seven fathoms, four or five, and in other places but nine or ten foot, especially where the River is broad. When the River comes to part, and grows narrow, there is all Chanel from side to side in most places; in some places you shall have five, six, or seven fathoms, but generally two or three, Sand and Oaze. We viewed the Cape-land, and judged it to be little worth, the Woods of it shrubby and low, the Land sandy and barren: in some places Grass and Rushes, and in other places nothing but clear sand: a place fitter to starve Cattel in our judgement, then to keep them alive: yet the *Indians*, as we understand, keep the *English* Cattle down there, and suffer them not to go off the said Cape, as we suppose, because the Countrey-*Indians* shall have no part with them, and as we think, are fallen out about them, who shall have the great-





est share. They brought aboard our Ship very good and fat Beef several times, which they could afford very reasonable; also fat and very large Swine, good cheap penny-worths: but they may thank their friends of *New-England*, who brought their Hogs to so fair a Market. Some of the *Indians* brought very good Salt aboard us, and made signes, pointing to both sides of the Rivers mouth, that there was great store thereabouts. We saw up the River several good places for the setting up of Corn or Saw-mills. In that time as our businesse called us up and down the River and Branches, we kill'd of wild-fowl, four Swans, ten Geese, twenty nine Cranes, ten Turkeys, forty Duck and Mallard, three dozen of Parrakeeto's, and six or seven dozen of other small Fowls, as Curlues and Plovers, &c.

VV Hereas there was a Writing left in a Post at the Point of *Cape Fair* River, by those *New-England*-men that left Cattel with the *Indians* there, the Contents whereof tended not only to the disparagement of the Land about the said River, but also to the great discouragement of all those that should hereafter come into those parts to settle: In Answer to that scandalous writing, We whose names are under-written do affirm, That we have seen facing on both sides of the River, and branches of *Cape-Fair* aforesaid, as good Land, and as well Timbered, as any we have seen in any part of the world, sufficient to accommodate thousands of our *English* Nation, lying commodiously by the said River.



On *Friday* the 4th of *December*, the winde being fair, we put out to Sea, bound for *Barbadoes*; and on the 6th day of *January*, 166 $\frac{3}{4}$ , we came to Anchor in *Carlisle-Bay*; and after severall known apparent dangers both by Sea and Land, have now brought us all in safety to our long-wish'd-for and much desired Port, to render an Accompt of our Discovery, the verity of which we aver.

*Anthony Long.*

*William Hilton.*

*Peter Fabian.*

### A Copy of the *Spanyard's* first Letter.

I Am come to this Town of Infidel-*Indians*, to seek some *English*, which my Gouvernour and Captain-General, *Don Alonso de Arangows, de Colis*, Cavallier, and Knight of the Order of St. *James*, for his Majesty, had notice that there was a Ship lost in that Port in which you are, that the men might not run any hazard of their lives, as those with me here have. *Don Adeleyers*, with the Governor of the Garison of S. *Augustine*, are gone to ransom and free the Subjects of the King your Master, *CHARLES* the Second: Wherefore I aduise you, that if these *Indians* (although Infidels and *Barbarians*) have not killed any of the Christians, and do require as a gift or courtesie for those four men, four Spades, and four Axes, some Knives, and some Beads, and the four *Indians* which you have there, you deliver them, and that for their sakes that shall sayl on this Coast: you may send a Boat, who



when she comes athwart the Port of *St. Ellens*, may hoist an Ancient twice or thrice, and I will do the same. The shortnesse of the dispatch I desire, for I want provision for my Soldiers, and the way is large. Your Servant desires you would give me a speedy Answer; and what may be done in your service, I shall do very willingly: And if you have none that can interpret the *Spanish* Tongue, you may write in your own, for here are your Countrey-men that can understand it: but if you can, let it be in *Spanish*.

*From the Capt. Alanfo Argules.*

*From St. Ellens the 22 of Sep-  
temb. 1663.*

The Copies of our Letters sent to the  
ENGLISH and SPANIARDS at *St. Ellens*, with the  
Answer of Mr. *William Davis*, and the *Spaniards*  
also, here inclosed.

*Loving Friends and Country-men,*

WE are come up the River with our Ship,  
and are resolved to come through by  
*Combibch*, to *St. Ellens*, and to get you  
away by fair means, or otherways. If that will  
not do, we have five of your company already:  
and the Captain of *Edistow*, and one more are  
Prisoners with us, whom we intend to keep till  
we have rescued all the *English* Prisoners out of  
the hands of the *Indians*. Send us word by this  
Bearer what you know concerning the *Span-  
yards*; for the youth *Morgan* tells us that the  
*Spanyards* are come with Soldiers to fetch you





away. Fail not to inform us how things are.  
Nothing else at present, but remain

Your friend and Servant

WILL. HILTON.

*From on Board the Adventure,  
Septemb. 21. 1663.*

An Answer to the *Spanyards* Letter  
not understood.

*Honoured Sir,*

WHereas wee received a Letter from you, the  
Contents whereof we understand not, be-  
cause none of us could read *Spanish*: Our  
businesse is to demand and receive the *English*  
Prisoners from the hands of the *Indians*, and  
then they shall have their *Indians* which we have  
detained on Board, with satisfaction for their  
pains. We understand not at present that we  
have any businesse with you. Not else at present,  
but remain

*Your Friend and Servant in what I may,*

WILL. HILTON,

*From on Board the Adventure,  
Septemb. 23. 1663.*

To his honoured Friend the *Spanish*  
Captain at St. *Ellens*.





An Answer to Mr. *William Davis* his  
Lines written to us in the *Spanyard's* Letter, *Viz.*

*Mr. William Davis,*

WE received your Lines in the *Spanish* Letter, but hear nothing of your coming to us. Let your Keepers send you, and that without delay; for you may assure them, That we will be gone, and carry the *Indians* away with us, except they send the *English* suddenly on Board, and then shall have their *Indians* upon our receipt of the *English*. Not else at present, but thank the *Spanish* Captain for the Pork and Venison he sent us. Remain

*Your loving Friend*

WILL. HILTON.

*From on Board the Adventure,*  
*September 24. 1663.*

To Mr. *William Davis* at *St. Ellens*.

*SIR,*

WE have received your second Letter, and give you no Answer, for the Reason mentioned in our former Letter to you. Please to inform the *Indians*, That if they bring not the *English* Prisoners on Board us without further delay, we are resolved to carry their *Indians* we have on Board away: But if they will bring the *English*, they shall have theirs, with satisfaction.



Also we thank you for your Venifon and Pork.  
Not else at present, but remain

SIR,

*Your Friend and Servant in what I may*

WILL. HILTON.

*From on Board the Adventure*

*Septemb. 24. 1663.*

To his Honoured Friend, the *Spanish*  
Captain at St. *Ellens*.

A Copy of the *Spanyard's* second Letter.

MY Governour and Capt. General, as soon as he had News that a Ship, by Nation *English*, was lost in that Port in which you now are, sent me with Soldiers of the Garifon of St. *Augustine* in *Florida*, as they have at other times done, to free them from death; for which cause I came to this Port of St. *Ellens*, where I found all these *Indians* in a fright, fearing that you will do them some mischief: So having found four men of those that were lost, I thought good to advise you, that you might carry them in your company, giving some gifts to those *Indians* which they desire; which is, four Spades, four Axes, some Knives, and some Beads. This they desire, not as payment, but only as an acknowledgment of a kindness for having saved their lives; which they have always done as Naturals who have given their obedience to the King our Master. And they do also desire you to let go those four *Indians* which are there: You may send a Boat



when you discover the Points of *St. Ellens*: may hoist an Ancient two or three times, and I will do the same. I desire your Answer may be so-dain; for I am scarce of Provisions, and the way is somewhat long: and if you have no body who understands *Spanish*, you may write in *English*, for here are your Countreymen who will interpret it.

*By the Captain Alanfo Arguiles.*

*From St. Ellens, Septemb.*

23. 1663.

Proposals made to all such Persons as shall undertake to become the first Setlers on Rivers, Harbours, or Creeks, whose Mouth or Entrance is Southwards or Westwards of Cape *St. Romana* in the Province of *Cuolina*, and execute the same at their own hazard and charge of Transportation, Ammunition, and Provisions, as is hereafter expressed, &c.

I.

**I**Mprimis, *It is agreed and consented to by us Thomas Mudyford, and Peter Colleton, Esquires, who are impowered by the Lords Proprietors to treat in their behalf; That in consideration of the good service which Captain Anthony Long, Captain William Hilton, and Mr. Peter Fabian have done in making so clear a Discovery on that Coast, They shall each of them enjoy to them and their Heirs for ever one thousand Acres of Land apiece upon the said River, Harbour, or*





*Creeks, on such places as they shall desire, not taken up before.*

## II.

Item, *To Master Pyam Blowers, and Master John Hancock, five hundred Acres apiece in manner as aforesaid.*

## III.

Item, *To all the Sea-men and Adventurers in the said Ship, one hundred Acres apiece in manner as aforesaid.*

## IV.

Item, *To every person that hath subscribed and paid, or hath subscribed and shall pay within two moneths next after the Date hereof, unto the Treasurer appointed by the Committee for defraying the Charge of the late Discovery, and towards the publique Stock, five hundred Acres of Land, besides what they are otherwayes to receive and enjoy each for every thousand pounds of Sugar, and so for greater or lesser quantity proportionably, to possesse and enjoy the same in manner as aforesaid; the said Adventurers having promised, That the severall and respective Persons above-intended, shall within five years next ensuing, have one Person white or black, young or old, transported at their Charge as aforesaid, on that or some other parcel of Land in the Province, for every hundred of Acres of Land that is or shall be due to them for their adventures as aforesaid: But when once taken up, to settle the same within one year after it is once taken up, or lose the Land.*



V.

Item, *To every Person that goes, or sends an Agent at his or their own cost with the first Ship or Fleet, or within six weeks next after the first Ship or Fleet that shall be set out from this Island (none to be accompted as first Settlers but such as do send in the first Fleet) Armed with a good Fire-lock, ten pounds of Powder, and twenty pounds of Bullet, or Lead, and Victualled for six months, shall have one hundred Acres of Land, and the like quantity of Acres for every Man-servant that he carrieth so armed and provided, to the person at whose charge they shall be transported as aforesaid.*

VI.

Item, *To every person that shall second the first undertakers, that is to say, shall go within two months next after those that are accompted as first Settlers, armed and provided as aforesaid, seventy Acres of Land, and seventy Acres for every Man-servant that he or they shall carry or send Armed and provided as aforesaid.*

VII.

Item, *To every person provided as aforesaid, that shall go within two years after the first undertakers, fifty Acres of Land, and as much to him or them for every Man-servant he or they shall carry or send, armed and provided as aforesaid.*

VIII.

Item, *To every Free-woman above the age of*



*twelve years, that shall go, or be carried thither within the first five years, forty Acres of Land.*

## IX.

*Item, To all Male-Children above the age of fourteen years, the same quantity that is allowed to Free-men, and on the same Conditions.*

## X.

*Item, The Lords Proprietors will grant unto every Parish one hundred Acres of Land for the Church and other publique uses.*

## XI.

*Item, To every person that hath subscribed, and shall pay to the above-mentioned Discovery, who shall go or send an Agent within the first five years next after the first Sellers, forty Acres of Land; and as much to them for every Man-servant they shall carry or send within that time armed and provided as aforesaid, and the like quantity for all others so transporting themselves or servants within the first three years, who are not Subscribers.*

## XII.

*Item, To every Man-servant that shall go with the first undertakers, fifty Acres of Land; and to such as go with the second Adventurers thirty Acres, and for all other servants that shall go within the first five years, twenty Acres, and for every Woman-servant ten Acres, to become due at the*





*Expiration of the first Term of their servitude in that Countrey.*

XIII.

*Item, To the Owner of every Negro-Man or Slave, brought thither to settle within the first year, twenty acres; and for every Woman-Negro or Slave, ten acres of Land; and all Men-Negro's, or slaves after that time, and within the first five years, ten acres, and for every Woman-Negro or slave, five acres.*

XIV.

*Item, That all the before-mentioned parcels of Land given, or to be given, allotted or granted to any person or persons whatsoever, shall be held and enjoyed to them, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, in free and common Soccage, according to the Tenure of East-Greenwich within the County of Kent, within the Kingdom of England (and not in Capite, or by Knights-service) paying as a fine once for all to the Lords Proprietors, or their Agents impowered to receive the same, one half-penny per acre for every Acre of Land that is or shall be taken up as aforesaid, or the value of the said half-penny per Acre, when the person who is to receive it shall receive his Deed or Copy of Record for his Land so taken up; and in lieu of all, and all manner of Rents, Services, Fines, Tares and Impositions whatsoever, one ear of Indian Corn for every hundred acres of Land so taken up, at a certain time and place prescribed, if lawfully demanded.*





## XV.

Item, *It is further agreed, That every person shall or may take up their Land, or any part thereof, where they please, in any place not before taken up: Provided they do therein submit to such Method as the Governour and Council for the time being shall judge most safe and convenient.*

## XVI.

Item, *That the Lords Proprietors shall grant to the Free-Holders the Priviledge of choosing an annual Assembly, wherein by the consent of the said Lords, or their Delegates, they shall be impowered to make Lawes, and them confirm, publish, and abrogate, as in the great Charter is expressed; and that the Assembly may lawfully, without the consent of the Governour, complain to the said Lords of such Grievances as lye upon the People.*

## XVII.

Item, *That forasmuch as the Lords Proprietors or their Delegates may not be at all times there present, to consent to such Lawes as are or shall be thought necessary; In such Case all Lawes and Orders made by the Governour, Council and Assembly, shall be in force untill the Denyall thereof by the Lords Proprietors shall be to them signified under their Hands in Writing.*

## XVIII.

Item, *That the said Free-Holders shall have*



*the freedome of Trade, Immunity of Customes, and Liberty of Conscience, and all other Priviledges made good unto them as amply and as fully as is at large expressed in the great Charter granted to the said Lords Proprietors from His Majesty.*



## ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In March, 1734, while the ship containing the exiled Salzburger lay off the harbor of Charleston, Governor Oglethorpe brought their commissary, the Baron Von Reck, and their pastor, John Martin Bolzius, with him to the city. Here they found a few Germans, firm in their attachment to the Lutheran faith, and hungering and thirsting for the Holy Supper. In May, therefore, Bolzius was glad to accompany Von Reck as far as Charleston, that he might minister to this little company; and on Sunday, May 26th, 1734, at five o'clock in the morning, most probably in the inn where Bolzius was stopping, he administered the Holy Communion to those whom on the day before he had examined and absolved according to the usages of the Lutheran Church.

We hear no more concerning Lutherans in Charleston until 1742, when Henry Melchior Muhlenberg landed in Charleston. He was a Lutheran minister of character and ability, who had been sent from Germany to visit, report upon and organise the German Lutheran Churches in Pennsylvania. He spent two days in Charleston, hastened to the settlement of the Salzburger at Ebenezer, near Savannah, and one month afterwards was in Charleston again on his way Northward. Compelled to wait three weeks for a vessel to carry him to Philadelphia, he gathered the children of the German residents and instructed them in the Catechism, and preached to old and young on the Sundays.

In 1753 a pastor named Gerock, sent by the Consistory of Württemberg to Lancaster, Pa., landed here, and stayed a little while; and Rabenhorst, one of the pastors of the Salzburger, visited the city.

In 1755, Rev. John George Friederichs became pastor of a regularly organised congregation, which for a while worshipped in the French Protestant Church. The cornerstone of a church finally was laid December 17, 1759. Pastor Friederichs wished to build a brick church, but the congregation overruled him, and erected a quaint wooden struc-





ture, probably modeled after some village church of their native land. Friederichs took charge of a congregation in the country about 1760; and in 1761 was succeeded in this city by Rev. H. G. B. Wordmann, who in 1753 had been pastor at Reading, Pa.

He was succeeded in 1763 by Rev. John Nicholas Martin. He was a self-taught man of high character. The church was completed during his first pastorate, and dedicated on St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, 1764, under the name of St. John's Church, Pastor Martin preaching on St. Luke i: 68-70. A picture of the old church hangs in the Vestry-room of the present edifice, and pictures of its dark, broad, roomy interior are found in the city. It had naked beams, an unrailed chancel, a large white altar, and a little pulpit perched like a bird-house or a clock up against the wall. The German Friendly Society (organised in 1766, and then consisting almost exclusively of members of this congregation,) presented a clock.

Pastor Martin removed to the country in 1767, and was succeeded by Rev. John Severin Hahnbaum, who was sent out by the German chaplain of the King of England. He died in 1770, and is buried in the church yard. The congregation erected to his memory a stone bearing a pompous Latin inscription. A translation of old records of the church preserved by the late Jacob F. Schirmer, Esq., gives an interesting account of the congregation at this time. The congregation solemnly declared its entire independence, was governed by a Council and Wardens, over whom the minister presided, and in whose meetings he was entitled to two votes, to be given after all the rest of the members had declared their preference. All important business was referred to the congregation itself. It was required that the pastor should have been trained and ordained in a Lutheran University; that "he should not be addicted to the English Articles," and that he should be called according to the custom of our German Protestant Churches. At the same time he was forbidden to attack the doctrines of the Church of England. He wore the gown. Wafer bread was used in



the communion, which was administered once every two months. The Festivals, and the Gospels and Epistles of the Church Year were observed. The minister instructed the children in Luther's Small Catechism and examined them on the morning sermon; and on every Thursday morning delivered a catechetical lecture, explaining a Biblical text, the Gospel lesson and a portion of the Catechism. On Sunday afternoons the Litany was said after the sermon.

Hahnbaum was succeeded by a certain Rev. F. Daser, a young German of education, who suddenly made his appearance in Charleston, and made so favorable an impression on Pastor Hahnbaum that he gave him his daughter for a wife, with his store of sermons for a dowry, ordained him, and secured for him the pastorate. Daser did not succeed so well with the flock, and in consequence of troubles among them, the patriarch Muhlenberg again visited Charleston in 1774. He induced both parties in the church to unite in a petition to the *Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge* in London, for a learned and pious pastor. He has preserved interesting notes of this visit in his journal. The German Friendly Society, which already numbered eighty members, entertained him at a formal dinner. The congregation owned a parsonage, and offered a salary of £100. Forty-four persons were at the preparatory service, and forty-six received the Lord's Supper. (There had been sixty pewholders in 1768.)

The petition to the society in London seems to have been in vain, and in 1774 Pastor Martin was recalled, and agreed to supply the pulpit for a year and a half, but extended his stay until the British expelled him from the city on account of his patriotism. In 1778 Rev. Christian Streit became pastor. "He was of Swiss extraction, but was born in New Jersey, June 7th, 1749. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, studied Theology under Dr. Muhlenberg, and was licensed by the Synod of Pennsylvania when but twenty years" of age. Before coming to Charleston he had been chaplain in the American army during the War of Independence. He is said to have been put under arrest by



the British in 1780. In July, 1782, he appears as pastor of the church at New Hanover, Pa., and afterwards served the congregation in Winchester, Va., where he is buried. Mr. Streit introduced the use of the English language, preaching in that language every second or third Sunday. Rev. F. Daser, who had remained in Charleston and won the confidence of the people, occasionally did ministerial duty during the incumbency of Streit, and upon his removal became pastor. In 1786 he removed to Virginia. Pastor Martin was then again recalled, but died after a third pastorate of one year. Many of his descendants still are among us. The wife of Rev. Dr. Bachman was his granddaughter.

In 1778 a petition for the incorporation of this church was signed by seventy-three persons, including Streit and Daser. In 1784 the congregation was incorporated, under the name of *The Lutheran Church of German Protestants*.

In 1787 Rev. John Christopher Faber was sent to the congregation from Europe. He was the son of Friedrich Faber, Judge and Church-warden in the Kingdom (then Duchy) of Würtemberg, and was born at Rosenfeld in that country, May 24, 1764. Both he and his younger brother (who succeeded him as pastor of this church) were graduated with distinction at the Carlschule in Stuttgart, an institution founded by and under the patronage of the then reigning Duke Charles. The poet Schiller was one of his schoolmates. They received their theological training at the so-called "Stift" connected with the University at Tübingen, both obtaining the degree of M. Th. After his graduation, Rev. J. C. Faber preached for a short time in the *Stiftskirche* in Stuttgart, but was chosen by the Consistory to answer a call from the Lutheran congregation in Charleston. He was a successful pastor. It is recorded that he induced all the Germans, whether originally Lutheran, Reformed or Roman Catholic, to unite in this church. He was a very prominent member of the German Friendly Society; the chairman of the committee which built its former hall on Archdale Street, and the principal mover in the organisation and establishment of its school, which from 1803 to 1858 was so useful





in this city. He resigned in 1800 on account of failing health, but promised to continue to do as much pastoral duty as possible, while the pulpit was supplied by a Rev. Mr. Pogson of the P. E. Church. He afterwards filled several public stations, maintained a high place in the esteem of his compatriots, and died as President of the branch Bank of the United States, August 27, 1818. He was buried in the graveyard of St. Philip's Church.

In 1805 the congregation was delighted to receive another pastor from Germany, Rev. Matthew Frederick Charles Faber, who, upon the completion of his studies in Würtemberg, joined his three brothers, who had preceded him to Charleston. He was born at Rosenfeld, November 8, 1781. He conducted an English service. Hitherto, even when the sermon was in English, the service had been in German. In 1810 the first English confirmation in the church took place. Mr. Faber resigned in 1811, and on September 9, 1812, died of yellow fever. He also is buried in the graveyard of St. Philip's Church.

From 1812 to 1815 the pulpit was supplied by ministers of the Episcopal Church.

Upon the incorporation of the church, the control of its business was entrusted to a Board of Vestry and Wardens. During the incumbency of the younger Faber, the pastor was debarred from participation in the meetings of either the Vestry or Congregation, unless invited by a unanimous vote of all present. The first Vestry whose names have been preserved, was that of 1767, among whom Michael Kalteisen, a founder of the German Friendly Society and a captain in the War of Independence, is still gratefully remembered. In the Vestry previous to the Act of Incorporation, we find (of those whose descendants remain in our community) the names of Strobel, Mintzing, Williman, Martin; and in 1785-86, the names of Patrick and Cobia.

The first President of the Vestry was George Hahnbaum, 1785-1795. He was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Strobel, who shared with Kalteisen the honor of founding the German Friendly Society, and held office 1795-1807. He was





succeeded by Capt. Jacob Sass, who had been a member of the Vestry since 1786. He served as President until his death in 1836. Dr. Bachman says in an historical address, that during the miserable interval between the resignation of the younger Faber and the beginning of his own pastorate, "The congregation was preserved from total annihilation through the pious zeal and devotion of the venerable Jacob Sass, who was one of the purest and best men with whom it has been my privilege ever to associate." The history of our church is full of memorials of his zeal and beneficence.

In 1814 the Vestry applied to Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, of Philadelphia, and he recommended to them Rev. John Bachman, pastor near Rhinebeck, N. Y.

John Bachman,\* born in 1790, in Dutchess County, N. Y., was a pupil of Rev. Dr. Quitman, and a friend of Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, of Philadelphia, the first English Lutheran preacher in Pennsylvania. These were remarkable men, of polished learning, courtly manners and noble bearing. Quitman had been a teacher in the family of the Prince of Waldeck. They kept the traditions of a State church and aristocratic society. Their activity was confined to their own congregations. They were good pastors. They have left behind them a social influence, still fragrant and wholesome. Their spiritual children are remarkable for their lofty integrity.

Dr. Bachman had received a sound and pure English training. Nature had made him tender-hearted and given him a tireless will. He loved the Lutheran Church with his whole heart, and he threw himself into the service of this congregation with enthusiasm.

He was sent by Drs. Quitman and Mayer, and the congregations he already was serving as a licentiate consented to give him up, because a recent hemorrhage from the lungs showed that he needed a milder climate.† He was wel-

---

\* In 1816 Mr. Bachman married a granddaughter of Pastor Martin.

† Though Dr. Bachman lived to a great age, and became a robust man, his health continued delicate for some time. In 1815, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1823, it is on record that he spent the Summer North, for health's sake. In the Summer



came in Charleston, at once became popular, and met with great success, as is shown by the confirmation of sixty-four persons in 1816.

The *first period* of his pastorate, 1815-1823, was distinguished by the erection of the present church building. He arrived January 10, 1815. Before the Summer it was resolved to build a new church, subscriptions were collected, and contracts made. On August 8, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Dehon, Mr. Bachman, as was his custom for the first several years of his pastorate, having gone North for the Summer. January 18, 1818, the church was dedicated, it having cost \$28,674.75. Next year the tablets were put up by the young people. 1823 the organ was completed, the iron railing put before the church, and the pavement of the portico laid. Every step was gravely debated. Nearly all the work was done by mechanics in the congregation. When completed, the church was much admired, and the use of it was requested by different organisations on public occasions. At that time the income of the congregation was \$3,950; the annual expenses \$3,550; and the church owed \$3,775. There were one hundred and twenty-four pews in the new church, of which one hundred and thirteen were rented at rates varying from \$65 to \$10 for the cheapest pews in the gallery; but at the end of a few months after the first distribution there was a sorry list of delinquent debtors. The pulpit was erected by the ladies at the cost of \$1,000, exclusive of the mahogany, which Jacob Sass gave. The Sun-

---

of 1827 he was seriously ill in New York. In 1836 he was kept from Synod by recent illness. In 1837 his health failed, and in 1838 he spent eight months in Europe. During this time, and for a little while afterwards, Rev. W. H. Smith was engaged as assistant pastor. (Rev. W. H. Smith of Baltimore, Md. Afterwards teacher in German Friendly Society's School; then pastor in Pittsburg, Pa.; afterwards pastor of St. Peter's, Barren Hill, Montgomery County, Pa.) The diaries kept by Dr. Bachman during his journeys have been destroyed; but their contents would have belonged to his biography, not to this sketch. He himself says that in bidding farewell at that time, he did not expect ever to see his country and congregation again. His strength was greatly tried by his prodigious diligence. During his early ministry in this city, he for a long time preached three times on every Sunday.



day-school was established 1819. An Alms Fund had been established 1816, to which Mrs. Elizabeth Frish, besides a bequest to the church, left \$1,000; whereupon the Vestry erected to her memory the monument in the churchyard. In 1824 sixty-two children were baptized; thirty-five were confirmed; there were forty-two burials, and two hundred and seventy-five communicants were reported.

The *second period* of Dr. Bachman's pastorate stretches from 1823-1850. He said to his people in 1858: "I cannot withhold from you the candid admission that the establishment of our church in the South was a source of greater anxiety to my mind; than even the prosperity of my own congregation."

We have not space to describe his labors to this end. At that time there was no Lutheran College or Theological Seminary in the country; and the Lutheran Church in the South especially was feeble and chaotic. Mr. Bachman joined the Synod of South Carolina in 1824, the year after its organisation; was its President for ten consecutive years, when he declined re-election, and frequently afterwards, and until the war was its ruling spirit. He suggested the establishment of a Theological Seminary, and in 1830 brought the Synod to undertake it, its first professor being a young man trained by himself.\* He guided this school, and in all its vicissitudes threw himself and his congregation into the breach. He fostered the classical school that grew up with it, and delivered an address at the laying of the corner-stone of Newberry College. To this work he united what might be called a superintendence of the churches. His visit to Savannah in 1824 resuscitated the congregation there, and at Ebenezer he arrived in time to close the eyes of the aged pastor who was about to die

---

\* Rev. John G. Schwartz. He died in 1831. He and Rev. Thaddeus Boinest, a son of this congregation, are buried in Bethlehem Churchyard, Newberry County, S. C. Dr. Bachman preached a memorial sermon, which was published; the Vestry of our congregation passed resolutions, and the church was draped in mourning for three months. Schwartz was a man of great promise and of extraordinary devotion, and the story of his election to the professorship and self-denying labors, as detailed by Dr. Bachman, is very affecting.





in despair of a successor. and to ordain his son. From his congregation and study went out ten young men, all but one of whom he himself trained to the Holy Ministry—Stephen A. Mealy, John G. Schwartz, John P. Margart, Wm. D. Strobel, Edwin A. Bolles, Wash. Muller, Philip A. Strobel, Elias Hort, Thaddeus Boinest and John B. Haskell.\* Meanwhile the congregation became more efficient. Its praise was in all the churches. A Male and a Female Society in the Sunday-school, and a Lutheran Society for the Promotion of Religion in South Carolina and Georgia contribute to the Synod, educate young men for the ministry, and support a Home Missionary from this State. In 1845, Boston Drayton, a colored member of this church, was licensed by Dr. Bachman, and went out as a missionary to Africa; his fellow colored members contributing to his support. It is singular that we have heard nothing more of this mission. We must regret that the destruction of the records of the church leaves us in ignorance of the changes that were taking place here, of the causes which brought so many whose names were familiar in the earlier history of the church into other denominations, and seem to have had such an effect on this congregation that in 1849, though the number of communicants is as large as ever, the contribution to Synod was only \$40.00, while the Sunday-school, which in 1846 numbered twenty teachers and one hundred and eighty-six scholars, in 1847 fell to eleven teachers and seventy-nine scholars, in 1848 seems to have been discontinued altogether, to begin again in 1849

---

\* Stephen A. Mealy, pastor in Savannah, Ga., Philadelphia, and Canton, O., where he died. John P. Margart, still an eminent member of Georgia Synod. Wm. D. Strobel, D. D., died in 1884, after a life of conspicuous usefulness, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Edwin A. Bolles, long Agent of the American Bible Society; now Chaplain of the State Lunatic Asylum in Columbia, S. C. Washington Muller, recently deceased, after long eminence as a teacher. Philip A Strobel, author of a "History of the Salzburgers," died while pastor in Maryland. Elias Hort died at Columbia, where he was pastor during the war. Thaddeus S. Boinest was one of the most successful ministers in the South Carolina Synod, and, though he died soon, left his memorial in the Church and College at Newberry, and in other pastorates. John B. Haskell, Dr. B's grandson, died pastor in Columbia, S. C., June 23, 1884.



with two teachers and twenty scholars. In 1850, Dr. Bachman reports the baptism of sixty-three white and forty-eight black infants, sixteen whites and twenty-nine blacks confirmed, and three hundred and seventy-six white and two hundred and one black communicants.

1850-1861 is the most flourishing period in the history of this church. Dr. Bachman was at the zenith of his fame. His reputation as a naturalist was great. He had been promoted D. D. by Pennsylvania College in 1835; Ph. D. by the University of Berlin, and LL. D. by South Carolina University in 1838. His work as a naturalist did not interfere with his duty to his church. His pastoral work had greatly increased, though in 1841 he had laid the corner-stone of the German church on Hasel Street, and in 1852 the Morris Street mission was begun by Rev. Mr. Bernheim, who was succeeded in 1859 by Rev. Mr. Bowman, which mission is reported to Synod as "principally formed out of Dr. Bachman's large and flourishing church." In 1860, Dr. Bachman *baptized* sixty-seven whites, seventy-six blacks; *confirmed* nineteen whites, forty blacks; had three hundred and seventy white *communicants* and one hundred and ninety black; and the Sunday-school numbered twenty teachers and one hundred and twenty scholars.

On the death of Jacob Sass, Jacob F. Mintzing was elected President of the Vestry. He held this office 1836-1842. At the time of his death he was mayor of the city, and he was interred in the churchyard with civic honors. Like Capt. Sass he had also been an honored member of the General Assembly. He was succeeded by John Strohecker, 1842-49. In 1849 Chancellor B. F. Dunkin was President.

Dr. Bachman was now seventy-one years old. Though still vigorous in body and of elastic spirit, he spoke as one whose race is nearly run. He was of too hopeful a temperament to foresee the troubles which would demand of him an effort little less than heroic. His reputation as a naturalist was world-wide.\* He did not aspire to eminence

---

\* It may be useful to subjoin a list of his scientific works, which I have taken from *Fifty Years in the Lutheran Ministry*, by Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D.: The



as a theologian. His culture was broad and sound. He wrote a manly and pure English. He made no pretensions to oratory, yet if other gifts drew very many not of Lutheran birth into this church, his sermons held them.\* His voice was strong and sweet; his style and manner were indescribably earnest. He was an impressive reader. One who sat for years under his ministry says: "His sermons always moved me." I have been told that often at meetings of Synod in the country he preached without manuscript under the trees, with powerful effect. The old minutes of Synod say: "The President then addressed the congregation with an energy and feeling peculiar to himself" (1833), or "In his peculiarly happy and interesting manner." He was a man always "fully persuaded in his own mind," and therefore did not fail to persuade others. One must add the weight of his character and the simplicity of his affection to the few of his sermons that are preserved to us, in order to understand the charm and power of his appeals.

He excelled as a pastor, and this not because he studied the pastoral art, but because he loved his people and really trusted God.† Genial, observant, of vast and varied

---

Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race. A Notice of Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind." An Examination of Agassiz's "Natural Provinces of the Animal World." An Examination of the Characteristics of Genera and Species. Catalogue of the Phænogamous Plants and Ferns of South Carolina. Experiments on the Habits of Vultures. Monograph on the *Genus Sciurus* (Squirrels). The Changes in the Colors of Feathers in Birds and of Hair in Animals. The Introduction and Propagation of Fresh Water Fish. Contröversy with Dr. Morton on Hybridity. A principal hand in the writing of Audubon's works on our Birds and Quadrapeds. Besides numerous other scientific articles he wrote also "A Defense of Luther and the Reformation."

When we consider that all these works were founded on thorough investigation made by himself, which won for him the confidence of the greatest naturalists, and still makes him an authority, it seems inconceivable that he should have been so devoted and successful a pastor—in this greater than in science. Here let me add that I must exclude as foreign to the purpose of this sketch, many an anecdote illustrative of his character and habits.

\* Though his library and manuscripts were burned in Columbia in 1865, I have been informed that Dr. Bachman destroyed large numbers of his sermons afterwards.

† Like all excellence, his was the result of discipline. He had many sore trials, but he said to one of his flock that when bereaved he gave one day to grief, and then went out to duty.





knowledge and experience, among those whom he had known from babyhood and on whose whole life, even their schooling and their business, he had exercised much influence, in ardent sympathy with their institutions and manner of thought, and keenly appreciative of their daily affection, it is no wonder he was beloved as well as admired. All his words seemed to his people wise. Everything he did was recounted. They were proud of his fame. They were honored by his confidence. Even pain for a moment ceased at the sound of his voice. His tenderness comforted. His prayer seemed more certain to be answered. And the comfortable words of Holy Scripture seemed to get authority from his kind eye and beloved lips.

Dr. Bachman's power lay not in what he did or said, nor in his manner, but in himself. It was the *man* gave the sermon force, and to his kind words a healing virtue. In literary circles, in public places, at a country house, in Synod, he was the centre. It is easy to see as we read the dry reports of Synods, how much he was respected, how proud all were of him, how fearful of offending him. He must preside at every Synodical Communion, he must take part in every Ordination, and what he and his church are doing was spoken of as if it were everybody's pride. Lofty in principle, pure of heart, zealous, tender, and simple as a child in his trust in God, John Bachman, by his own fidelity, has made the past and the future of this congregation.\*

1861-1865. At the very outbreak of the war the German Fusiliers, the German Rifles and other military companies to which members of this congregation belonged, went into service. In 1862 most of the families of the church left the city, and were scattered throughout the State. The pastor remained as long as possible, but at length the services had to be suspended. The organ was injured by a shell, and many monuments in the graveyard suffered dam-

---

\* It should be a matter of sincere gratification that a memoir of this distinguished man, interrupted by the death of his grandson, who had begun it, is now being completed by a member of his family.





age. Dr. Bachman found employment in the hospitals, but did not intermit his care of the scattered flock. The legends of that time tell of the welcome visit of the beloved pastor to close the eyes of an aged saint at Columbia, or in the little church in that city to confirm some of his young people; of a doubly solemn Confirmation and administration of the Holy Supper in an upper-room at Spartanburg; of Baptism under a great oak at Mar's Bluff. Meanwhile, in September, 1864, the lecture room, built in 1831, with the library it contained, was destroyed by fire. The bell had been donated to the Confederate government, but was destroyed in the conflagration of Columbia with the communion service and the records, which had been carried thither for safety. Of the latter only the Pastoral Acts, 1755-1786, and the minute book of 1818-1823, have been preserved. A large proportion of the congregation shared the horrors which were inflicted on Columbia. Many lost their goods there. Dr. Bachman at this time found a home with Col. E. B. C. Cash, in Chesterfield, and, having been mistaken for the owner of the place, was cruelly beaten by some of the camp-followers of Sherman's army. It is related that shortly afterwards his assailants were captured, and the good man was led through the car in which they were, in order to point them out for punishment; but though he recognized them, he gave no sign.

During this whole period Mr. Fred'k C. Blum, long a member of the Vestry, remained in the city and gave continual care to the church edifice and grounds. Though no parochial reports were presented in 1863 and 1864, the congregation contributed to the benevolent work of the Synod, and Dr. Bachman took a leading part in the organisation of the Southern General Synod, which was intended to be commensurate with the independent Confederacy.

In 1865 the services were resumed. At the first meeting of the Vestry the President presented a discouraging account of the injuries which the property had sustained and the losses of the church. Much was said of the sorrows that had fallen on the people and of their poverty. A con-



siderable debt, which more prosperous times had disdained to pay, hung over them. It was resolved to take up a collection every Sunday morning, half of it to be given to the support of the pastor, and half to the expenses of service. After a little while the members began to pay for their pews at half the rate in use formerly, and in 1866 the old rates were restored.

It is pleasant to read in the minute book the record of the mutual affection of pastor and people. It was resolved to secure an assistant pastor. Here occurred a remarkable episode. A certain Rev. W. W. Hicks happened to be in the city, it is said as an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is described as a man of seductive eloquence. He read with great effect; he added to a guileless aspect the art of an actor. He seems to have fascinated nearly all who heard him; so that even to this day fabulous stories are told of his origin and early life. When Dr. Bachman reported to his Vestry that he could be secured as a temporary assistant, he and they congratulated each other; and when the eloquent assistant, heretofore either a M. E. preacher or a member of the Dutch Church, stated that he saw no obstacle to his becoming a Lutheran, all thought the future of the congregation assured. When in the presence of the aged pastor he described the descent of Elijah's mantle on Elisha, he "drew iron tears" even from the indignant eyes of his bitterest opponents. The church soon was crowded, and it was proposed to extend it several feet to the rear in accordance, as it was said, with the original plan, which our thrifty forefathers had modified. This was opposed by some of the older, and, as the event proved, wiser members, especially by those whose family burial places were immediately behind the church. The latter finally threatened legal proceedings. The matter was referred to Chancellor Dunkin, who returned an oracular reply, reciting that the congregation certainly had a right to extend the church building over the burial lots in question, *but dare not disturb the monuments, erected thereon, without consent of their owners.* It was then gravely proposed to buy a lot in another part of the city, pull down



the venerable building, and use the material in the erection of a new building. This proposition was not received with favor. About this time the associate pastor, who had become editor of *The XIX Century*, a literary magazine, espoused one side in a bitter political debate, was attacked in the newspapers, evoked from Dr. Bachman a letter which showed he had lost confidence in him, and offered his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Hicks has since been known as a politician in Florida, and subsequently as pastor of an independent church in Washington, D. C.

This unfortunate incident threatened the ruin of the church. Many gave up their pews, and those who remained were worried and despondent. A little before the end, the President of the Vestry, Mr. Henry Cobia, died. He had long been a successful merchant, and had been honored by many public trusts.

In 1870 Rev. John H. Honour\* was invited to become associate pastor, and though he declined, kindly served the congregation for some time. Since then he has received the degree of D. D. from Newberry College. He still survives at a great age, after the honorable discharge of many important trusts, to enjoy the reward of a pure and noble life in the veneration of generations which have never thought of him without affection and respect.

In 1872 Rev. Thomas W. Dosh was called from Winchester, Va.† As Dr. Bachman had married a granddaughter of

---

\* John H. Honour, born in this city December 20, 1802. His father was "the first missionary to the blacks in South Carolina;" his mother was the daughter of the Organist of this Church. He joined the Methodist Church, and in 1834 was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church in Charleston. He was licensed as a preacher in 1834, and ordained 1836. In 1865 the congregation to which he belonged combined with the Morris Street Lutheran Church (*Zion*) to form the Wentworth Street Lutheran Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. S. Bowman, and Mr. Honour became a member of the Lutheran Synod. He has been Treasurer of the Bible Society of this city, twice was elected Alderman, has been Commissioner of the Orphan House, Alms House, Markets, Trustee of Charleston College and Newberry College, Supervisor of the High School; besides filling several positions of trust and eminent station in the Odd Fellows and Masonic Society.

† Born at Strasburg, Va., November 21, 1830. Graduated with honor at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and received his theological education at the same place. Entered the ministry, 1858.





Pastor Martin, Mr. Dosh is the husband of a descendant of Pastor Streit. While in service here he received the degree of D. D.; and since his resignation he has been Vice-President of Roanoke College, Va., Professor of Theology at Salem, Va., and editor of *The Lutheran Home*. During his pastorate a new chapel for the Sunday-school was erected and paid for. It is of frame, cruciform in shape, and fronts on Clifford Street. Robert G. Chisolm, for more than thirty years superintendent of the school, and since 1878 President of the corporation, was the architect and chief agent in the erection of this building.

In 1874 Dr. Bachman, who had been disabled for several years, died, and was buried under the altar of the church. A tablet was erected to his memory on the South wall, bearing this inscription:

SACRED  
To the Memory of  
REV. JOHN BACHMAN, D. D., LL. D.  
Born in Rhinebeck  
Dutchess County, State of New York  
4th Feb., A. D. 1790  
Died in this City  
24th Feb., A. D. 1874.  
Distinguished in Science,  
Eminent for Piety, Brave and Faithful  
in devotion to God and his Church  
For sixty years he was the beloved  
and revered Pastor of this Congregation,  
commanding the unbounded esteem  
of a whole community.  
His Remains Repose under the Altar  
of this Church.

In 1875 Dr. Dosh accepted a call to Salisbury, N. C. He left the congregation, which he had found so disordered, united and hopeful. His unselfish character, his pure influence, and his care of the old and the poor, have won for him a lasting memorial.

In 1876 the congregation called Rev. Edward T. Horn from Christ Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He took



charge November 19th of that year. He is the writer of this sketch. The events of these not unimportant eight years may be briefly noted. Most important have been the deaths of older members of the church, who united the hopes of the present with the traditions of the past. Among these have been three ex-Presidents: Elias Horlbeck, M. D., President 1850-1855; Jacob F. Schirmer, 1855-1869, died in 1880; and John H. Steinmeyer, 1870-1878, died 1883. Mr. Schirmer deserves especial mention. He was the grandson of Jacob Sass, whose labors were so useful in an earlier period, and took him for his model. He had been Secretary of the Church, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, Vestryman and President of the Corporation; serving at the same time as Treasurer of the Theological Seminary, the preservation of whose fund is due to his practical wisdom and integrity. This sketch is based in great part upon private records, which Mr. Schirmer kept with minute fidelity.

In 1879 a fine organ was presented to the church by Robert G. Chisolm. In 1881 a white marble font, an exquisite work of E. T. Vielt, was presented by young ladies of the church.

In the spring of 1883 it was resolved to build a Mission Chapel in the Northeastern part of the city, to commemorate the four hundredth birthday of Martin Luther, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Lutheran service in Charleston, and the centennial of the incorporation of this church. *St. Barnabas Chapel*, a commodious and churchly wooden building at the corner of Hampstead Mall and America Street, having been completed at a cost of \$3,300, was consecrated November 2, 1884. Thus the beginning of the fourth half century of Lutheranism in Charleston is marked by the opening of the *fifth* Lutheran Church.

The Annual Year Book of the Church (Advent, 1884), shows that the congregation has a Sunday-school numbering 202, a Ladies' Society with 115 members, which educates young men for the holy ministry, a society of young men for the gratuitous distribution of the *Book of Worship*; and other societies devoted to the service of the congrega-



tion. There are three hundred members. And while the income of the church is probably as large as at any period of its history, its annual contributions to general church work and charity probably are greater than ever.

The present officers of the church are: *President*—Robert G. Chisolm. *Secretary*—John E. Boinest. *Treasurer*—John S. Horlbeck. *Church Council*—John Klinck, Benjamin Lucas, Hermann Leiding. *Vestry*—A. P. Pelzer, M. D., Jacob Small, John F. Ficken, Otto Tiedeman, Sr., John S. Horlbeck, Albert Lengnick, G. W. Dingle, William Thomas. *Wardens*—C. F. Panknin, Henry Seigling.

E. T. HORN.



## THE CONGREGATION "BETH ELOHIM" OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

In the Year Book of 1883, there appears on page 303 the copy of a congratulatory letter addressed to President George Washington from this congregation, written by Mr. Jacob Cohen, President of the Corporation. The compiler of the historic sketch of the congregation expressed his regret that the reply of President Washington could not be procured, for the reason that the original letter, with many other old and valuable records, had been destroyed in the great fire of 1838.

His Honor the Mayor endeavored to obtain a copy of Washington's reply to the congregation from the Department at Washington, but after a thorough examination of the records, no such document could be found.

The correspondence of Washington, embodied in Sparke's Life of the Father of his Country, was referred to, but none of the congratulatory addresses of the Jewish congregations, or the replies of the President, appear therein.

After the lapse of a year, a friend in Washington (Lewis Abraham, Esq.,) furnished the writer with a copy of the missing link in the correspondence. The letter was published in the *Washington Gazette*, in the year 1790, and is on file in the Congressional Library. The deficiency referred to is therefore supplied, and another item of interest added to the historic record of the congregation by publishing the following communication from President George Washington:

*To the Hebrew Congregation, at Charleston, S. C. :*

GENTLEMEN—The liberality of sentiment toward each other, which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country, stands unparalleled in the history of nations.

The affection of such a people is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation, and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the purest source of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expressions of your address again excite my gratitude and receive my warmest acknowledgement.

The power and goodness of the Almighty, so strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution, and His kind interposition in our behalf





have been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal government. In war He directed the sword, and in peace He has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the best intentions and a sense of duty I owe to my country.

And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me, rest upon your congregation.

G. WASHINGTON.



## THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—1780.

The British campaigns of 1776-1777 not having resulted in the Northern States so successfully as the British commanders had anticipated, in 1778 they began to turn their attention to the Southern States, hoping to subjugate these and restore them to their allegiance to the British Crown. In pursuance of this plan an expedition was undertaken against Georgia, which resulted in the capture of Savannah, its capital, on 29th December, 1778. During 1779, the sending troops into the interior of Georgia, the futile attempt of Gen. Prevost to capture Charleston by surprise, and the defence of Savannah against the siege laid to it by the combined forces of America and France, and which resulted so disastrously to the American cause, prevented any very determined efforts by the British in the prosecution of the proposed plan of campaign. Stedman, in the History of the American War, says: "Sir Henry Clinton having been cramped in his operations by the proceedings of the French fleet under the Count d'Estaing, whose unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, together with his final departure from the American coast, has already been related, no sooner received certain information of the departure of d'Estaing than he set on foot an expedition, the object of which was the taking of Charleston and the reduction of the Province of South Carolina. The troops designed for this expedition were immediately embarked on board the transports; and these escorted by Admiral Arbuthnot with an adequate naval force sailed from Sandy Hook on the 26th December, 1779. Sir Henry Clinton (British Commander-in-chief in America) accompanied the expedition, leaving the garrison at New York under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen. The passage might have been expected to be performed in ten days, but such was the uncommon severity of the season that the fleet was very soon separated and driven out of its course by the tempestuous weather, and scarcely any of the ships arrived at Tybee, the appointed place of rendezvous, before the end of January. Some few straggling vessels



were taken, some others were lost, and all received more or less damage. Almost all the horses belonging to the artillery or cavalry perished during the passage; and amongst the ships that were lost was one which contained the heavy ordnance; the crews were all saved. Those ships being refitted that stood in need of immediate repair, the fleet sailed from Tybee to North Edisto Sound, in the Colony of South Carolina; and on the 11th February the troops were disembarked on John's Island, about thirty miles from Charles Town. Part of the fleet was immediately sent round to block up the harbor of Charles Town by sea, whilst the troops slowly advancing through the country passed from John's to James Island, and from thence, over Wappoo Cut, to the main land, until they at length reached the banks of Ashley River, opposite to Charles Town."\*

The purpose of this paper is to give as clear an account as practicable of the siege of Charleston, with references to the locations as known at this date.

The North Edisto empties into the Atlantic about twenty-five or thirty miles South of Charleston; John's Island is on its Northern or left bank, and that Island has for its Northern boundary the Stono River; James Island is on the Northern or left bank of the Stono, and that Island has for its Northern boundary the waters of Charleston harbor and Wappoo Cut, which connects the waters of Charleston harbor with the Stono River, about twenty miles above its outlet into the Atlantic. The Stono Ferry is about seven or eight miles higher up the Stono River, and that ferry is distant by land from Charleston about twelve or fourteen miles, but by the old road across Ashley Ferry (now Bee's Ferry or Savannah Railroad Bridge crossing) about twenty miles. The Wadmalaw River is an inland water communication between the North Edisto River to the Southward, and the Stono River to the Northward, and

---

\* The strength of Sir Henry Clinton's expeditionary army is stated in Tarleton's memoirs as "four flank battalions, twelve regiments and corps, British, Hessian, and Provincial, a powerful detachment of artillery, two hundred and fifty cavalry, and complete supplies of military stores and provisions."





the connection between the two is made a little higher up, say two or three miles above Stono Ferry.

Tarleton says: "On 10th February the transports, with great part of the army on board, convoyed by a proper force, sailed from Savannah to North Edisto, the place of debarkation which had been previously appointed. They had a favorable and speedy passage, and though it required time to have the bar explored and the channel marked, by the activity of the navy these difficulties were surmounted, the transports all entered the harbor the next day, and the army immediately took possession of John's Island and Stono Ferry; James Island, Peronneau's Landing, Wappoo Cut and other adjacent places were soon afterwards obtained, and by a bridge thrown over the canal the necessary communications were secured and the advanced part of the King's army occupied the bank of the Ashley River, opposite to Charles Town."

On the retreat of Gen. Prevost in May, 1779, he had taken the route by these Sea Islands. In June, 1779, a stubborn battle had taken place near Stono Ferry, the American army endeavoring to cross at that place so as to attack the rear of the British then on John's Island. Sir Henry Clinton was, therefore, acquainted with these water-ways, and knew that if he was to be molested on John's Island, it was almost necessarily by the way of Stono Ferry. The promptness with which he possessed himself of Stono Ferry shewed his appreciation of its value to him. In all probability the flat bottomed and light draught vessels required to pass over the Church Flat Shoals, where the Wadmalaw and Stono Rivers connect their waters, had been all prepared prior to his sailing from Savannah, so as to allow him to act with despatch. Stedman says: "The flat bottomed boats had been brought from North Edisto Sound, through the inlets by which the coast is intersected, until they entered Ashley River by Wappoo Cut." The possession of this ferry enabled him to prepare more leisurely and effectively for his future operations against Charles Town. It was scarcely possible for the American army to attack him



on John's Island by the way of James Island, for the Stono River, during the whole of its course separating it from John's Island, is a bold, navigable stream, in which the British fleet could send light vessels, and so render any attack very hazardous to the American army.

Simmons' Island, now known as Seabrook's Island, is an island lying between John's Island and the ocean; it is separated from John's Island by Bohicket Creek and its marshes. It presented a good landing, and near its Northern end, the marshy ground which separates it from John's Island is about two to three hundred yards wide, a fairly firm sandy marsh. From there a road runs nearly parallel with the creek to near Church Creek Bridge, from whence one fork leads to Stono Ferry and another fork to the plantation on Stono River known as Head-quarters, now owned by Mr. D. J. Townsend, but then owned by Thomas Fenwick, a loyalist. Opposite to this plantation, which has a fair landing, on the James Island side of Stono River, was and is a good landing, then known as Peronneau's landing; it is on the plantation owned by the late Jas. M. Lawton, and is about a short mile from Wappoo Ferry at its junction with Stono River. Tarleton says Peronneau's landing was seized; and it probably was by a detachment sent across from this Head-quarters plantation. Near this landing on James Island the road forked; the right hand fork ran through James Island and entered Fort Johnson on the rear or land side; the left hand fork led to Wappoo Cut, a short mile distant.

On 12th February, 1780, Gen. Lincoln wrote to Gen. Washington: "I have received information that on 3d inst. the enemy landed about eight thousand troops, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. \* \* I am told that fifty sail of vessels got into North Edisto this day. \* \* By a person just from Edisto I learn that the number of vessels in the harbor there is little short of fifty." On 14th February Lieut.-Col. John Laurens wrote Gen. Washington: "The day before yesterday, we had certain intelligence of the arrival of forty-five sail at North Edisto. A debarkation



immediately commenced on Simmons' Island, and an advanced corps, it is said, of five hundred proceeded the following day to John's Island." This letter is, so far as I know, the only positive statement as to the place of debarkation.

On 4th March, 1780, Gen. Lincoln wrote Gen. Washington: "Sir Harry seems to be collecting his force on James Island, and is there throwing up some works; one among the ruins of Fort Johnson, another a little to the Westward of it. It is said that he is also throwing up a bomb battery opposite the town. Drawing his principal force to this island, hauling his galleys and other armed vessels of small draught of water near the mouth of Wappoo, collecting a number of boats there, indicate that an attempt on the Southerly part of the town by boats will be made." On 14th March, Lieut-Col. Laurens writes Gen. Washington: "His (the enemy's) transports and store ships have removed from Edisto up Steno River, where they lie contiguous to Wappoo Cut, which is the water communication from thence to Ashley River. At a point of the main land, formed by the issuing of the former into the latter, he raised in the course of a night, the 11th inst., a battery of six embrasures. This situation, naturally advantageous, he will probably render very strong, and establish in it his deposit of military stores and provisions. He may then either force a passage over Ashley River or turn it by a circuitous march, fortify a camp on the neck and open his trenches. The best communication between his magazines and camp will be across Ashley River, from a bluff, marked Bull in your large map."

Stedman, writing from the British standpoint, says: "So great were the impediments that they met in their progress, or such the extreme caution of the Commander-in-chief in establishing and fortifying posts to preserve his communication with the sea, that it was not until the 29th March that the advance of the army crossed Ashley River at the ferry, and landed on Charles Town Neck, some miles above the town. The flat-bottomed boats had been brought from North Edisto Sound through the inlets by which the coast





is intersected, until they entered Ashley River by Wappoo Cut; and the passing over of the troops was conducted with much address by Capt. Elphinstone, of the navy. On the following day the troops encamped in front of the American lines; and on the 1st of April began to break ground before Charles Town, at the distance of eight hundred yards from the Provincial works." As there were no impediments, the slow approach was due to Sir Henry Clinton's caution. As previously stated, he had ordered reinforcements to be sent him from New York and Savannah. The latter, over twelve hundred under Gen. Patterson, marched by land, and had some immaterial skirmishing with small bodies of militia; this was the only impediment the advance met with. Gen. Moultrie was stationed at Bacon's Bridge, on the head of the Ashley River, but was never in contact with the enemy, except to capture a few picquets.

Gen. Moultrie, writing to Gen. Lincoln on 22d February, 1780, says: "I did not write you sooner, as I waited for the return of a party of horse that had gone out towards the enemy's lines at Stono, which returned last night. Maj. Jemeson informs me he was within view of the centries of their picquets, posted at the cross-roads; that he had not heard of any number coming out, except the first day or two, to drive in some stock. By the accounts he got, he believes there are not so many at Stono as when they first took post there; that some of them are returned to John's Island." The cross-roads alluded to, are doubtless the intersection of the roads about a half mile from Stono Ferry on the main land, where the roads to old Ashley Ferry and the lower part of St. Andrew's Parish meet; and the British picquet was for the Stono Ferry. On 25th February, the same officer writes, that yesterday, "I took the two Majors and a party with me to reconnoitre the enemy on James and John's Island. We proceeded to Wappoo Cut, from whence we had a very good view of their whole encampment: their left on Stono River, extending their right along the ditch in Mr. Hudson's pasture, to the end of the ditch, near Wappoo Creek, which I take to be a quarter of a mile;





by the stacks of arms, and number of men moving about, I judge them to be about one thousand or twelve hundred, British and Hessians: in Stono River I saw three gallies and two schooners, and some small boats sailing down the river: one galley lay at the mouth of Wappoo Cut; another lay at Hudson's landing, and one at Fenwick's lower landing: they have thrown up a work near the cut." Richard Hutson at that time owned the plantation on James Island, immediately at the junction of Wappoo Cut and Stono River, and the ditch above alluded to is probably what is now known as Elliott's Cut. This Elliott's Cut had been opened prior to 1777 by William Elliott, through "high and loose land," and almost certainly is the ditch alluded to. In the map accompanying Stedman's History of the American War, a fleche or redoubt is shewn directly at the intersection of Wappoo Cut and Stono River, and another, apparently a square redoubt, is shewn on Wappoo Creek, about a half mile nearer to Charleston.

On 28th February, Col. Daniel Horry writes: "I am just returned from Lucas' old field and Wappoo Cut: and with a small party I went over to a point called Long Island: the galley is at her old station, and about twenty-four or twenty-five at Mr. Hutson's landing, with four armed schooners, and two other schooners, with a number of armed boats are now going up Stono; probably with a view to bring off the baggage from that post; which we are told now consists of a command, with six hundred men to guard their provisions and boats." The reinforcements under Gen. Patterson were now advancing along the road by Stono Ferry, for on 29th February, Maj. Richard Call says, "the officer who went down the Pon Pon Road reports that their drums beat and their horns sounded about eight o'clock." This approach enabled a concentration on James Island preparatory to an advance. On 1st March, Capt. Philip Neyle writes: "I this moment received intelligence from Maj. Vernier, that all the enemy have crossed Wappoo, and are approaching this way" (Bacon's Bridge). On 7th March, he again writes: "By accounts received from Maj. Vernier,



and a prisoner taken this morning, the enemy crossed Wappoo last night at eight o'clock, with one thousand grenadiers and light infantry: the last accounts we had of them they were about three miles from Ashley Ferry; we cannot learn what their intentions were, unless they designed to surprise Maj. Vernier's post."

The British troops which were thus crossed over Wappoo, proceeded, apparently, first to make a footing at Fenwick's place. On 19th March, Gen. Moultrie writes: "The enemy are at Fenwick's place, at the mouth of Wappoo Creek, making batteries and other works directly opposite the town." This agrees with Tarleton's account, and Stedman's map shews the location of Fenwick's to be at, or near, where the present phosphate work of Mr. C. C. Pinckney, formerly Sardy's, is now situate. On 24th March, Gen. Lincoln writes: "The enemy are now extending their works on Ashley River, from the mouth of Wappoo, with a design to cover their stores, which they can land near the first work, at the mouth of the creek, and remove them a mile or two across land to the head of another creek which empties into the Ashley, where they have a work also, which is opposite a good landing on this side. I think they will throw their troops across above, take post at this landing, and then transport their stores, which will save them a very long land carriage." The creek thus referred to is now known as Old Town or Lining's Creek, and there is a bold landing on it, at the plantation called Old Town, lately the property of Wm. M. Parker, deceased. The admirable map prepared under the direction of Hon. William A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, and forming part of his Year Book, 1883, for which every student of history should be grateful to him, shews not only this creek and its proximity to Wappoo, but shews the lines of defence and attack during the siege of Charleston, and probably elucidates this account better than words can do. In Stedman's map, the work on Old Town Creek, referred to by Gen. Lincoln, is shewn.

On 20th and 21st March the British fleet were crossing



the bar. It had been at first contemplated that the American fleet, under Commodore Whipple, should resist the crossing; but he "did not choose to risk an engagement," as Gen. Moultrie phrases it; brought all his vessels up to the town, and sunk them in Cooper River between Schulte's Folly and the town, so as to prevent the British fleet getting into Cooper River, and flanking the town. On 7th April the British fleet passed Fort Moultrie, not stopping to engage it, and suffering but comparatively little damage, "anchored under Fort Johnson." Col. Charles C. Pinckney was thereupon ordered up from Fort Moultrie, and Lieut.-Col. Scott left in command there. Gen. Moultrie, who had been in command of the cavalry and militia, at Bacon's Bridge, was relieved in consequence of illness, and on 9th March returned to Charleston, and Gen. Isaac Huger took his place.

The British troops having thrown up works at Fenwick's place, on the right bank of the Ashley River, as before told, continued to advance by the road to Bee's Ferry, and on 29th March crossed the Ashley River at or near that ferry, Sir Henry Clinton's map says "at Drayton's," in force. Tarleton says: "Capt. Elphinstone, of the navy, having stationed the gallies to protect the boats on their passage with the troops to the neck, twelve miles above Charles Town, the main body of the forces moved from their ground, embarked and crossed the river on the 29th March, without opposition. On the following day Sir Henry Clinton ordered the Light Infantry and Yagers, supported by the Grenadiers and the other corps and regiments, to gain the principal road, and move on towards the lines of the enemy. A few scattered parties of the Americans skirmished with the head of the column, and after wounding the Earl of Carthness, acting Aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, and a few private men, fell back to their fortifications. The Royal army without further molestation took a position across the neck, about a mile and a half from Charles Town, and effectually invested it between the Rivers Ashley and Cooper. Great part of Brig.-Gen. Patterson's command was





left near Wappoo Cut, in order to guard the magazines, till the main body should gain the neck; when a passage across Ashley River was to be sought for nearer the town, for the convenience of transporting all the requisites of a siege. Capt. Elphinstone soon discovered a landing place, which shortened the trouble and delay attendant upon land carriage, and by which the King's troops received supplies of cannon, stores, provisions and baggage with facility and expedition." On 26th March Gen. Moultrie wrote: "The enemy are advancing slow; the head of their army is about John Cattles, but I imagine they intend crossing over to Gibbes' place with their main body: they are busily employed on the opposite shore, in making fascines and other things." In his journal of the siege, his entries are: "Tuesday, March 28th, 1780. The enemy crossed Ashley River, in force, above the ferry. Wednesday 29th. The enemy advanced on the neck. The Light Infantry were this evening reinforced with two companies, and the command given to Col. Laurens. Thursday 30th. The enemy came on as far as Gibbes', where they continued skirmishing throughout the day with our Light Infantry: the enemy were reinforced in the evening, with two field pieces and ninety men, which obliged our party to retire into garrison about dark. Capt. Bowman of the No. Ca. Brigade killed; Major Hyrne and seven privates wounded. The enemy were all this day transporting troops from Old Town, on Wappoo Creek, to Gibbes'." On 9th April Gen. Lincoln wrote: "The enemy crossed the Ashley in force, near the ferry, on the 29th ulto., and the next day moved down and encamped about 3000 yards from our lines. Before this, they had transported their heavy baggage, ordnance and stores, from out of Wappoo, across land, about two miles, to Old Town Creek, on the West side of the river, opposite their encampment." On the same day Lieut.-Col. Laurens wrote: "On the 29th ulto. they crossed Ashley River in force, one mile above the ferry. The next day they advanced to Gibbes', a convenient landing, about two miles from town, having previously collected a number of boats at the opposite shore, for the



purpose of crossing their heavy artillery and stores. My battalion of Light Infantry, posted there to prevent a surprise, or too sudden approach of the enemy, was ordered not to engage seriously, but skirmish with advanced parties, retiring slowly and orderly towards town, as there was no object in maintaining an advanced post, and the advantages of a serious affair were all on the side of the enemy."

The place of arms at Fenwick's having been made secure, it would appear that Sir Henry Clinton advanced the main body of his forces from there by the river road running parallel with Ashley River and falling into the main road at Ashley (now Bee's) Ferry, crossed at Drayton's, very near Drayton Hall, and marching down the Dorchester Road fell into the State Road at the quarter or six mile house, down this main State Road he marched until his advance reached the neighborhood of what is now known as Grove Street, and in that neighborhood went into camp; his right extending towards Ashley River to cover and protect the proposed landing at Gibbes' Farm, and his left probably occupying the high land about the present Cool Blow Farm, having New Market Creek on its front. It must be borne in mind that at that time the present King Street Road was the only road into the country, the Meeting Street Road not then existing. So that the British forces extended from the Ashley River on their right to the marshes of Cooper River on their left. Stedman's map shows that this was about their disposition. At that time Charleston nominally extended to Calhoun, formerly Boundary, Street, although a great part of that above Beaufain and Hasel Streets was very little built upon, so that the British camp was a little under two miles from the Northern limit of the town. At that time the present driving park owned by Capt. Frederick W. Wagener, together with the lands South of it, were owned by John Gibbes, and a fairly hard landing place with little marsh was to be found at the Ashley River end of the present Grove Street on this Gibbes' Farm; this landing is very nearly opposite to the mouth of Old Town Creek; it afforded the nearest firm landing to Charleston, as nearly



all South of it was an extensive marsh. This Gibbes' landing was, then, that discovered by Capt. Elphinstone, and by which the King's troops received supplies, &c., with facility and expedition.

The main army being now encamped about two miles from the town, and their stores of cannon, &c., being transported across at Gibbes' landing, Sir Henry Clinton lost no time in commencing the active operations of the siege. As Col. John Laurens tells, he skirmished with the advance on 30th March; and, as Gen. Moultrie tells, Col. Laurens' command retired into the garrison about dark of that day. The 31st March and 1st April were spent by the garrison in "mounting cannon, throwing traverses, &c.," and by the besieging force was probably spent in transporting fascines, cannon, &c., and moving them towards the places at which they were to be used.

Tarleton says: "The defences of Charles Town on the land side consisted of a chain of redoubts, lines and batteries extending from one river to the other, and furnished with eighty cannon and mortars; the front works of each flank were strengthened by swamps originating in the neighboring rivers, and tending towards the centre, through which they were connected by a canal passing from one to the other. Between these outward impediments and the redoubts were two strong rows of abbatis; the trees being buried standing in the earth with their branches facing outwards formed a heavy fraize work against the assailants, and these were further secured by a ditch double picketted. In the centre the natural defences were inferior to those on the flanks; to remedy this defect, and to cover the principal gate, a horn-work of masonry had been constructed, which being closed during the siege formed a kind of citadel. The fortifications facing the two rivers and the harbor had been erected with uncommon labor and expense. Ships with chevaux de fuse, connected by spars and booms, were employed to block up the channels in order to hinder a near approach of the King's frigates, and piles of pickets were fixed in the ground at all the landing places to pre-





vent any debarkation from boats; the whole extent was likewise covered by batteries formed of earth and pimetto (probably palmetto) wood, judiciously placed and mounted with heavy cannon. The garrison, under the orders of Gen. Lincoln, was composed of ten weak Continental and State regiments of militia drawn from the Carolinas and Virginia, and of the inhabitants of the town, amounting in the whole to near six thousand men, exclusive of the sailors. The body of regular troops destined for this service, though assisted by the militia and by the inhabitants, was scarcely adequate to the defence of such extensive fortifications." Stedman, without giving as much detail, confirms the above. Moultrie gives the number of batteries on the lines as sixteen, and facing the rivers as ten; those on the lines mounted seventy-nine guns, those on the rivers mounted ninety-five guns; he does not give the locations of those on the lines, but gives the names of those on the rivers. Beginning with those on the North facing Cooper River, and proceeding South, and then West on Ashley River, these river batteries were:

1. Liberty Battery, called on the French map "du quai de Gadsden," about Washington and Charlotte Streets.
2. Laurens Battery, called on the French map "vieux Indien," about the Eastern foot of Laurens Street. There may be some doubt whether these are the same.
3. Craven's, Governor Bridge, called on the French map "du Pont du Gouverneur," on the site of the present United States Custom House.
4. Exchange, called on the French map "de la Bourse," nearly back of the present Post Office.
5. Grenville's, called on the French map "de l'extremite de la Baye," about the site of the house now occupied by Col. W. L. Trenholm, No. 1 East Bay.
6. Lyttleton's, called on the French map "de Darrell," near the site of the residence of the late James G. Holmes, No. — East Battery.
7. Broughton's, called on the French map "Wilkins,"





between Church Street and Meeting Street, in the present White Point Garden.

8. Gibbes, near the Western end of South Bay Street.

9. Bretigney's, called in the French map "Ferguson's," near the Western end of Gibbes Street.

10. Sugar House, about where Broad and New Streets meet.

The French map gives another battery facing Ashley River, and calls it "Du vieux Magasin." This was about the West end of Magazine Street, near the present jail; for thirty years previously there had been a battery there; it was at the head of a creek which ran through the old Rutledge Street pond; all that creek and pond is now built upon.

The same map shows another battery called "de la Pointe Nd Ouest," near the West end of the present Montague Street, and another called "de la Pointe de Comming," near the West end of Beaufain Street. Both of these were probably about Lynch Street.

The French map shews very well the wet ditch and cheveaux de fuse (the abattis of Tarleton) with the interval in the latter, and the crossing over the former by which troops could pass; the interval is in the form of a loop.

The location of these river batteries are well shewn on the map prepared under direction of Mayor Courtenay; some are also shown on Stedman's map, but the scale is too small to shew them distinctly; and are remarkably well shewn upon a French map recently obtained by Daniel Ravenel, Esq., which is very interesting, and the scale of which allows a tolerably fair measurement for locations. This French map is probably a copy of Brig.-Gen. Du Portail's engineers' map; he was in Charleston during the siege.

"The lines," Dr. Joseph Johnson says, "which defended Charleston were on that ridge of land where St. Paul's Church, the Orphan House, the Citadel and the Second Presbyterian Church now stand, extending to the river on both sides. On East side of King Street there was a strong



elevated fortress or citadel, faced with tapia or tabby, a remnant of which is still visible on the East side of it, about forty yards from the street, on a vacant lot between the picket guard house and Dr. Boylston's, owned by Mr. Mordecai Cohen (this remnant, enclosed by an iron rail on the present Marion Square, is, it is believed, the only now existing relic of the lines of the Revolution). These were called the horn-works; this was the post of honor."

On a map drawn by John Diamond in 1807, for the cutting of a proposed canal across what was then called the neck, the marshes or swamps (as Tarleton calls them) from Cooper and Ashley Rivers are well shewn. That from Cooper River began just North of Chapel Street, and ran a little North of the present Northeastern Railroad depot; its course was Southwestwardly, and terminated near the corners of King, John and Warren Streets. That from Ashley River was the marshes of Comings' Creek; the creek bifurcated, the Northern fork extending about on the line of Morris Street to St. Philip Street; the Southern fork ran a little below on the line of Warren Street, nearly to St. Philip. It will thus be seen that the width between King Street and St. Philip Street separated these marshes, but the wet ditch was actually extended much further both East and West. On the Eastern end of the lines a heavy battery was erected, very near where the Northeastern Railroad passenger depot now is, and on the Western end a heavy battery was erected, this was between Warren and Morris Streets on the South and North, and Thomas and Smith Streets on the East and West: these two batteries looked through the wet ditch. The Western battery was a little outside of the lines, but there was a covered way into the lines, and a battery just within covered the way leading into the lines. Diamond's plat of 1807 shews the remains of these old batteries, and the French map makes the whole lines, ditch, abattis, batteries, &c., very clear.

The lines of defence being above stated, with their locations described so as to be intelligible to those who know the Charleston of to-day, the operations of Sir Henry Clin-



ton are told by Tarleton as follows: "The General and his engineers having fixed upon the mode and point of attack, a large working party broke ground, under cover of an advanced detachment, on the night of 1st April. Two large redoubts were thrown up within eight hundred yards of the American lines, and were not discovered before day-break, when the fire from the town had very inconsiderable effect. The next evening another redoubt was added, and for five successive days and nights the labor of the artificers and soldiers was directed to the construction of batteries, which, on the 8th, were completed with artillery." The French map has this note: "Redoutes, approches et batteries de l'armée Britannique, sous le commandement du Lieu't-General Sir Henry Clinton, Chev. du Bain. Redoutes numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 6, commencées le 1st Avril pour établir la première parallèle. O. Seconde parallèle terminée le 19 de Avril. P. Troisième parallèle terminée le 6 Mai et canal raigné par une Sappe conduite juisqu's l'Ecluse. 9 batteries de canons, 2 batteries de mortiers." Gen. Woodford (American) on 8th April says: "The first of this month they broke ground in our front. Their nearest work is upon our right (Cooper River), at six hundred yards distance from ours, and they fall off from eight and nine to eleven hundred yards on our left. They have done a great deal of work: their battery upon Cooper River is in the greatest forwardness. \* \* They have been employed for several days and nights, in opening lines of communication between their batteries, which appear in great forwardness. Exclusive of these, they have a battery upon our left flank at Wappoo Cut, and some galleys brought in by the passage of Stono River. These are mounted with 32 and 24 pounders; but the distance is at least a mile and a quarter from our left, too far to do any considerable execution." On 9th April, Gen. Lincoln says: "On the morning of the 1st inst. we discovered that they had opened ground in several places in our front, about eleven hundred yards therefrom. The next night they threw up a work on our left, distance nine hundred yards. The next which ap-





peared was on Cooper River, six hundred yards from our right; these, and some which they have since raised, seem to be closed. They have been some nights perfecting their works and opening lines of communication. What they have done seems rather calculated to cover their approaches than to annoy us from them." On the same day Lieut-Col. Laurens says: "On the night of the 1st inst. the enemy broke ground, and have been working slowly ever since. I scarcely know how to denominate what they have executed hitherto. It consists of several redoubts, with a covered communication from right to left, which is still unfinished. Their nearest work is an enclosed battery on their left, which induces me to believe that they intend the line in question for a first parallel, although some parts of it are rather too remote. Our shells and shot have disquieted them and interrupted their operations; but Gen. Lincoln, sensible of the value of these articles in a siege, economizes them as much as possible. Fatigue parties are constantly employed in improving our works. The whole front of our lines within the abattis is armed with wolf traps. All this affords an excellent defence against storm, but must finally yield to a perseverance in regular approaches, which appears to be Clinton's present plan, unless we can work under his fire as fast as he can, and afford time for the arrival of your Excellency." Gen. Moultrie's diary reads: "Sunday, 2d (April). Last night the enemy broke ground, and this morning appeared two redoubts: one nearly opposite the nine gun battery, on the right of the horn-work; the other a little to the left of the same, at about twelve hundred yards distance from our lines. Monday, 3d. The enemy employed in completing their two redoubts, and erecting one on our left at an equal distance from the road." On the same day he wrote to a friend in the country: "The enemy are before our lines, and throwing up works very fast: they have four redoubts abreast finished: one at the Broad Road at Watson's, one at Hampstead, where Sir Edmund Head's house stood, one between these two, another they have on our left, near



Cummins' Point; I suppose to-night they will have one where Tagart's house stood." His diary of Wednesday, 5th, says: "Last night the enemy continued his approaches to Hampstead Hill, on which they erected a battery for twelve cannon; and a mortar battery a little in the rear. \* \* \* The battery from Wappoo and the gallies have thrown several shot into town, by which one of the inhabitants in King Street was killed. Thursday, 6th. The enemy approached from their centre redoubt and erected a five gun battery on the angle between batteries 11 and 12. Friday, 7th. This afternoon twelve sail of the enemy's vessels passed Fort Moultrie, under a very heavy fire. Sunday, 9th. The enemy last night continued their approaches from their redoubt on the left, and threw up a battery for ten cannon against the angle of our advanced redoubt, and the redan No. 7. Monday, 10th. Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot summoned the town." Gen. Lincoln refused to surrender.

Sir Henry Clinton's map, and the French map, both give the positions and numbers of the British redoubts upon their first parallel. Sir Henry Clinton's gives also the headquarters of himself and his general officers, the positions of his troops, his artillery park, and his store of commissary tools. In giving the positions of his troops, it states that he had two battalions of British Grenadiers; four battalions of Hessian Grenadiers; two battalions of the 71st Regiment; the 7th and 33d Regiments; two battalions of Light Infantry; two battalions of the 41st Regiment; Hessian Yagers (or Jagers), and Artillerists: aggregating twelve battalions, two full regiments, the Yagers and Artillerists. This would probably make a force of about ten to twelve thousand, and agrees with what Stedman had said, viz: he brought 8000 men from New York, was reinforced by 2500 men under Cornwallis from New York, and by 1200 under Prevost from Savannah. The Americans who surrendered, aggregated, officers, men, musicians and all, 5570, of whom 2152 were officers without commands, militia, citizens, and a French local company.



From Sir Henry Clinton's map, his own headquarters must have been somewhere between Sans Souci Street and the Northern boundary of the city, probably on or about Dr. Geiger's farm. Lord Cornwallis' headquarters I cannot locate. Gen. Leslie's headquarters were somewhere in the neighborhood of Congress Street and Rutledge Avenue. And Gen. Kosborth's headquarters somewhere in the neighborhood of Cool Blow Farm. The Artillery park was about the present Washington Race Course, and the store for commissary tools on the farm West of that Race Course. On that map, the British batteries on the first parallel are numbered from Ashley to Cooper River; his right as a matter of course being opposite the American left, and his right redoubt, No. 1, facing the left redoubt of the American's; but in fact overlapping it a little. Gen. Moultrie, in stating the American batteries, begins "No. 1. Beginning on the left"—so that, taking his manner of enumeration, the American and British batteries No. 1 nearly faced each other.

The diary and letter of Gen. Moultrie, with the several maps referred to, allow us to approximate very closely to the line of the British first parallel. The diary says on 2d April: "This morning appeared two redoubts, one nearly opposite the nine gun battery, on the right of the horn-work, the other a little to the left of the same." In the batteries enumerated by Gen. Moultrie, there was only one nine gun battery on the American lines: judging, from the faces of the lines as they appear upon the French map, and apparently from Sir Henry Clinton's map, this nine gun American battery would have been located somewhat East of the present Meeting and North of Charlotte Street, probably very much on the site of the present Second Presbyterian Church (Flynn's Church). In the letter of 3d April, he says of the British redoubts: "One at the Broad Road at Watson's." The redoubt thus mentioned must have been about the present Line Street, and a little West of King, and is No. 3 on the maps. Watson's garden was the square bounded by the present Line and Columbus Streets on the North and South, King Street (or the Broad Road as it was then





called) on the West, and a line a little East of the present Meeting Street (not then laid out) on the East. The other a "little to the left of the same" must have been the British No. 4, and was, in all probability, on Line Street, a little East of Meeting. The "one at Hampstead where Sir Edmond Head's house stood," was apparently the British No. 5, and probably near the corner of Blake and Aiken Streets. "The other on our left, near Cummins' Point," is the British No. 1, and apparently was located a little West of Smith and South of Boisgard Street. The twelve gun battery, Hampstead Hill, referred to in Gen. Moultrie's diary of 5th April, was somewhere near Blake and Bay Streets, between Blake and Columbus Streets. The American lines trended from Northeast to Southwest, and the British lines followed the same direction: the flanks of both lines were nearer than the centres, by probably two hundred yards.

The Western or left, American, battery before mentioned as appearing on Diamond's plat, and which was about Warren, Smith and Thomas Streets, was probably the "advance redoubt" of Gen. Moultrie's enumeration. Nos. 1 and 2 were parts of the lines, and were a little West of the advance redoubt, probably, partly, looking across Cannon's pond to the high land on the opposite side near Rutledge and Doughty Streets. No. 3 was probably a little East of the advance redoubt, say about Vanderhorst and Coming Street. No. 4 was probably on Vanderhorst Street, East of Coming. No. 5 was somewhere near the Orphan House Chapel. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were probably all grouped near the horn-work, and extended from King Street, to near Anson, a little North of Hudson Street. The position of No. 12, the only nine gun battery mentioned by Moultrie, has been already stated. Nos. 13 and 14 probably adjoined it nearly on the East, and covered the point up to Chapel Street, on which the Northeastern Railroad passenger depot now is, and in their front was a creek and marsh. Cambray's Battery was possibly an interior work covering the opening in the lines to the advance redoubt.

During the night of the 8th they had "continued their





approaches from their redoubt on the left, and threw up a battery for ten cannon, against the angle of our advanced redoubt and the redan No. 7." This battery, it appears by the maps, was somewhere in the neighborhood of the present Hampstead Mall, a little West of it; and a mortar battery seems to have been erected a little East of it.

The town was summoned on 10th April; on the 11th and 12th "the enemy busied in completing their works and mounting cannon." The diary continues: "Thursday, 13th. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy opened their cannon and mortar batteries. The cannonade and bombardment continued, with short intermissions, until midnight; the galleys and battery at Wappoo also fired.

\* \* Some women and children killed in town. \* \*

They threw several carcasses from 8 and 10-inch mortars, by which two houses were burnt. Friday, 14th. The enemy began an approach on the right, and kept up a fire of small arms. Cannonade and bombardment continued. \*

\* Saturday, 15th. The enemy continued approaching on the right. \* \* A continual fire of small arms, cannon and mortars. A battery of two guns opened by the enemy at Stiles' place, on James Island. Major Grimbail's corps of militia relieved from the advanced redoubt, by a detachment of Continental artillery commanded by Major Mitchell. Tuesday, 18th. We advanced a breast work to the left of the square redoubt, for riflemen, to annoy the enemy on their approach. \* \*

The enemy continued their approaches to the right, within 250 yards of the front of the square redoubt. Wednesday, 19th. The enemy began an approach from the left battery, towards our advanced redoubt; and moved some mortars into the former. Thursday, 20th. The approaches continued on the left; their mortars removed from their left battery." Sir Henry Clinton's map says: "O. The second parallel finished the 19th April." The French map says the same.

This second parallel, which was made by approaches from both the right and left of the British lines, was across the neck, somewhere very near the present Judith Street, and



about Morris Street. The British erected on King Street, or slightly West of it, somewhere near Reid Street, a battery for cannon.

Gen. Lincoln, when the summons of 10th April had been sent in, had been so urgently pressed by the Governor and Council and inhabitants, to refuse a surrender, that he had done so promptly. But the effect of the bombardment had shewn the almost futility of the defence. On Friday, 21st April, Gen. Lincoln sent a flag "to enter into the consideration of terms of capitulation." The terms proposed by Gen. Lincoln contemplated the marching out of the garrison, with leave to go where they pleased, with "the usual honors of war, and carry off at that time their arms, field artillery, ammunition and baggage, and of such stores as they may be able to transport." The terms proposed by Gen. Lincoln were rejected. Gen. Lincoln thereupon called a council of war to consider the propriety of evacuating the town. The Council were of opinion "that it was unadvisable because of the opposition made by the civil authorities and the inhabitants, and because, even if they could succeed in defeating a large body of the enemy posted in their way, they had not a sufficiency of boats to cross the Santee before they might be overtaken by the whole British army." The Council therefore recommended a capitulation. The recommendation was not adopted.

In the meantime, the American cavalry under Gen. Huger, had been surprised at Biggin Church, near the head of Cooper River, and utterly routed. This enabled the British to head such river, and occupying the left bank of Cooper River, to cut off any reinforcements to the garrison from that side. It is true the American's still held a post at Lemprier's or Hobcaw Point, but the British army under Cornwallis commanded the road to such point.

The rejection of Gen. Lincoln's terms renewed the siege operations. "Saturday, 22d. Approaches continued on our left in front of the advance redoubt. Sunday, 23d. Approaches continued on our right and left; those on the right to within twenty yards of the wet ditch. Monday,



24th. A party composed of 300 men \* \* under the command of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, made a sortie upon the enemy's approaches, opposite the advanced redoubts, at daylight; they were completely surprised. \* \* The greatest part of the First South Carolina Regiment came into garrison this morning, with Col. C. Pinckney, from Fort Moultrie. Tuesday, 25th. Between 12 and 1 this morning, a heavy fire of cannon and musketry commenced from our advanced redoubt and the right of the lines, occasioned as it was said by the enemy's advancing in column. It is certain they gave several huzzas, but whether they were out of their trenches it is not clear. \* \* 2 o'clock, P. M. Lord Cornwallis at Mount Pleasant. Wednesday, 26th. The enemy were very quiet all day and last night; we suppose they are bringing cannon into their third parallel. \* \* Brig.-Gen. DuPortail arrived from Philadelphia. \* \* On Gen. DuPortail declaring that the works were not tenable, a Council was again called upon for an evacuation, and to withdraw privately with the Continental troops; when the citizens were informed upon what the Council were deliberating, some of them came into Council, and expressed themselves very warmly, and declared to Gen. Lincoln that if he attempted to withdraw the troops and leave the citizens, that they would cut up his boats and open the gates to the enemy: this put an end to all thoughts of an evacuation of the troops, and nothing was left for us but to make the best terms we could. Thursday, 27th. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, four of the enemies galleys, an armed sloop and a frigate, moved down the river, and anchored opposite the mouth of Hog Island Creek. \* \* Our post at Lem-prier's ferry retreated across the river in the night, to Charles Town, after spiking up four eighteen pounders they were obliged to leave." At this time, Tarleton says "Charles Town was completely invested." "Friday, 28th. The enemy busy in throwing up their third parallel, within a few yards of the canal. Saturday, 29th. We are throwing up a redoubt on the right of the horn-work; the enemy seem to intend erecting two batteries in their third parallel—one at





the gate opposite the horn-work, the other in front of Col. Parker's regiment. \* \* A deserter from them says they are preparing a bridge to throw over the canal. May 1st. Our fatigue employed in erecting another redoubt on the left of the horn-work. \* \* The enemy appear to be about another battery in their third parallel, opposite No. 12 on our right. Tuesday, 2d. Last night the enemy were making a ditch on the right to drain the canal. \* \* The enemy threw shells at us charged with rice and sugar. Thursday, 4th. Our rations of meat reduced to six ounces; coffee and sugar allowed to the soldiers. Saturday, 6th. Fort Moultrie is in the hands of the enemy."

According to Sir Henry Clinton's and the French maps, the British third parallel was "completed 6th May, and canal drained by a sap carried to the dam." This third parallel, on the left or Ashley River side of the American works, began at the marsh of Cannon's pond, somewhere about Radcliffe Street, and a little West of Smith, and running Southeastwardly terminated very near the wet ditch at or near the corner of Warren Street (a little South) and between St. Philip and Coming Streets. The parallel on the right was more angular, the apex of the angle beginning about Reid and Hanover Streets, the left leg running Southwestwardly terminated just in front of the British battery at King, and between Mary and Ann Streets, and the left leg running Eastwardly to about opposite American battery No. 12, turned sharply to the South by East, and reached the wet ditch about where Judith Street crossed the marsh at the bridge known for years afterwards as Cooter Bridge. The battery mentioned by Gen. Moultrie on 29th April as "at the gate opposite the horn-work," is mentioned by Dr. Joseph Johnson in his traditions as "within point-blank shot, about 300 yards off, on the lot in Mary Street formerly used as the lower railroad depository and long known as the Fresh Water Pond." And in speaking of the wet ditch he says: "Which, on the East side of King Street, was a little North of Mr. Joseph Manigault's house (now John S. Riggs', corner of Meeting and John Streets), and was con-



fined by an embankment North of the house built by the late Col. Vanderhorst and now owned by Mr. C. Heyward (the residence of the late Arnoldus Vanderhorst, corner of Judith and Chapel Streets). This embankment was guarded by a battery constructed on that lot, and at night fire balls were thrown to the opposite end of the bank where Mr. J. L. Nowell now lives to show if any attempt was made to cut and let off the water." Mr. J. L. Nowell resided at the corner of Reid and Bay Streets, and this tolerably well establishes that Gen. Moultrie's batteries, Nos. 13 and 14, were those a little to the West of, or near what is now the Northeastern Railroad passenger depot lot.

"Sunday, 7th (May). Our principal magazine near being destroyed by a 13-inch shell bursting within ten yards of it." This magazine was a brick building in a lot on the South side of the present Cumberland Street; it is about one hundred and fifty feet West of Church Street, and is still in fair preservation; it is in the rear of the lot, and nearly touching on the Western graveyard of St. Philip's Church. Gen. Moultrie says that "in consequence of that shell falling so near, I had the powder (10,000 pounds) removed to the Northeast corner under the Exchange, and had the doors and windows bricked up. Notwithstanding the British had possession of Charleston so long, they never discovered the powder, although their Provost was the next apartment to it, and after the evacuation when we came into town we found the powder as we left it." "Monday, 8th. A second summons from Sir Henry Clinton informing us of the fall of Fort Moultrie, and that the remains of our cavalry were cut to pieces the day before yesterday. (This was the surprise and defeat of Col. Anthony Walton White at Lenud's Ferry.) Our meat quite out; rice, sugar and coffee served out." The 8th and part of the 9th were spent in negotiations, and resulted in the siege being continued. Sir Henry Clinton said in rejecting the American's proposals: "Hostilities will in consequence commence afresh at 8 o'clock." Gen. Moultrie tells the closing scene as follows: "After receiving the above letter we remained near an hour silent,



all calm and ready, each waiting for the other to begin. At length we fired the first gun, and immediately followed a tremendous cannonade, about 180 or 200 pieces of heavy cannon fired off at the same moment, and the mortars from both sides threw out an immense number of shells; it was a glorious sight to see them like meteors crossing each other and bursting in the air; it appeared as if the stars were tumbling down. The fire was incessant almost the whole night; cannon balls whizzing and shells hissing continually amongst us; ammunition chests and temporary magazines blowing up; great guns bursting and wounded men groaning along the lines. It was a dreadful night. It was our last great effort, but it availed us nothing. After this our military ardor was much abated; we began to cool, and we cooled gradually, and on the 11th of May we capitulated, and on the morning of the 12th we marched out and gave up the town." "About 11 o'clock A. M. on the 12th May we marched out between 1500 and 1600 Continental troops (leaving 500 to 600 sick and wounded in the hospital) without the horn-work, on the left, and piled our arms: the officers marched the men back to the barracks, where a British guard was placed over them; the British then asked where our second division was? They were told these were all the Continentals we had, except the sick and wounded; they were astonished, and said we had made a gallant defence." "We marched out with the Turk's march." Stedman says: "And Major-Gen. Leslie took possession of the town." Of the casualties, he says: "The loss of the British troops during the siege amounted to 76 killed and 189 wounded: that of the garrison was not, in the whole, quite so much; but in the number of the dead was greater."

Dr. Johnson says: "The families which remained in Charleston, amidst these exciting and alarming scenes of danger, removed generally into their cellars and places of this kind for safety, and were generally safe; but about 20 of them were killed." The venerable Mrs. Lingard, grandmother of Gov. William Aiken, who resided during the siege in Lingard Street, used, long after, to tell how she and her





family were obliged to take refuge in the cellar of her residence on that street.

Gen. Lincoln, in his letter of 4th March, speaks of a battery on James Island—one to the Westward of Fort Johnson. Gen. Moultrie's diary, of 15th April, calls it "a battery of two guns at Stiles' place." This battery was on the present Hinson place, a little East of the clump of trees known as the Hundred Pines; it was sometimes called the Water-melon battery. And it was a shot from this battery which took off the right arm of the Pitt statue, now standing in Washington Square, but which at that time stood on a high pedestal at the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets.

This paper has extended to such length that it would render it tedious to mention instances of gallantry during the siege; it must, therefore, be concluded with the following extract from Gen. DuPortail's letter to Gen. Washington, dated 17th May, 1780, and telling of the surrender: "Fortunately, in all this the honor of the American arms is secure, and the enemy have not yet great subject to triumph. To remain forty-two days in open trenches before a town of immense extent, fortified by sandy intrenchments, raised in two months, without covered way, without out-works, open in several places on the water, and exposed everywhere to an open attack, and defended by a garrison which was not by half sufficient, to remain, I say, forty-two days before such a place, and display all the apparel of a regular siege, is nothing very glorious. The British general has, perhaps, followed the rules of prudence in this conduct, but, at least, the troops under his command will never have subject of boasting of their audaciousness and enterprising spirit. The American troops, on the contrary, have given certain proof of their firmness in supporting a tremendous fire, and remaining all the while exposed to the danger of surprise and open attack, of which the success was almost certain if the enemy had taken the proper measures."

WILMOT G. DESAUSSURE.





CORRESPONDENCE--LORD MONTAGUE AND GEN. MOULTRIE.

LORD MONTAGUE TO GEN. MOULTRIE.

CHARLES TOWN, SO. CA., February 9th, 1781.

DEAR SIR—It is a long time since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, but the length of time has not effaced the civilities and marks of friendship I received from you. I wish much to see you; you know I have again returned to this country for a short time.

If it is agreeable to you, I will either call upon you or be glad to see you here at No. 57, old Church Street.

I send this by my old servant Fisher.

Your sincere friend,

CHARLES MONTAGUE.

Gen. MOULTRIE.

CHARLES TOWN, SO. CA., March 11, 1781.

SIR—A sincere wish to promote what may be to your advantage, induces me now to write; and the freedom with which we have often conversed makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say. My own principles respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war, are well known to you, and, of course, you can conceive what I mention is out of friendship. You have now fought bravely in the cause of your country for many years, and, in my opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it. You have had your share of hardships and difficulties, and, if the contest is still to be continued, younger hands should now take the toil from you. You have now a fair opening of quitting that service, with honor and reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute it to the known friendship that has subsisted between us; and by quitting this country for a short time you would avoid any disagreeable conversations, and might return at leisure to take possession of your estates for yourself and family.

The regiment I am going to command, the only proof I



can give you of my sincerity is, that I will quit that command to you with pleasure and serve under you. I earnestly wish I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish for. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace your old acquaintance—my having been formerly Governor in this province, the interest I have with the present commanders. I give you my honor what I write is certainly unknown to the commandant, or to any one else. So shall your answer be if you favor me with one. Think well of me.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES MONTAGUE.

Gen. MOULTRIE.

GEN. MOULTRIE TO LORD MONTAGUE.

HADDRELL'S POINT, SO. CA., March 12th, 1781.

MY LORD—I received yours this morning by Fisher; I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage, but I am much surprised at your proposition. I flattered myself I stood in a more favorable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and doubt not you will receive it with the same candor. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war, when you thought the Americans injured; but am now astonished to find you taking an active part against them; though not fighting particularly, on the Continent, yet seducing their soldiers away to enlist in the British service, is nearly similar.

My Lord, you are pleased to compliment me with having fought bravely in my country's cause for many years, and, in your opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it; but I differ very widely with you in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country while it is still deluged with blood and overrun with British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this con-



test I did it with the most mature deliberation and with a determined resolution to resign my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through I look back upon with the greatest pleasure and honor to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youth of America to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honor and reputation to myself by going with you to Jamaica. Good God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honor? I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation as to listen to such dishonorable proposals; would you wish to have that man whom you have honored with your friendship play the traitor? Surely not. You say by quitting this country for a short time I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure and take possession of my estates for myself and family; but you have forgot to tell me how I am to get rid of the feelings of my injured honest heart, and *where to hide myself from myself*. Could I be guilty of so much baseness I should hate myself and shun mankind. This would be a fatal exchange from my present situation, with an easy and approved conscience of having done my duty and conducted myself as a man of honor.

My Lord, I am sorry to observe that I feel your friendship much abated, or you would not endeavor to prevail upon me to act so base a part. You earnestly wish you could bring it about, as you think it will be the means of bringing about that reconciliation we all wish for. I wish for a reconciliation as much as any man, but only upon honorable terms. The repossessing my estates, the offer of the command of your regiment, and the honor you propose of serving under me, are paltry considerations to the loss of my reputation; no, not the fee simple of that valuable island of Jamaica should induce me to part with my integrity. My Lord, as you have made one proposal, give me leave to make another, which will be more honorable to us





both; as you have an interest with your commanders, I would have you propose the withdrawing the British troops from the Continent of America, allow the independence, and propose a peace; this being done, I will use my interest with my commanders to accept of the terms, and allow Great Britain a free trade with America.

My Lord, I could make one proposal, but my situation as a prisoner circumscribes me within certain bounds; I must, therefore, conclude with allowing you the free liberty to make what use of this you may think proper. Think better of me.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

WM. MOULTRIE.

Lord CHARLES MONTAGUE.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CHARLESTON PORT SOCIETY.

"THE CHARLESTON PORT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE GOSPEL AMONG SEAMEN," is an association which in former days ranked second to none in importance and popularity, among the many religious and benevolent efforts which were so bountifully sustained by the generosity of the citizens of "Old Charleston;" a society which reckoned among its most active and efficient members, and its most zealous advocates, the leading men, and women too, of Carolina; in whose membership were found christians of every denomination; among whose office bearers and strong supporters were the ministers of all the churches; whose appeals for aid invariably called forth the most generous and hearty responses from all classes and conditions—the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the professional man and the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer, the landsman and the seaman, all vying with each other in their efforts to aid in this noble cause; a society whose sole aim and object has been to render temporal, moral and spiritual assistance to a class of men who, by their peculiar avocation, are literally wanderers upon the face of the earth; confined for weeks and months within the narrow limits of a ship; cut off from the pleasures and restraints of home, from social enjoyments, from daily intercourse with society, from the refining influence of woman's presence, and especially from the restraining and converting power of religion and the opportunity of engaging in the public worship of Almighty God and enjoying the privileges of the Sabbath day; a class of men, who, by reason of their want of business knowledge and experience, are, when upon shore, but mere children, unacquainted with the deceitful ways of the world, and hence ready at all times to fall an easy prey to designing men, who lie in wait in every harbor, with their baits and traps ever ready to catch the poor unwary sailor and defraud him of his last dollar, and to send him to sea again on another voyage without the comforts, or even the necessities of life.



The aim and object of the Port Society is to endeavor, as far as possible, to protect the sailor while on shore, by throwing around him the constraining power of the gospel, and the refining influences of the home; by encouraging him in his effort to lead a sober, moral and religious life; by keeping him from frequenting haunts of vice and immorality; by saving for him his hard-earned wages; and by assisting him to secure desirable engagements under honorable ship-masters. For a period of more than sixty years the Society has well and faithfully performed these duties, and has been the means of bringing comfort and happiness to thousands of simple-hearted sailors, who have fervently invoked the richest blessings of heaven upon all who compose its membership.

But unavoidable disaster came upon the citizens of this City and State, paralyzing many schemes of benevolence and charity, and the Port Society suffered with the rest, and so feeble have been its efforts during the past few years, and so little impression has it been able to make upon the community, that, in the rapid age in which we are now living it has been almost forgotten; or if remembered at all, it is by those of a former generation, who were actively engaged in its earlier operations.

From the early records of the Society, and from annual reports of the late efficient and beloved Chaplain, who gave forty-six years of his life to work among seamen—the Rev. W. B. Yates, whose name has been lovingly carried by thousands of sailors around the entire globe—we glean the following historical facts:

The first effort to benefit seamen in the port of Charleston, was made on the 14th of April, 1818, more than sixty-six years ago, by the formation of the Marine Bible Society, whose sole object was to circulate the holy scriptures, without note or comment, among seamen. Mr. John Haslett was President, and Rev. George Reid, Secretary. This was the parent effort of all the succeeding ones which have since been made for the benefit of seamen.





The first effort in Charleston to provide *the preaching of the gospel especially to seamen*, originated with the Female Domestic Missionary Society of the Circular Church, in the year 1819. Services were first conducted in Mr. Cleapor's sail loft, on Lathrop's (now Accommodation wharf), which, after a short period was found to be too small, when it was removed to the large loft of Mr. McNellage, on Duncan's (now South Atlantic) wharf, which, however, soon also proved too small to accommodate the number of seamen who attended. It was then determined to provide a suitable church building especially for services for seamen. Notice was accordingly given in the Charleston *Courier*, for a public meeting of citizens for the purpose of devising the ways and means for the building of a church for the use of seamen in this city. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Marine Bible Society, at the Carolina Coffee House, in Tradd Street, on Friday evening, the 22d of December, 1820, and resulted in the appointment of committees of leading citizens to solicit funds to erect a Mariners' Church. This committee soon collected the sum of \$3,000, showing how popular this cause was in those early days.

Instead of erecting a church building near the water's edge, as seems to have been first designed, the committee were induced to purchase from the Baptist congregation their old building, on the East side of Church Street, for the sum of three thousand dollars. That old building, purchased sixty-three years ago, still remains, and is the rear portion of the present Mariners' Church. In the yard, which was formerly in front, a flag-staff was erected, upon which the first flag hoisted had "Mariners' Church" inscribed upon it. Subsequently the word "Bethel" was substituted, to correspond with the flag used on similar churches throughout the world.

In time the old building was found to be too small, and an addition was built to the front, bringing it out, as it now is, upon a line with the street, and thus it has remained to the present time. The pews of the Third Presbyterian Church, formerly on Archdale Street, were purchased and





placed in the Bethel. Repairs have been made from time to time upon the building, and are greatly needed now. The number of sailors who have heard the word of truth as faithfully preached for more than sixty years from that pulpit, would not fall much short of fifty thousand.

On the 4th of January, 1823, "*The Charleston Port Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen*," was organized, by the adoption of a Constitution and the election of officers. Mr. Thomas Napier was the first President, and Mr. Jasper Corning the first Secretary.

The first four Articles of this Constitution, which are as follows, set forth its object and design, which during the nearly sixty-two years of its existence, have never been changed :

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be denominated "The Charleston Port Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen."

ARTICLE II. The object of this Society shall be, to furnish seamen with the regular evangelical ministrations of the Gospel, and such other religious and intellectual instruction as may be practicable.

ARTICLE III. Any person subscribing the Constitution, and paying not less than Five Dollars annually, shall be a member, and Twenty-five Dollars shall constitute a member for life.

ARTICLE IV. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and Twenty Directors, who shall constitute a Board of Managers.

The Society was duly chartered by the Legislature of South Carolina, in December, 1823, and has retained its corporate existence to the present time.

The Rev. Joseph Brown was elected January 1, 1823, to preach to the seamen in this port, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. He continued to fill this position acceptably, and appears to have been an active laborer in



all the religious and benevolent institutions of the city, until the year 1832, when his superior qualifications for the work among seamen attracted the attention of the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York, and they called him to the chaplaincy of the society in that city. In reluctantly parting with Mr. Brown, the Charleston Society placed on record complimentary resolutions deeply regretting his departure, and in a letter of Thomas S. Grimké, Esq., to the President of the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York, he says: "I enclose you the accompanying Resolutions of the Charleston Port Society on the subject of the Rev. Mr. Brown's removal from his narrow field of usefulness here, to the more extensive and important one, which you have called him to occupy at New York. We cannot but regard it as a privilege that we have been in some measure, at least, the honored instrument of fitting Mr. Brown for the more valuable and elevated station to which you have called him, and whilst we are deeply sensible of our loss, we rejoice that it is your gain, and that he is still laboring in one of the best of Christian causes—that of the seamen."

In December, 1832, the Rev. J. A. Mitchell was elected Chaplain, and acceptably filled the position until 1836, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to resign.

In November, 1836, the Rev. W. B. Yates commenced his labors as Chaplain, and continued them uninterruptedly until his death, in the year 1882, a period of nearly forty-six years, and it can truthfully be said that no Minister of the Gospel ever labored more faithfully in the field in which he was placed by Providence, or proved a better friend to the poor sailor, than did this excellent servant of God, now gone to his reward.

During the last few years of Mr. Yates' life, owing to increasing bodily infirmities, he was assisted in his labors by the Rev. L. H. Shuck, D. D., who, at the death of Mr. Yates, was elected to the position of Chaplain, which position he filled acceptably until December 1, 1883, when he



removed from the city. On January 1, 1884, the present incumbent assumed the duties of Chaplain, having been elected thereto by the Port Society. It will thus be seen that during a period of more than sixty years there have been but five Chaplains laboring in this important work.

Upon the Minutes of the first anniversary meeting stands the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee make application to the several churches in the city, to take up collections for the Society once a year.

Subsequent records show that for nearly fifty years these annual collections were taken up in the city churches for this cause; also, that it was not unusual to collect as much as \$300 at each anniversary meeting, besides adding many new members to the roll.

We find thus early, also, the following action, which has been steadily adhered to ever since, a period of sixty-two years, and has accomplished much good; and it is earnestly desired that the same may be continued in the future :

*Resolved*, That the Board very cordially approve of the plan heretofore pursued of inviting the Protestant clergy of the city to (aid the Rev. Mr. Brown) preach once on each Sabbath in the Mariners' Church; that the Executive Committee be requested to arrange the order which the several clergy shall be called upon; that a copy of this resolution and the arrangement be furnished to the Rev. Mr. Brown, with the request that he would carry the same into effect, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished to each clergyman by the Recording Secretary.

As there are representatives of all Evangelical denominations of Christians among the sailors who frequent this port and worship in the Bethel, it is eminently desirable that this custom be never abandoned, but that an opportunity be afforded for the ministrations of every city pastor at the Mariners' Church once or twice a year.

There also appears upon the records resolutions making applications to the Harbor-Master of this port to present to masters of vessels a request, by a printed letter from the Board, that they and their crews would pay a certain sum as a donation to this Society.





That application be made to the Collector of the Port and Postmaster of the city for liberty to place a box on the Deputy Collector's desk and in the Postoffice to collect moneys for the benefit of the Mariners' Church.

That application be made to the Insurance offices in this city for their aid in promoting the objects of the Society, by such donations as they, in their liberality, may think proper.

The anniversary exercises were held in the various churches, from year to year, as is shown by resolutions of thanks for the use of the churches, and for the kindness of the organists and singers in furnishing the excellent music. Such action is recorded in regard to St. John's Lutheran Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Cumberland Street Methodist, First Baptist and the Circular Churches, in which latter building, owing to its size and central location, as well as because of the great interest manifested in the Mariners' Church by Dr. Post, the pastor, and the ladies and gentlemen of his church, the anniversary exercises were most frequently held. Appropriate sermons were preached by the leading ministers of the day, among them Dr. Joseph Stiles, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Post, Dr. Elliott, Dr. Forrest, Mr. Barnwell, Dr. Curtis, and many others. It would appear that the Port Society was the most popular of all the benevolent and religious associations in this city.

Nor was this interest confined to the city. Contributions were sent from the middle and upper portions of the State, from time to time, and for more than thirty years the ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church on Edisto Island forwarded every year the sum of one hundred dollars, and sometimes more, for the support of the Mariners' Church.

In addition to the annual sermon, public lectures and addresses were delivered by leading citizens for the benefit of the Society. Special mention is made of eloquent addresses by the Hon. Mitchell King, and Hon. A. G. Magrath, and of stirring appeals through the public press in behalf of the Society by Hon. Richard Yeadon, Hon. Wm. D. Porter, Wm. C. Bee, Esq., and others. It also appears that the



leading business and professional men of the city served faithfully on various committees; and we find them engaged in canvassing the city to procure additional members to the Port Society, and always meeting with marked success.

In May, 1842, under the able management of Dr. J. B. Whitridge, Chairman of a Special Committee, a grand vocal and instrumental concert was given in aid of the Port Society, which, from Dr. Whitridge's able and interesting report, appears to have been an event of unusual interest to the community.

The following year another concert, similar to the former one, was given, which also resulted in adding a large sum to the treasury of the Society.

That sweet Sweedish singer, Madam Jenny Lind, was so much interested in the work of the Charleston Port Society in caring for seamen, many of whom then, as now, were her own countrymen, that she contributed the sum of five hundred dollars to the treasury.

All these tend to show how popular this cause was in former times.

The Society has been the recipient of a number of legacies, left by persons who felt an interest in the work. Some of these have been preserved to the present time under the wise and judicious management of the gentlemen who have from time to time occupied the position of Treasurer. That office, for the past thirty-six years, has been ably filled by only three persons—the late George M. Coffin, John B. DeSaussure, and the present incumbent, R. N. Gourdin, Esq., (who has held the position for nearly twenty-two years,) all of whom have faithfully and judiciously managed the financial affairs of the Port Society.

Some of the legacies were appropriated from time to time in carrying on the work of the Society, in enlarging and repairing the Bethel and the Home; while others were lost in the general destruction of property and securities, caused by the late war.

The following is a list of these bequests:

Mr. John Haslett, for many years the President of the Port Society, \$500.



Mrs. Mary Laroche, in 1843, \$200.

Mr. Nicholas Varney, in 1849, \$500.

Mr. John Hoff, in 1849, \$10,000.

Mr. Frederick Kohn, in 1850, \$5,000.

Miss Elizabeth B. Green, in 1856, \$1,000.

Mrs. Ann D. Andrews, in 1856, a contingent legacy.

Mrs. E. G. Gadsden, in 1856, a contingent legacy.

Mrs. Capt. Thomas Petigru, in 1859, \$1,050.

Mr. James Chapman, in 1859, \$100.

Mrs. Jane M. Martin, in 1861, \$200.

Also a donation, in 1858, of \$500 from the Hon. William Aiken, which still exists as "The Aiken Fund."

The will of Mr. Hoff contained the following :

" In the event that the Marine Church of Charleston, South Carolina, obtain a charter of incorporation within one year after the legacy hereby given shall be ready, the said charter to contain, among provisions requisite, the following, to wit :

" That the property and funds of the said Marine Church shall be invested in Trustees, to be chosen at the times and places which may be provided for in said charter, by twelve or more of the incorporated Protestant Churches of Charleston (as by their subscriptions were the original and efficient cause in establishing the Marine Church of Charleston). The said Trustees to consist of one communicant member from each church, in good standing. And in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, then the church whose member he was to fill the vacancy by electing a communicant within six months after notice, otherwise the Trustees of the Marine Church shall elect a Trustee from the communicant members of the church in which the vacancy occurred.

" Then, in such case I give and bequeath to the said church, in perpetuity, the sum of ten thousand dollars."

In accordance with these requirements the charter was





amended by Legislative enactment in 1849, and notice was sent to each of the Evangelical Churches in the city requesting their compliance with the terms, and in the records of 9th January, 1850, we find that the following churches had promptly complied by electing one of their most efficient and prominent members a Trustee of the Mariners' Church :

St. Michael's Church, James R. Pringle.

St. Philip's Church, R. Quash Pinckney.

St. Peter's Church, Chas. Edmondston.

St. Paul's Church, Thomas Waring.

Grace Church, James H. Ladson.

The Scotch or First Presbyterian Church, Mitchell King.

Third Presbyterian Church, James S. Bowie.

Glebe Street Presbyterian Church, James M. Caldwell.

The Independent or Congregational (Circular) Church, W. Peronneau Finley.

The French Protestant Church of Charleston, Robert N. Gourdin.

The Baptist Church of Charleston, James Tupper.

The Wentworth Street Baptist Church, Aaron C. Smith.

Cumberland Street Methodist Church, Samuel J. Wagner.

Methodist Protestant Church, William Kirkwood.

Lutheran Church of German Protestants, Henry Cobia.

These gentlemen served with energy and devotion, and gave of their time, talents and means to help forward the work for seamen. It is earnestly desired that all the above churches, together with others that have come into existence since, will again unite heartily in this work, by being represented upon the Board of Trustees, by one of their most efficient members.

The Society from time to time appointed agents to visit churches throughout the State and solicit aid. The first of these was appointed in 1842, and was the Rev. B. M. Palmer, now the honored and beloved pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New Orleans.

The second was appointed in 1851, and was the Rev. F.





R. Goulding, well known to every American boy as the author of "The Young Marooners."

The third was appointed in 1854, and was Mr. Edwin Heriot.

The fourth was appointed in 1861, and was the Rev. N. Aldrich, of the Lutheran Church.

Through the influence of these agents, especially the labors of Mr. Goulding, not only in South Carolina, but in Georgia and the Southwestern States, such an interest was awakened that the following resolution was adopted in 1852:

"Mr. Coffin moved that the Executive Board be authorized to make arrangements relative to the holding of a Convention in this city for the furtherance of the establishment of a Southern Auxiliary Association for the benefit of the seamen's cause, and that any expense incident thereto be paid from the funds of the Society."

If such a Convention was held there is no record preserved of its proceedings.

In the year 1836 the new Chaplain, Rev. W. B. Yates, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the location of the Mariners' Church, and also to report on such other information as they may deem of importance touching said subject.

That Committee reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of this Society be requested to address a letter to the City Council to ascertain if the spot of ground fronting on East Bay, and extending West to the Market, would be granted to this Board for the purpose of erecting a Mariners' Church, should the Society deem it advisable,

In July, 1837, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to ascertain the value of the present church, and to obtain plans for the probable cost of the contemplated building, and to report as early as practicable.

This action seems to have been taken because of a letter which had been received from City Council, in answer to



the action of the previous year, granting permission to this Society to build *over the East end of the Market*, the plans to be submitted and approved by Council.

Why this excellent arrangement was not then carried into effect does not appear. The necessity of such a change of location, which was so manifest nearly half a century ago, is far greater now than then. A church for sailors should be near the centre of the shipping trade, and as close to the water's edge as possible, so that the blue flag of the "Bethel," as it floats from its staff, may be distinctly seen from all the vessels lying at the wharves or in the stream. In its present location, the Mariners' Church is entirely hidden from the view of those on vessels; instead of being near the centre of shipping, it is at the extreme Southern end, nearly two miles distant from vessels lying at the upper railroad wharves. Many sailors tell us now that they have hunted for the "Bethel" on Sabbath morning, and especially at night, but have failed to find it; while others cannot be spared from their vessels long enough to go so great a distance to attend church.

It is greatly to be desired, therefore, that a change in the location of the Mariners' Church be made at an early day. The present building might probably be advantageously sold, and some eligible site selected, at or near the corner of East Bay and Market Street, as near the water's edge as possible, and a suitable building be erected, which would attract sailors from every part of the bay. Such a change would tend to largely increase their attendance on all the services, Sunday and week-day, for they prefer to attend service in the "Bethel," where they feel more at home than they do in more fashionable churches. Their presence in large numbers tends greatly to cheer and encourage the Chaplain in his special and arduous work. For many reasons, therefore, it seems absolutely necessary for the Port Society, and all interested in this cause, to move at once in this matter.

In 1874 it is recorded that, "The ladies of the Bethel have established a Society, called The Mariners' Church



Society, whose object is to assist and care for the sick, and, in case of death, provide for their decent burial."

Although not so stated, it was probably also the design of this Ladies' Society to take steps towards enclosing and caring for the Sailors' Burying Ground, in the upper portion of the city. This ground was donated by the city many years ago for the special purpose of providing a suitable burying place for sailors dying in this port, and was placed under the immediate charge of the Port Society. But for many years it has been neglected. It is now the intention of the Society to resume the control and care of the ground, and as soon as its funds will permit have a neat fence placed around, and proper attention given to it in the future. The ladies of the Mariners' Church have recently reorganized this Society, and would welcome all who may feel disposed to aid them in this and other matters connected with the success of the Church.

In the year 1826 "The Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society" originated the idea of a Temperance Boarding-house for Seamen. This, so far as can be ascertained, was the first of the kind organized in the United States, and we think we are safe in saying in the world, for 't was not until the 8th of January, 1829, more than three years after, that the first meeting was called in London to form a Society to establish a Sailors' Home. The Ladies' Society continued to sustain a Home for Sailors in this city until 1839, when the following action was taken by the Port Society:

*"Resolved,* That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of erecting a Seamen's Home or Boarding-house with a Chapel annexed, in connection with this Society."

That Committee subsequently presented the following report:

"Your Committee have had the subject under due consideration, and would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, as expressive of their views of the matter referred to them, viz:

*"Resolved,* 1st, That the Society regard the establishment of a Sailors' Home





in this city, with proper regulations, as highly conducive to the general objects of this Society, and that it is decidedly expedient to make an effort at this time in favor of such a plan.

"2d. That Committees be appointed for the different Wards of the City of Charleston, and for the Neck, to solicit and receive contributions for the accomplishment of this measure, and that subscription lists be also left at the *Gazette* offices.

"3d. That a Committee be appointed to prepare a suitable address, explanatory of the objects and advantages of the proposed Institution, and to make an appeal to the citizens of Charleston, and of this State, for funds in aid of this benevolent object, and that the same Committee be authorized and requested to correspond with the Churches, and with public-spirited individuals throughout the State, to excite and promote a spirit favorable to this cause."

These Committees were appointed, consisting of leading citizens, who went vigorously to work. Among them all, none labored more energetically and successfully than Richard Yeadon, Esq., who alone raised over \$3,000, and before the year was ended the Society purchased the commodious building, then just completed, on Market Street directly opposite State Street, known ever since as "The Sailors' Home," at a cost of \$8,500, together with a lot adjoining on the West for \$1,450.

It would be interesting, did time permit, to give a list of the names and amounts given for this important cause, as it would indicate the deep interest which all classes throughout the State took in the matter. These amounts range from five dollar subscriptions up to the hundreds, one of the largest having been from Col. Wade Hampton.

The comfort which this Home has furnished to not less than twenty thousand sailors during the forty-five years of its existence, cannot be told by pen or tongue. It has not been unusual to have in one year as many as five hundred or six hundred different sailors, boarding in the Home; their stay being short, not over one or two weeks each, and others coming to take the places of those who leave. These men have deposited with the Matron of the Home for safe-keeping, large amounts of their wages and advance pay. These sums have aggregated some years as much as \$4,000, most of which has been forwarded, by their request, to their families at a distance, or been returned to them when they



were ready to sail. At the Home they are free from many of the temptations and vices which are so often found connected with sailors' boarding houses, where drinking, gambling, swearing and the worst of evils are found, and efforts are continually used to draw from the poor sailor every dollar of his hard earned money.

As early as 1837 a Committee was appointed to solicit donations of books and money for the purpose of forming *floating libraries* for vessels belonging to this port. Here again the Charleston Society was the first to take the step in a good cause, for it was not until 1858, more than twenty years later, that the New York Seamen's Friend Society inaugurated their plan of "loan libraries," which has since developed into a vast work, accomplishing much good for the sailor. The plan is to furnish an outgoing vessel with a library of about one hundred volumes in a neat wooden case. These books are loaned to the crew to read while on the ocean, and the library is either returned by the same vessel or exchanged in foreign ports with some vessel homeward bound. On the arrival of the vessel in New York the library is returned to the Society, by whom it is placed in good order and sent out again on its mission. The total shipments of such loan libraries has been over sixteen thousand, with over four hundred thousand volumes, accessible to over three hundred thousand men.

It is desirable that this work be revived here, and the Port Society appeals to our citizens for donations of such books as they may feel disposed to give for this purpose. These books will be arranged in libraries, suitable to be carried on shipboard, and will be loaned to vessels sailing from this port, to be carefully used while at sea, and to be returned again for reshipment. In this manner many interesting and instructive volumes, which are now standing unread and unused upon our book-shelves, can be placed in the hands of men who will peruse them with pleasure and profit during the long hours which they spend upon the water. These books need not all necessarily be of a religious character, though great care should be taken to prevent



vicious or demoralizing literature from finding its way into the hands of men too prone already to be led into sin. Let every effort made have for its design the advancement of the sailor in morality, honesty, piety, and every christian virtue.

As the parent of all christian work done for the sailor in the Port of Charleston was "The Marine Bible Society," which commenced its labors in the year 1818, this great work of the distribution of bibles, testaments, tracts and religious books has always been, and is to-day, a prominent feature of the work of the Port Society. It is impossible to know the aggregate number of such volumes that have been sent abroad, scattered like leaves before the wind, and carried to all portions of the earth, but from the annual reports of the Chaplain for many years, we glean enough to know that as many as twenty thousand copies of the Scriptures, five thousand prayer-books, and not less than half a million of pages of religious tracts have thus been given to sailors, and there have been numerous instances recorded of the good which has resulted from these printed pages. Sailors have written from distant ports acknowledging with the deepest gratitude the benefit which they have derived from reading the Scriptures and religious books and tracts which they received in Charleston. Numerous cases of conversion have resulted from this source.

It is the desire of the Port Society to continue this important branch of the work. We acknowledge the kindness of the Charleston Bible Society, which stands ready to supply us with whatever sacred Scriptures we need, and in any language. There is scarcely a Sabbath service held in the Bethel, but that one or more copies of the bible are given to sailors who are unsupplied, and who receive them with delight. In former years the Charleston Tract Society also aided largely in supplying the Chaplain with tracts and small religious books. But that Society has unfortunately passed out of existence, and we are now dependent upon such gifts as we can secure from the American Tract Society of New York, and the publishing houses of the various de-





nominations of evangelical christians. We shall be thankful for any assistance rendered by our friends to keep us supplied with such reading matter.

More than forty years ago a tidal wave of temperance swept over this entire country, known as the "*Washingtonian*" movement. To the Chaplain of the Port Society, assisted by a faithful band of zealous co-laborers, belongs the honor of having inaugurated this movement in the City of Charleston. On the 4th of February, 1842, a meeting was held in the Bethel, which was presided over by Capt. Geo. Gibbes, a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Post, who moved "That it is now expedient to form a Seamen's Total Abstinence Society for the Port of Charleston," which was adopted. The following is the preamble :

"The undersigned, being deeply impressed with a view of the innumerable evils which flow from the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink, and having ourselves experienced in our own persons, to a greater or less extent, the ruinous consequences resulting from the use of them as a beverage, do hereby form ourselves into a Society to be called the 'Marine Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society of Charleston,' pledging ourselves most solemnly to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors during the remainder of our lives.

"And we do further agree that we will endeavor to extend the principles of the Society by our precepts and example among our neighbors, acquaintances and friends."

The pledge adopted was as follows :

"The undersigned, believing the use of intoxicating drink not only unnecessary but injurious to the social, civil and religious interest of men, do agree that we will not use it ourselves, nor provide it for persons in our employment, or as an article of entertainment for our friends; and that we will make special effort to promote habits of temperance among seamen."





Signatures were at once appended to this pledge, headed by the Chaplain, which increased in such numbers that, at the first anniversary meeting held in the Third Presbyterian Church, over one thousand names had already been secured.

On the 4th of July, 1842, a grand temperance celebration was held in this city, consisting of a procession of all the temperance organizations in Charleston, each with their appropriate banners and badges; and the record states, that "The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements reported the order of the procession for the 4th of July, that the Marine Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society of the Port of Charleston would take the priority in the procession, from its being the oldest Total Abstinence Society of the City or Neck."

There are still many persons who can recall with pleasure the Tuesday evening meetings of this pioneer temperance society, held in the Mariners' Church, with the stirring addresses, the fine music, and the great enthusiasm always manifested. Every meeting an opportunity was given for signing the pledge, and often as many as a hundred signatures would be secured on one night. Nor did the interest abate until the war had well commenced, shutting the port against incoming sailors. The total number who signed that pledge was more than nine thousand, and many a hardy sailor has blessed the day that he became a member of the Marine Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society of the Mariners' Church in Charleston.

On the first Tuesday in January, 1885, "The Marine Total Abstinence Society," in connection with the Mariners' Church, was revived, and is again in active operation. In the first two months of the year more than sixty sailors and others have signed the pledge, and much good has already been accomplished.

For many years a Marine Hospital, sustained by the Government, was in active operation in this city, where sailors of every nation, arriving in port, suffering from disease or accident, received the most careful attention. To this institution the Chaplain of the Port Society devoted much



time and attention, and it was his privilege to lead many a sick and dying sailor to put his trust in the one only Saviour. Others were nursed and cared for until able to be sent to their distant homes. Numbers of touching letters were received from parents and friends at a distance, thanking those who had been kind to their loved ones. At the present time one of the wards in our excellent City Hospital is set apart as a Marine Ward, and receives all sea-faring men who are in need of medical or surgical attention. Visits are paid to this and other wards, by the Chaplain and Missionary of the Society, and religious reading matter furnished to the inmates, many of whom find the comforts needed during convalescence at the Sailors' Home, after they leave the hospital.

Early in his connection with the Port Society, Mr. Yates urged the importance of the establishment of a "Marine School," in the harbor of Charleston, where boys might be trained in the science of navigation as well as in practical seamanship, and thus be fitted for greater usefulness in their chosen profession. In his annual report of 17th March, 1856, he says :

"Let me here suggest to the Society the importance of bringing to the notice of our Legislature the necessity of establishing a Marine School in our harbor at which boys might be prepared to become seamen. Our tonnage is increasing, and yet as a State we are doing little to make seamen. The value and usefulness of our Military Schools are too well known to require any commendation from my pen. Only let the State give us similar Marine Schools, and in a very little while the improvement in our merchant marine will begin to evince itself."

A Committee was immediately appointed, which proceeded vigorously to work in carrying out the project.

The State Legislature was memorialized for an appropriation, and voted the sum of \$5,000. The City Council appropriated \$1,200, while from private contributions and other



sources more than \$8,000 additional were raised, making nearly \$15,000 in all. In 1859 the brig *Lodebar*, of 199 tons, was purchased and fitted up for the purpose. Captain M. L. Aimar was elected to command the vessel, with Mr. T. L. A. Brown as mate, and Mr. William Wallis as English teacher. On the 29th of May, 1859, amid the cheers of admiring crowds on the wharves, the salutes of the vessels in the harbor, and the responsive cheers of the sailor boys, the *Lodebar* was towed from the Custom House wharf up the Cooper River and back to South Battery, and thence to her anchorage in the stream, *and thus was established the first floating Marine School of this country, if not of the world.*

Among the leading names of those who inaugurated and carried into successful operation this excellent scheme, are Capt. Thos. S. Budd, the indefatigable Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Richard Caldwell, the faithful Secretary and Treasurer, who prepared "A Nautical Catechism" for the use of the Marine School; Hon. Richard Yeadon, who was a life-long friend of the Port Society; George M. Coffin. Wm. C. Bee, Robert Mure, C. T. Mitchell, Joseph W. Harrison, John G. Milnor, Robt. N. Gourdin, James Adger, H. P. Russell, Henry Cobia, Wm. H. Peronneau, and Benj. G. Heriot, who constituted the first Board of Trustees.

The Marine School, for the short time it existed, demonstrated fully the importance and necessity of such an institution, and had it not been for the disasters of the war, it would rank to-day along with the State Military Academy and the State University.

May we not suggest that the time has come to re-establish this Marine School?

The need for educated, trained sailors is as great now as it ever was. There are many boys along the wharves and elsewhere idling away their time who might be prepared for lives of usefulness, and who would some day rise to the command of vessels. Are there not among our active men of to-day enough who are endued with the spirit which actuated those of a quarter of a century ago, who will come to the aid of the Port Society, and enable us once more to inaugurate this admirable work!





And yet it has been argued by some that the day of usefulness for the Port Society has passed away; for with the decline of American shipping and the general introduction of steam instead of sailing vessels, the number of sailors frequenting this port has been so much reduced as to seem to no longer require special work for them. But this is a great mistake, and it is becoming daily more and more evident that the necessity of an active, aggressive, live Port Society for promoting the gospel among seamen in the port of Charleston is as great, if not greater, now than ever before in the history of the city. The number of sailors is still sufficiently large to require constant labor to reach them all. Foreign sailing vessels, especially Norwegian and Sweedish, are continually arriving and departing, having among them many most excellent Christian men, who long for and enjoy the privileges of worshipping on shore in the Lord's house. English steamers now frequent our port, while the steadily increasing coastwise trade, and the exportation of phosphate rock, brings large numbers of sailors to this port.

While the number has necessarily been reduced and during the summer months will be still smaller, there is a great and important work at the present time for this Society to do, and with the most persistent effort it can scarcely accomplish all properly. If we add to the present demands upon the Society, those which will most certainly come, when by the completion of the Jetties and the deepening of the channel the shipping in this port will necessarily be largely increased, it is at once evident to any thinking mind that the necessity for the existence of an active, aggressive, well equipped *and well supported* Port Society in the City of Charleston is greater now than it has ever been within the history of this city.

Permit me then to appeal to the citizens of this old historic city for their aid and countenance in sustaining this ancient and honorable institution, the Charleston Port Society. Its work is one which appeals to every heart. It favors no sect, no division, but claims an interest from all.



Its work in the past is but an earnest of what it hopes to do in the future. It seeks to help a class of men who need the sympathy and encouragement of every charitably disposed person.

"O think on the Mariner, toss'd on the billow !  
Afar from the home of his childhood and youth ;—  
No mother to watch o'er his sleep-broken pillow,  
No father to counsel, no sister to soothe.

"Alone, 'mid the wastes of the desolate ocean,  
His prison-house floats at the sport of the wind :  
Leaving all that his bosom regards with devotion,  
Society, kindred and country behind.

"Ah ! little know ye, who are peacefully sleeping  
On home's downy pillow, unwakened and warm,  
The woes of the seaman, his dreary watch keeping,  
Amid all the horrors of midnight and storm.

"Oh, say ! shall the man thus to banishment driven,  
From all that entwines round the bosom below,  
Be sternly shut out from communion with heaven  
And end his sad life in a region of woe ?

"Pour, pour on his pathway of tempest and gloom,  
The radiant light of the Gospel of Peace ;  
And Bethlehem's Star shall his passage illumine  
To the haven where darkness and tempest shall cease."

C. E. CHICHESTER.



## ROLL OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

After the departure of Lord Wm. Campbell, the last of the Royal Governors, on the 16th of September, 1775, all the powers of the government were assumed by the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety, and exercised by them until March 24th, 1776, when the Constitution was adopted, and John Rutledge was elected President and Commander-in-chief, with Henry Laurens as Vice-President.

In 1778, John Rutledge having resigned, Rawlins Lowndes succeeded him, with Christopher Gadsden as Vice-President, and continued in office until 1779, when the new Constitution was adopted and the office of Governor was created.

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1779—John Rutledge.....        | Charleston. |
| *1782—John Mathewes.....       | Charleston. |
| 1783—Benj. Guerard .....       | Charleston. |
| 1785—Wm. Moultrie.....         | Charleston. |
| 1787—Thomas Pinckney.....      | Charleston. |
| 1789—Chas. Pinckney.....       | Charleston. |
| 1792—Arnoldus Vanderhorst..... | Charleston. |
| 1794—Wm. Moultrie.....         | Charleston. |
| 1796—Chas. Pinckney.....       | Charleston. |
| †1798—Edward Rutledge.....     | Charleston. |
| 1800—John Drayton ..           | Charleston. |
| 1802—J. B. Richardson .....    | Charleston. |
| 1804—Paul Hamilton.....        | Charleston. |
| 1806—Chas. Pinckney.....       | Charleston. |
| 1808—John Drayton....          | Charleston. |
| 1810—Henry Middleton.....      | Charleston. |
| 1812—Joseph Allston .....      | Georgetown. |
| 1814—David R. Williams.....    | Darlington. |

\* In 1782 Christopher Gadsden was elected Governor, but declined, saying: "I have served you in a variety of stations for thirty years, and I would now cheerfully make one forlorn hope on an assault on the lines of Charleston, if it was probable that with the certain loss of my life you would be reinstated in your capital. What I can do for my country, I am willing to do. My sentiments for the American cause, from the Stamp Act downward, have never changed. I am still of opinion that it is the cause of liberty and of human nature. If my acceptance of the office of Governor would serve my country, though my administration would be attended with the loss of personal credit and reputation, I would cheerfully undertake it. The present times require the vigor and activity of the prime of life; but I feel the increasing infirmities of age to such a degree that I am conscious I cannot serve you to advantage. I therefore beg that you would indulge me with the liberty of declining the arduous trust."

† Died January 23, 1800; succeeded by John Drayton, Lieutenant-Governor.



|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1816—Andrew Pickens.....        | Edgefield.     |
| 1818—John Geddes.....           | Charleston.    |
| 1820—Thomas Bennett.....        | Charleston.    |
| 1822—John Lyde Wilson.....      | Georgetown.    |
| 1824—R. I. Manning.....         | Clarendon.     |
| 1826—John Taylor.....           | Richland.      |
| 1828—S. D. Miller.....          | Sumter.        |
| 1830—Jas. Hamilton, Jr.....     | Charleston.    |
| 1832—Rob't Y. Hayne.....        | Charleston.    |
| 1834—Geo. McDuffie.....         | Abbeville.     |
| 1836—Pierce M. Butler.....      | Edgefield.     |
| *1838—Patrick Noble.....        | Abbeville.     |
| 1840—B. K. Hennegan.....        | Marlboro'.     |
| 1840—J. P. Richardson.....      | Clarendon.     |
| 1842—J. H. Hammond.....         | Barnwell.      |
| 1844—Wm. Aiken.....             | Charleston.    |
| 1846—David Johnson.....         | Spartanburg.   |
| 1848—Whitmarsh B. Seabrook..... | Edisto Island. |
| 1850—J. H. Means.....           | Fairfield.     |
| 1852—J. L. Manning.....         | Clarendon.     |
| 1854—J. H. Adams.....           | Richland.      |
| 1856—R. F. W. Allston.....      | Georgetown.    |
| 1858—W. H. Gist.....            | Union.         |
| 1860—F. W. Pickens.....         | Edgefield.     |
| 1862—M. L. Bonham.....          | Edgefield.     |
| †1864—A. G. Magrath.....        | Charleston.    |
| ‡1865—B. F. Perry.....          | Greenville.    |
| §1865—Jas. L. Orr.....          | Anderson.      |

### RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD BEGINS.

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1868—R. K. Scott.....       | Ohio.          |
| 1870—R. K. Scott.....       | Ohio.          |
| 1872—F. J. Moses, Jr.....   | Sumter.        |
| 1874—D. H. Chamberlain..... | Massachusetts. |

### RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD ENDS.

\* Died April 7, 1840; succeeded by B. K. Hennegan, Lieutenant-Governor.

† A. G. Magrath was arrested by order of Gen. Gilmore May 25, 1865. He was incarcerated in Fort Pulaski until the latter part of November, 1865, when he was released on parole.

‡ B. F. Perry was appointed Provisional Governor by President Andrew Johnson, June 30, 1865.

§ The Constitution of 1865 fixed the term of Governor for four years. The Constitution of 1868 changed the term to two years. Under this Constitution Gen. Canby ordered an election to be held on April 14-16, 1868, and R. K. Scott was declared elected. Gen. Canby issued an order June 30, 1868, declaring R. K. Scott Governor, and he was inaugurated July 9, 1868.





|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1876—Wade Hampton.....     | Richland.   |
| *1878—Wade Hampton.....    | Richland.   |
| †1879—W. D. Simpson.....   | Laurens.    |
| 1880—Thomas B. Jeter.....  | Union.      |
| 1880—Johnson Hagood.....   | Barnwell.   |
| 1882—Hugh S. Thompson..    | Greenville. |
| 1884—Hugh S. Thompson..... | Greenville. |

---

\* Elected United States Senator. Resigned February 24, 1879. Succeeded by W. D. Simpson, Lieutenant-Governor.

† Elected Chief Justice. Resigned September 1, 1880. Succeeded by Thos. B. Jeter, President of the Senate.

W. W. SIMONS.



## ROLL OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1789 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.

| CONGRESS.          | NAME.                         | COMMENCEMENT<br>OF SERVICE. | EXPIRATION<br>OF TERM. | REMARKS.   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| I.—1789-1791...    | Pierce Butler.....            | March 4, 1789               | March 3, 1793          |  |
|                    | <i>Ralph Izard</i> .....      | " 1789                      | " 1795                 |  |
| II.—1791-1793...   | Pierce Butler.....            | " 1789                      | " 1793                 |  |
|                    | <i>Ralph Izard</i> .....      | " 1789                      | " 1795                 |  |
| III.—1793-1795...  | Pierce Butler.....            | " 1793                      | " 1799                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.                           |
|                    | <i>Ralph Izard</i> .....      | " 1789                      | " 1795                 |  |
| IV.—1795-1797...   | Pierce Butler.....            | " 1793                      | " 1799                 | Resigned in 1796.  |
|                    | <i>Jacob Read</i> .....       | " 1795                      | " 1801                 | By Legislature to succeed R. Izard.                          |
|                    | John Hunter.....              | Dec. 8, 1796                | " 1799                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of P. Butler, resign'd |
| V.—1797-1799...    | Charles Pinckney.....         | " 1796                      | " 1799                 | Resigned in 1798.  |
|                    | <i>Jacob Read</i> .....       | March 4, 1798               | " 1801                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of Jno. Hunter, re-    |
|                    | <i>Charles Pinckney</i> ..... | " 1795                      | " 1805                 | signed.  |
| VI.—1799-1801...   | <i>Charles Pinckney</i> ..... | " 1799                      | " 1805                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.                           |
|                    | <i>Charles Pinckney</i> ..... | " 1795                      | " 1801                 |  |
| VII.—1801-1803...  | Thomas Sumter.....            | Dec. 3, 1801                | " 1805                 | Resigned in 1801.  |
|                    | John Ewing Colhoun..          | March 4, 1801               | " 1807                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of C. Pinckney, re-    |
|                    | Pierce Butler.....            | Nov. 1802                   | " 1807                 | By Legislature to succeed J. Read. Died Nov. 3, 1802.        |
| VIII.—1803-1805... | Thomas Sumter.....            | Dec. 3, 1801                | " 1805                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of J. E. Colhoun.      |
|                    | Pierce Butler.....            | Nov. 1802                   | " 1807                 | Resigned 1804.   |
|                    | <i>John Gaillard</i> .....    | Dec. 6, 1804                | " 1807                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of P. Butler, resign'd |
| IX.—1805-1807...   | Thomas Sumter.....            | March 4, 1805               | " 1811                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.                           |
|                    | <i>John Gaillard</i> .....    | Dec. 6, 1804                | " 1807                 |  |
| X.—1807-1809...    | Thomas Sumter.....            | March 4, 1805               | " 1811                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.                           |
|                    | <i>John Gaillard</i> .....    | " 1807                      | " 1813                 | Resigned in 1810.  |
| XI.—1809-1811...   | John Taylor.....              | Dec. 19, 1810               | " 1811                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of T. Sumter, re-      |
|                    | <i>John Gaillard</i> .....    | March 4, 1807               | " 1813                 | signed.  |
|                    | John Taylor.....              | " 1811                      | " 1817                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.                           |
| XII.—1811-1813...  | <i>John Gaillard</i> .....    | " 1807                      | " 1813                 |  |



## ROLL OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

| CONGRESS.         | NAME.                  | COMMENCEMENT<br>OF SERVICE. | EXPIRATION<br>OF TERM. | REMARKS.  |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| XIII.—1813-15..   | John Taylor.....       | March 4, 1811               | March 3, 1817          |   |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | " " 1813                    | " " 1819               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
| XIV.—1815-17...   | John Taylor.....       | " " 1811                    | " " 1817               | Resigned in 1816.   |
|                   | William Smith.....     | Dec. 4, 1816                | " " 1817               | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of J. Taylor, re-     |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | March 4, 1813               | " " 1819               | signed.   |
| XV.—1817-19..     | William Smith.....     | " " 1817                    | " " 1823               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | " " 1813                    | " " 1819               |   |
| XVI.—1819-21...   | William Smith.....     | " " 1817                    | " " 1823               |   |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | " " 1819                    | " " 1825               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
| XVII.—1821-23...  | William Smith.....     | " " 1817                    | " " 1823               |   |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | " " 1819                    | " " 1825               | By Legislature to succeed W. Smith.                         |
| XVIII.—1823-25... | Robert Young Hayne..   | " " 1823                    | " " 1829               |   |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | " " 1819                    | " " 1825               |   |
| XIX.—1825-27...   | Robert Young Hayne..   | " " 1825                    | " " 1831               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
|                   | John Gaillard.....     | " " 1823                    | " " 1829               | Died Feb. 26, 1826.   |
|                   | William Harper.....    | " " 1826                    | Nov. 29, 1830          | By Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of J. Gaillard. |
|                   | William Smith.....     | Nov. 18, 1826               | March 3, 1831          | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of J. Gaillard, dec'd |
| XX.—1827-29...    | Robert Young Hayne..   | March 4, 1823               | " " 1829               |   |
|                   | William Smith.....     | Nov. 29, 1826               | " " 1831               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
| XXI.—1829-31...   | Robert Young Hayne..   | March 4, 1829               | " " 1835               |   |
|                   | William Smith.....     | Nov. 29, 1826               | " " 1831               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
| XXII.—1831-33...  | Robert Young Hayne..   | March 4, 1829               | " " 1835               | Resigned in 1832.   |
|                   | John C. Calhoun.....   | Dec. 12, 1832               | " " 1835               | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of R. Y. Hayne, re-   |
|                   | Stephen D. Miller..... | March 4, 1831               | " " 1837               | By Legislature to succeed W. Smith.                         |
| XXIII.—1833-35... | John C. Calhoun.....   | Dec. 12, 1832               | " " 1835               |   |
|                   | Stephen D. Miller..... | March 4, 1831               | " " 1837               | Resigned in 1833.   |
|                   | William C. Preston.... | Nov. 26, 1833               | " " 1837               | By Legislature to succeed S. D. Miller, resigned.           |
| XXIV.—1835-37...  | John C. Calhoun.....   | March 4, 1835               | " " 1841               | By Legislature to succeed himself.                          |
|                   | William C. Preston.... | Nov. 26, 1833               | " " 1837               |   |
| XXV.—1837-39...   | John C. Calhoun.....   | March 4, 1835               | " " 1841               |   |





## ROLL OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

| CONGRESS.       | NAME.                            | COMMENCEMENT<br>OF SERVICE. | EXPIRATION<br>OF TERM. | REMARKS.   |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| XXV.—1837-39    | William C. Preston...            | March 4, 1837               | March 3, 1843          | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
| XXVI.—1839-41   | John C. Calhoun.....             | " 1835                      | " 1841                 |  |
|                 | William C. Preston....           | " 1837                      | " 1842                 |  |
| XXVII.—1841-43  | John C. Calhoun.....             | " 1841                      | " 1847                 | By Legislature to succeed himself. Resigned in 1842.                       |
|                 | <i>Daniel Elliott Huger</i> .... | Dec. 15, 1842               | " 1847                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of J. C. Calhoun, re-<br>signed.     |
|                 | William C. Preston....           | March 4, 1837               | " 1843                 | Resigned in 1842.  |
|                 | George McDuffie.....             | Dec. 15, 1842               | " 1843                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of W. C. Preston, re-<br>signed.     |
| XXVIII.—1843-45 | <i>Daniel Elliott Huger</i> .... | " 15, 1842                  | " 1847                 | Resigned in 1845.  |
|                 | John C. Calhoun.....             | " 26, 1845                  | " 1849                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of D. E. Huger, re-<br>signed.       |
|                 | George McDuffie.....             | March 4, 1843               | " 1847                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
| XXIX.—1845-47   | John C. Calhoun.....             | Dec. 26, 1845               | " 1847                 |  |
|                 | George McDuffie.....             | March 4, 1843               | " 1849                 | Resigned in 1846.  |
|                 | Andrew P. Butler....             | Dec. 21, 1846               | " 1849                 | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of G. McDuffie, re-<br>signed.       |
| XXX.—1847-49    | John C. Calhoun.....             | March 4, 1847               | " 1853                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
|                 | Andrew P. Butler....             | Dec. 21, 1847               | " 1849                 |  |
| XXXI.—1849-51   | John C. Calhoun.....             | March 4, 1847               | " 1853                 | Died March 31, 1850.   |
|                 | Franklin H. Elmore....           | April 11, 1850              | " 1855                 | By Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of J. C. Cal-<br>houn.         |
|                 | Robert W. Barnwell....           | June 4, 1850                | " 1855                 | By Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of J. C. Calhoun<br>[ceased.]  |
|                 | <i>R. Barnwell Rhett</i> ....    | Dec. 18, 1850               | March 3, 1853          | By Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of J. C. Calhoun<br>[B. Rhett. |
| XXXII.—1851-53  | Andrew P. Butler....             | March 4, 1849               | " 1855                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
|                 | <i>R. Barnwell Rhett</i> ....    | Dec. 18, 1850               | " 1853                 | Resigned in 1852.  |
|                 | Wm. F. DeSaussure....            | May 10, 1852                | Nov. 29, 1852          | By Governor to fill vacancy caused by resignation of R.                    |
|                 | Wm. F. DeSaussure....            | Nov. 29, 1852               | March 3, 1853          | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of R. B. Rhett, re-<br>signed.       |
| XXXIII.—1853-55 | Andrew P. Butler....             | March 4, 1849               | " 1855                 | By Legislature to succeed W. F. DeSaussure.                                |
|                 | Josiah J. Evans.....             | " 1853                      | " 1859                 |  |
| XXXIV.—1855-57  | Andrew P. Butler....             | " 1849                      | " 1855                 |  |
|                 | Josiah J. Evans.....             | " 1853                      | " 1859                 | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
|                 | Andrew P. Butler....             | " 1855                      | " 1861                 | Died May 6, 1853.  |
| XXXV.—1857-59   | Josiah J. Evans.....             | " 1853                      | " 1859                 | By Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of J. J. Evans.                |
|                 | <i>Arthur P. Hayne</i> ....      | May 11, 1858                | Dec. 2, 1858           |  |



## ROLL OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

| CONGRESS.        | NAME.                  | COMMENCEMENT<br>OF SERVICE. | EXPIRATION<br>OF TERM. | REMARKS.   |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| XXXV.—1857-59    | James Chestnut, Jr.... | Dec. 3, 1858                | March 3, 1859          | By Legislature to fill unexpired term of J. J. Evans, deceased.                                  |
|                  | Andrew P. Butler....   | March 4, 1855               | "                      | 1861 Died May 25, 1857.  |
| XXXVIII.—1863-65 | James Hammond....      | Dec. 7, 1857                | "                      | 1861 By Legislature to fill unexpired term of A. P. Butler, deceased.                            |
| XXXVI.—1859-61   | James Chestnut, Jr.... | March 4, 1859               | "                      | 1865 By Legislature to succeed himself. Retired from Senate                                      |
| XXXVII.—1861-63  | James H. Hammond..     | Dec. 7, 1857                | "                      | 1861 Retired from Senate Nov. 10, 1860. [Nov. 10, 1860.  |
| XXXVIII.—1863-65 | Vacant.                |                             |                        |  |
| XXXIX.—1865-67   | "                      |                             |                        |  |
| XLI.—1867-69     | Thomas J. Robertson..  | June 25, 1868               | "                      | State unrepresented from Nov. 10, 1860, to June 25, 1868, because of the war between the States. |
|                  | Frederick A. Sawyer..  | " 1868                      | 1871                   | By Legislature to fill vacancy in term begin'g Mch. 4, 1865.                                     |
| XLI.—1869-71     | Thomas J. Robertson..  | " 1868                      | 1873                   | " " " " " " " "  |
|                  | Frederick A. Sawyer..  | " 1868                      | 1871                   | " " " " " " " "  |
| XLII.—1871-73    | Thomas J. Robertson..  | March 4, 1871               | "                      | By Legislature to succeed himself  |
| XLIII.—1873-75   | Frederick A. Sawyer..  | June 25, 1868               | 1873                   | By Legislature to succeed himself  |
| XLIV.—1875-77    | Thomas J. Robertson..  | March 4, 1871               | "                      | By Legislature to succeed F. A. Sawyer.  |
|                  | John J. Patterson....  | " 1873                      | 1877                   | By Legislature to succeed T. J. Robertson.   |
| XLV.—1877-79     | Thomas J. Robertson..  | " 1873                      | 1877                   | By Legislature to succeed J. J. Patterson.   |
|                  | John J. Patterson....  | " 1873                      | 1877                   | By Legislature to succeed J. J. Patterson.   |
| XLVI.—1879-81    | M. C. Butler.....      | " 1877                      | 1883                   | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
| XLVII.—1881-83   | Wade Hampton.....      | " 1879                      | 1885                   | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
| XLVIII.—1883-85  | M. C. Butler.....      | " 1883                      | 1889                   | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |
| XLIX.—1885-87    | Wade Hampton.....      | " 1885                      | 1891                   | By Legislature to succeed himself.   |

W. W. SIMONS.



## ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS

From South Carolina, from 1789 to 1885, inclusive.

---

FIRST CONGRESS—First Session, from March 4, 1789, to September 29, 1789; Second Session, from January 4, 1790, to August 12, 1790; Third Session, from December 6, 1790, to March 3, 1791.

*Representatives*—Edanus Burke; Daniel Huger; *William L. Smith*—election unsuccessfully contested by David Ramsay; Thomas Sumter—took his seat May 25, 1789; Thomas Tudor Tucker.

SECOND CONGRESS—First Session, from October 24, 1791, to May 8, 1792; Second Session, from November 5, 1792, to March 2, 1793.

*Representatives*—Robert Barnwell; Daniel Huger; *William L. Smith*; Thomas Sumter; Thomas Tudor Tucker.

THIRD CONGRESS—First Session, from December 2, 1793, to June 9, 1794; Second Session, from November 3, 1794, to March 3, 1795.

*Representatives*—Lemuel Benton; Alexander Gillon—died in 1794; Robert Goodloe Harper—elected in place of Alexander Gillon, deceased—took his seat February 9, 1795; John Hunter; Andrew Pickens; *William L. Smith*; Richard Wynn.

FOURTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 7, 1795, to June 1, 1796; Second Session, from December 5, 1796, to March 3, 1797.

*Representatives*—Lemuel Benton; Samuel Earle; Wade Hampton; Robert Goodloe Harper; *William L. Smith*; Richard Wynn.

FIFTH CONGRESS—First Session, from May 15, 1797, to July 10, 1797; Second Session, from November 13, 1797, to July 16, 1798; Third Session, from December 3, 1798, to March 3, 1799.

*Representatives*—Lemuel Benton; Robert Goodloe Harper; *William L. Smith*; William Smith—resigned in 1797, having been appointed Minister to Portugal; Thomas Pinckney—elected in place of William Smith, resigned—took his seat November 23, 1797; John Rutledge, Jr.; Thomas Sumter.

SIXTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 2, 1799, to May 14, 1800; Second Session, from November 17, 1800, to March 3, 1801.

*Representatives*—Robert Goodloe Harper; Benjamin Huger; Abraham Nott; Thomas Pinckney; *John Rutledge, Jr.*; Thomas Sumter.

SEVENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 7, 1801, to May 3, 1802; Second Session, from December 6, 1802, to March 3, 1803.

*Representatives*—William Butler; Benjamin Huger; Thomas Lowndes; Thomas Moore; *John Rutledge*; Thomas Sumter—elected Senator in place of





Charles Pinckney, resigned—took his seat December 19, 1801; Richard Winn—elected in place of Thomas Sumter, elected Senator—took his seat January 24, 1803.

EIGHTH CONGRESS—First Session, from October 17, 1803, to March 27, 1804; Second Session, from November 5, 1804, to March 3, 1805.

*Representatives*—William Butler; Levi Casey; John B. Earle; Wade Hampton; Benjamin Huger; *Thomas Lowndes*; Thomas Moore; Richard Winn.

NINTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 2, 1805, to April 21, 1806; Second Session, from December 1, 1806, to March 3, 1807.

*Representatives*—William Butler; Levi Casey—Died February 1, 1807; Elias Earle; *Robert Marion*; Thomas Moore; O'Brien Smith; David R. Williams; Richard Winn.

TENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from October 26, 1807, to April 25, 1808; Second Session, from November 7, 1808, to March 3, 1809.

*Representatives*—Lemuel J. Alston, Jr.; William Butler; Joseph Calhoun; *Robert Marion*; Thomas Moore; John Taylor; David R. Williams; Richard Winn.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from May 22, 1809, to June 28, 1809; Second Session, from November 27, 1809, to May 1, 1810; Third Session, from December 3, 1810, to March 3, 1811.

*Representatives*—Lemuel J. Alston; William Butler; Joseph Calhoun; *Langdon Cheves*—elected in place of Robert Marion, resigned—took his seat January 24, 1811; Thomas Moore; John Taylor—elected Senator in place of Thomas Sumter, resigned—took his seat December 31, 1810; Richard Winn; Robert Witherspoon.

TWELFTH CONGRESS—First Session, from November 4, 1811, to July 6, 1812; Second Session, from November 2, 1812, to March 3, 1813.

*Representatives*—William Butler; John C. Calhoun; *Langdon Cheves*; Elias Earle; William Lowndes; Thomas Moore; David R. Williams; Richard Winn.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from May 24, 1813, to August 2, 1813; Second Session, from December 6, 1813, to April 18, 1814; Third Session, from September 19, 1814, to March 2, 1815.

*Representatives*—John C. Calhoun; John J. Chappell; *Langdon Cheves*—elected Speaker January 19, 1814, in place of Henry Clay, resigned; Elias Earle; David R. Evans; Samuel Farrow; Theodore Gourdin; John Kershaw; William Lowndes.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 4, 1815, to April 30, 1816; Second Session, from December 2, 1816, to March 3, 1817.

*Representatives*—John C. Calhoun; John J. Chappell; Benjamin Huger;





William Lowndes; William Mayrant—resigned in 1816; *Henry Middleton*; Stephen D. Miller—elected in place of William Mayrant, resigned—took his seat January 2, 1817; Thomas Moore; John Taylor; William Woodward.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 1, 1817, to April 20, 1818; Second Session, from November 16, 1818, to March 3, 1819.

*Representatives*—Joseph Bellinger; Elias Earle; James Ervin; William Lowndes; *Henry Middleton*; Stephen D. Miller; Wilson Nesbitt; Eldred Simkins—took his seat February 9, 1818—re-elected March 31, 1818; Starling Tucker.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820; Second Session, from November 13, 1820, to March 3, 1821.

*Representatives*—Joseph Brevard; Elias Earle; James Ervin; William Lowndes; John McCreary; James Overstreet; *Charles Pinckney*; Eldred Simkins; Starling Tucker.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 3, 1821, to May 8, 1822; Second Session, from December 2, 1822, to March 3, 1823.

*Representatives*—James Blair—resigned in 1822; John Carter—elected in place of James Blair, resigned—took his seat December 11, 1822; Joseph Gist; Andrew R. Govan—elected in place of James Overstreet, deceased—took his seat December 4, 1822; James Hamilton, Jr.—elected in place of William Lowndes, resigned—took his seat January 6, 1823; George McDuffie; Thomas R. Mitchell; James Overstreet—died in 1822; *Joel R. Poinsett*; Starling Tucker; John Wilson.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 1, 1823, to May 27, 1824; Second Session, from December 6, 1824, to March 3, 1825.

*Representatives*—Robert B. Campbell; John Carter; Joseph Gist; Andrew R. Govan; James Hamilton, Jr.; George McDuffie; *Joel R. Poinsett*; Starling Tucker; John Wilson.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 5, 1825, to May 22, 1826; Second Session, from December 4, 1826, to March 3, 1827.

*Representatives*—John Carter; *William Drayton*; Joseph Gist; Andrew R. Govan; James Hamilton; George McDuffie; Thomas R. Mitchell; Starling Tucker; John Wilson.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 3, 1827, to May 26, 1828; Second Session from December 1, 1828, to March 3, 1829.

*Representatives*—John Carter; Warren R. Davis; *William Drayton*; James Hamilton, Jr.; George McDuffie; William D. Martin; Thomas R. Mitchell; William T. Nuckolls; Starling Tucker.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session, from December 7, 1829, to May 31, 1830; Second Session, from December 6, 1830, to March 3, 1831.

*Representatives*—Robert W. Barnwell; James Blair; William D. Martin;



George McDuffie; John Campbell; Warren R. Davis; *William Drayton*; William T. Nuckolls; Starling Tucker.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—First Session, from December 5, 1831, to July 16, 1832; Second Session, from December 3, 1832, to March 2, 1833.

*Representatives*—Robert W. Barnwell; James Blair; Warren R. Davis; *William Drayton*; John M. Felder; John K. Griffin; Thomas R. Mitchell; George McDuffie; William T. Nuckolls.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—First Session, from December 2, 1833, to June 30, 1834; Second Session, from December 1, 1834, to March 3, 1835.

*Representatives*—James Blair—died April 1, 1834; Robert B. Campbell—elected in place of Thomas D. Singleton, deceased, in 1833—took his seat February 27, 1834; William K. Clowney; Warren R. Davis—died January 29, 1835; John M. Felder; William J. Grayson; John K. Griffin; Richard J. Manning—elected in place of James Blair, deceased—took his seat December 8, 1834; George McDuffie—resigned in 1834; Francis W. Pickens—elected in place of George McDuffie, resigned—took his seat December 8, 1834; *Henry L. Pinckney*.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 7, 1835, to July 4, 1836; Second Session, from December 5, 1836, to March 3, 1837.

*Representatives*—Robert B. Campbell; Franklin H. Elmore—elected in place of J. H. Hammond, resigned—took his seat December 19, 1836; William J. Grayson; John K. Griffin; James H. Hammond—resigned in 1836; Richard J. Manning—died May 1, 1836; Francis W. Pickens; *Henry L. Pinckney*; John P. Richardson—elected in place of Richard J. Manning, deceased—took his seat December 19, 1836; James Rogers; Waddy Thompson, Jr.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—First Session, from September 4, 1837, to October 16, 1837; Second Session, from December 4, 1837, to July 9, 1838; Third Session, from December 3, 1838, to March 3, 1839.

*Representatives*—John Campbell; William K. Clowney; Francis W. Pickens; Robert Barnwell Rhett; Franklin H. Elmore; John K. Griffin; *Hugh S. Legare*; John P. Richardson; Waddy Thompson, Jr.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 2, 1839, to July 21, 1840; Second Session, from December 7, 1840, to March 3, 1841.

*Representatives*—Samson H. Butler; John Campbell; John K. Griffin; *Isaac E. Holmes*; Francis W. Pickens; R. Barnwell Rhett; James Rogers; Thomas D. Sumter; Waddy Thompson, Jr.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from May 31, 1841, to September 13, 1841; Second Session, from December 6, 1841, to August 31, 1842; Third Session, from December 5, 1842, to March 3, 1843.

*Representatives*—Samson H. Butler—resigned in 1842; William Butler; Patrick C. Caldwell; John Campbell; *Isaac E. Holmes*; Francis W. Pickens;



Robert Barnwell Rhett; James Rogers; Thomas D. Sumter; S. W. Trotti—elected in place of Samson H. Butler, resigned—took his seat December 17, 1842.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 4, 1843, to June 17, 1844; Second Session, from December 2, 1844, to March 3, 1845.

*Representatives*—James A. Black; Armistead Burt; John Campbell; *Isaac E. Holmes*; R. Barnwell Rhett; Richard F. Simpson; Jos. A. Woodward.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 1, 1845, to August 10, 1846; Second Session, from December 7, 1846, to March 3, 1847.

*Representatives*—James A. Black; Armistead Burt; *Isaac E. Holmes*; R. Barnwell Rhett; Richard F. Simpson; Alexander D. Sims; Joseph A. Woodward.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 6, 1847, to August 14, 1848; Second Session, from December 4, 1848, to March 3, 1849.

*Representatives*—James A. Black—died April 3, 1848; Armistead Burt; *Isaac E. Holmes*; John McQueen—elected in place of Alexander D. Sims, deceased—took his seat February 12, 1849; R. Barnwell Rhett; Richard F. Simpson; A. D. Sims—died November 16, 1848; Daniel Wallace—elected in place of James A. Black, deceased—took his seat June 12, 1848; Jos. A. Woodward.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session, from December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850; Second Session, from December 2, 1850, to March 3, 1851.

*Representatives*—Armistead Burt; William F. Colcock; *Isaac E. Holmes*; John McQueen; James L. Orr; Daniel Wallace; Jos. A. Woodward.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—First Session, from December 1, 1851, to August 31, 1852; Second Session, from December 6, 1852, to March 3, 1853.

*Representatives*—*William Aiken*; Armistead Burt; William F. Colcock; John McQueen; James L. Orr; Daniel Wallace; Jos. A. Woodward.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—First Session, from December 5, 1853, to August 7, 1854; Second Session, from December 4, 1854, to March 3, 1855.

*Representatives*—*William Aiken*; William W. Boyce; Preston S. Brooks; L. M. Keitt; John McQueen; James L. Orr.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 3, 1855, to August 18, 1856; Second Session, from August 21, 1856, to August 30, 1856; Third Session, from December 1, 1856, to March 3, 1857.

*Representatives*—*William Aiken*; William W. Boyce; Preston S. Brooks—resigned July 14, 1856—subsequently re-elected, and took his seat August 1, 1856—died January 27, 1857; L. M. Keitt—resigned July 16, 1856—subsequently re-elected, and took his seat August 6, 1856; John McQueen; James L. Orr.





THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 7, 1857, to June 14, 1858; Second Session, from December 6, 1858, to March 3, 1859.

*Representatives*—Milledge L. Bonham; John McQueen; William W. Boyce; L. M. Keitt; *W. Porcher Miles*; James L. Orr—elected Speaker December 7, 1857.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 5, 1859, to June 25, 1860; Second Session, from December 3, 1860, to March 3, 1861.

*Representatives*—John D. Ashmore—retired from the House December 21, 1860; Milledge L. Bonham—retired from the House December 21, 1860; William W. Boyce—retired from the House December 21, 1860; L. M. Keitt—retired from the House December 21, 1860; John McQueen—retired from the House December 21, 1860; *W. Porcher Miles*—retired from the House December 21, 1860.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—First Session, from July 4, 1861, to August 6, 1861; Second Session, from December 2, 1861, to July 17, 1862; Third Session, from December 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863.

(Unrepresented on account of the war between the States.)

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 7, 1863, to July 4, 1864; Second Session, from December 5, 1864, to March 3, 1865.

(Unrepresented on account of the war between the States.)

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866; Second Session, from December 3, 1866, to March 3, 1867.

(Unrepresented on account of the war between the States.)

---

## RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD BEGINS.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—First Session, from March 4, 1867, to March 30, 1867; July 3, 1867, to July 20, 1867; November 21, 1867, to December 2, 1867. Second Session, from December 2, 1867, to July 27, 1868; September 21, 1868, to September 21, 1868; October 16, 1868, to October 16, 1868; November 10, 1868, to November 10, 1868. Third Session, from December 7, 1868, to March 3, 1869.

*Representatives*—*C. C. Bowen*—took his seat July 20, 1868; Simeon Corley—took his seat July 25, 1868; James H. Goss—took his seat July 18, 1868; B. Frank Whittemore—took his seat July 18, 1868.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session, from March 4, 1869, to April 10, 1869; Second Session, from December 6, 1869, to July 15, 1870; Third Session, from December 5, 1870, to March 3, 1871.

*Representatives*—*C. C. Bowen*; Solomon L. Hoge—election unsuccessfully contested by J. P. Reed; Joseph H. Rainey—elected in place of B. Frank



Whittemore, who was refused his seat ; Alexander S. Wallace—election unsuccessfully contested by William D. Simpson ; B. Frank Whittemore—resigned February 23, 1870—subsequently re-elected, but refused admission June 21, 1870.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—First Session, from March 4, 1871, to April 20, 1871 ; Second Session, from December 4, 1871, to June 10, 1872 ; Third Session, from December 2, 1872, to March 3, 1873.

*Representatives*—Robert C. DeLarge—election contested by Christopher C. Bowen—seat declared vacant January 24, 1873 ; Robert Brown Elliott—resigned in 1873 ; Joseph H. Rainey ; Alexander S. Wallace—election unsuccessfully contested by I. G. McKissick.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS—First Session, from December 1, 1873, to June 23, 1874 ; Second Session, from December 7, 1874, to March 4, 1875.

*Representatives*—Richard H. Cain ; Lewis C. Carpenter—elected in place of Robert B. Elliott, resigned—took his seat December 7, 1874 ; Joseph H. Rainey ; Alonzo J. Ransier ; Alexander S. Wallace.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—First Session, from December 6, 1875, to August 15, 1876 ; Second Session, from December 4, 1876, to March 3, 1877.

*Representatives*—Charles W. Buttz—elected to fill vacancy declared by Congress July 19, 1876—took his seat January 23, 1877 ; Solomon L. Hoge ; Edward W. M. Mackey—seat declared vacant July 19, 1876 ; Joseph H. Rainey—election unsuccessfully contested by Samuel Lee ; Robert Smalls ; Alexander S. Wallace.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—First Session, from October 15, 1877, to December 3, 1877 ; Second Session, from December 3, 1877, to June 20, 1878 ; Third Session, from December 2, 1878, to March 3, 1879.

*Representatives*—D. Wyatt Aiken ; Richard H. Cain—seat contested by M. P. O'Connor ; J. H. Evins ; Joseph H. Rainey ; J. S. Richardson—contests the seat claimed by Mr. Rainey ; Robert Smalls.

## RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD ENDS.

---

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—From March 4, 1879, to March 3, 1881.

*Representatives*—John S. Richardson ; M. P. O'Connor—Samuel Dibble elected June 9th, 1881, to fill unexpired term of M. P. O'Connor, died April 26, 1881 ; D. Wyatt Aiken ; John H. Evins ; George D. Tillman.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—From March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1883.

*Representatives*—John S. Richardson ; Samuel Dibble ; D. Wyatt Aiken ; John H. Evins ; George D. Tillman.



FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—From March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1885.

*Representatives*—*Samuel Dibble*; George D. Tillman; D. Wyatt Aiken; John H. Evins—John Bratton elected November 24, 1884, to fill unexpired term of J. H. Evins, died October 21, 1884; John J. Hemphill; George W. Dargan; E. W. M. Mackey—Robert Smalls elected March 18, 1884, to fill unexpired term of E. W. M. Mackey, died January 29, 1884.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS—From March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1887.

*Representatives*—*Samuel Dibble*; George D. Tillmann; D. Wyatt Aiken; Wm. H. Perry; John J. Hemphill; George W. Dargan; Robert Smalls.

W. W. SIMONS.\*





## CONFEDERATE DEFENCE OF MORRIS ISLAND.

Skirting along ship channel, the main entrance into Charleston harbor, and thus commanding the only approach for large vessels to the city, is MORRIS ISLAND: forever prominent in the history of the United States for being the site of the Battery that fired the first shot in the war between the States: still later for giving to the world its first lesson in iron-clad armor: and more than all, for being the theatre of a defence of an earth-work more stubborn and brave, of a siege as memorable and bombardments the most formidable in the annals of war.

This Island is three and three-fourths miles long, and varies in width from twenty-five to one thousand yards. At its Northern extremity it is flat, and with the exception of a low line of sand hills is only two feet above high tide. Three-fourths of a mile from Cummings Point (where was situated Battery Gregg) the marsh on the West encroaches, leaving a narrow strip between it and the sea of twenty-five yards. Here was located the famed Fort Wagner.\* About two thousand yards Southward thence commences a range of hills of various height, stretching to "Oyster Point," the Southern end of the Island forming a secure shelter for troops. The Island is composed of quartz sand, which has no cohesion, and weighs, when dry, eighty-six pounds to the cubic foot. To its power in resisting the penetration of shot, and when displaced of falling back again to the very spot it had occupied, is due the comparative invulnerability of the works erected on this Island, advantageous alike to its defenders and assailants.

## STAR OF THE WEST BATTERY.

After Sumter had been occupied by Major Anderson and the United States troops under his command against orders,

---

\*At West Point there are only two models of fortifications used for purposes of instruction to the Cadets in the art of attack and defence; one of these is *Fort Wagner*, the other *Sebastopol*.





to prevent reinforcements or supplies being sent to this garrison, a two gun battery was erected on the Island, about fifty or seventy-five yards South from the spot afterwards occupied by Fort Wagner. A detachment of Citadel Cadets, under Professor (now Bishop) P. F. Stevens, manned the guns, supported by the Charleston Zouave Cadets, Capt. C. E. Chichester, and German Riflemen, Capt. Jacob Small, as Infantry. The Vigilant Rifles, eighty strong, under Capt. S. Y. Tupper, were stationed at the lower end of the Island to dispute a landing. The Battery was of the simplest character. Its armament, two 24-pounder siege guns "en barbette," without traverses or protection of any kind. It had been built very hastily, so that the guns and gunners were entirely exposed. A broadside of light navy shell guns could have disabled it, and the guns of Fort Sumter completely commanded it.

A little after daylight, on the morning of the 9th January, 1861, the long roll was beat and the troops were got under arms. In the horizon a steamer was descried coming over the bar. Whether armed or unarmed no one knew; but the orders from Governor Pickens were positive to fire into her and prevent her approach to Sumter. At 7.15 A. M. she was within range of the Battery, and Major Stevens sighted the guns. Cadet Haynesworth (afterwards a Lieutenant in the First South Carolina Regulars, and now a lawyer in Sumter, S. C.) held the lanyard of the right gun, and at the command fired the FIRST HOSTILE SHOT OF THE WAR. It fell across her bows. At this she ran up a large United States garrison flag to her fore. As she did not stop, other shots were fired as rapidly as the guns could be served; about six in all. She checked her speed and began to turn at the fourth shot. Only three or four struck her, doing no damage of any consequence, as the range was great for 24-pounders.

During the firing Sumter ran out her guns, and many an anxious eye was cast to the rear, expecting each moment to see her belch forth a fire which would have annihilated those who had thus dared to fire on the "Stars and Stripes."



In April the same act set ablaze the Northern heart ; but on the 9th January it fell still-born.

#### STEVENS' IRON BATTERY.

When it was determined to invest Fort Sumter and reduce it with artillery, among other batteries erected within reach, Col. Clem. H. Stevens, a Cashier in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston, devised and built at Cummings Point the first iron-clad armored fortification ever erected. Over heavy timbers he placed railroad T iron, laid at an angle of from forty to forty-five degrees.

Fort Sumter was distant one thousand three hundred and ninety yards. Behind this "slaughter-pen," as many called it, the Palmetto Guard, Captain G. B. Cuthbert, fought through the 12th and 13th of April, 1861, pouring a heavy fire into the gorge of Sumter, which replied with a severe but ineffectual fire from her heaviest guns. At the close of the engagement "Stevens' Battery" was almost intact, only an iron cove of port-hole being displaced and one gun dismounted. Not a man of its garrison was hurt. This astounding success established the value of iron armor, of which both sides in the internecine struggle were quick to avail themselves, and this experiment has revolutionized the navies of the world.

#### BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. S. RIPLEY.

If to one man more than another Charleston was indebted for her safety until Sherman knocked at her back door, that man was General Ripley. Though by birth a Northerner, he was one of the first to offer his sword for the defence of the State of his adoption, and to consecrate to her service his all of ability, zeal and time. At the time of the bombardment of Sumter in April, 1861, he commanded Fort Moultrie, and it was by the red-hot shot he threw into it, that its barracks were set on fire and its surrender compelled. For some reason he was not in favor with the powers that were in Richmond, and as in this category the General of



CTIONS

# STON HARBOR

UPON MORRIS ISLAND, JULY 10,

resulting in

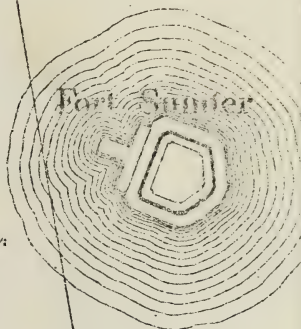
WAGNER & BATT. GREGG,

Head Quarters Dept. of the South

MORRIS ISLAND S. C. SEPT. 27. 1863.

*L. J. Gillmor*

or General Commanding & Chief Engineer.



YARDS.

1000

1500

2000

STATUTE MILE.

MAP  
OF  
SMITH SOUND

as far as the

1803

SHOWING RATTLESNAIL CREEK, THE DEER CREEK, MOORE INLAND LAKE, and the

THE DEER CREEK, MOORE INLAND LAKE, and the

Asst. Engineer

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803

1803



the Department was also placed, he was compelled to rely mainly upon his own resources, cramped as they often were at critical moments by heavy drafts from the War Department. What he accomplished with the limited material of war and small force at his disposal was superhuman. The success that crowned his efforts was his only reward.

#### FOLLY ISLAND.

Next South of Morris Island, and separated from it by "Light-house Inlet" (four hundred yards wide), is Little Folly Island. The topographical features of the North end of this Island, bordering on the Inlet, gave to the enemy every facility for the concealment of his designs. The sand hills alone obscure the view from Morris Island, but these were covered with a heavy growth of scrubby trees, which ought to have been removed by the Confederates when they controlled this strategic point. Failure to do so enabled the Federals, under their cover, to secretly place in battery forty-seven pieces of artillery, with two hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun, provided with suitable parapets, splinter-proof shelters and magazines, almost within speaking distance of the Confederate pickets, and undiscovered by several reconnoissances made just before the assault of July 10th. This battery on Little Folly Island was the prelude to the memorable siege of Fort Wagner, and rendered necessary the fearful sacrifice of life, with the lavish expenditure of treasure that followed its unmasking.

#### FAILURE TO FORTIFY SOUTH END OF ISLAND.

It has always been a vexed question on whom should rest the blame for the neglect of this strategic point. There were mutual recriminations and much "bad blood" between those who were thought to be responsible for the success of the Federals on the 10th of July, which involved the destruction of Fort Sumter, and the long and bloody siege of Fort Wagner. But the truth is General Beauregard did not believe an attack would be made by this route, and



was firmly persuaded the enemy would again essay an advance over James Island.\* He, therefore, withdrew all the negro laborers from Morris Island to strengthen the fortifications elsewhere, leaving the Gist Guard and Matthewes Artillery to finish half completed Fort Wagner. And when General Ripley, on his own responsibility, and by his own Engineer, commenced to fortify the neighborhood of Light-house Inlet, he peremptorily commanded the work to stop. Later, when it was discovered that General Vogdes was doing some work—its extent unknown—on Folly Island, General Ripley again, with the tardy consent of General Beauregard, sent two companies of the First South Carolina Artillery, Capt. John C. Mitchell commanding, who, with the assistance of the Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers, Colonel Graham, built among the sand hills of the South end of Morris Island nine independent one gun batteries, which were eventually to meet the concentrated fire of forty-seven guns in the masked Federal Batteries on Little Folly Island, and 8, 11 and 15-inch guns in the Monitors.

#### DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

As the "Cradle of Secession," it was the ambition of the United States troops, at the very commencement of the war, to be possessed of Charleston. Equally determined were the Confederates to hold it to the last extremity. The effort to take it by a land approach over James Island had failed at the battle of Secessionville, 16th June, 1862. Now, it became evident, by the concentration of iron-clads, gun-boats and transports in the Stono and adjacent waters, that a combined land and naval attack would be attempted. Two lines were open to their approach—one by way of Sullivan's Island and the other by Morris Island. The former was defended by batteries of the most formidable character, extending from Breach Inlet on the North to the Cove on

---

\*" The holding of the position was secondary to that of James Island, which must first be secured beyond peril, if possible, of surprise and capture." See General Beauregard, Vol. 2, p. 493.



the South, and also by Fort Moultrie (of Revolutionary fame), but Morris Island was almost unprotected.

#### FORT WAGNER.

A short time after the battle of Secessionville, Fort Wagner was commenced. Captains F. D. Lee and Langdon Cheves, of the Confederate States Engineer Corps, planned and built it. The position before described, about three-quarters of a mile to the South of Cummings Point, was selected for its site. Here the Island is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, bounded by Vincent's Creek on the West, and the ocean on the East. Immediately in front the marsh from Vincent's Creek setting in towards the ocean, narrows it to but thirty-three yards, and this marsh even at low tides makes an impassable barrier. A low line of sand hillocks skirting the beach serves as a partial protection from the fleet in the channel, back to Cummings Point.\* The higher sand hills of the Island are distant to the South two thousand yards. The intervening ground being a narrow strip, bounded by the ocean on one side, and the marsh on the other, of alternating width, from twenty-five to forty yards at high tide, along which the sappers and miners had to build their approaches. Nature designed this spot for defence, and there is no other site on the Island equal to it. Its distance from Fort Sumter is two thousand seven hundred and eighty yards.

#### DIMENSIONS.

Fort Wagner was an enclosed earth-work, measuring within the interior slopes from East to West six hundred and thirty feet, and from North to South in extreme width two hundred and seventy-five feet. The sea face, measuring

---

\* This describes this portion of the Island as it was in 1863. Now (1885) it is almost on a level with the sea. Vincent's Creek is filled up, and the marsh covered with the sand that formed the fort and hills; not a vestige remains either of Wagner or the Federal approaches. The sea has cut through between the first and second parallels, dividing the Island into two. We would suggest that the smaller of these two islands be hereafter called Wagner Island.





along the interior crest two hundred and ten feet, contained a bomb-proof magazine twenty by twenty feet, forming a heavy traverse to protect the three guns North of it from the land fire. Behind this sea face, parallel with the beach, was the bomb-proof, thirty by one hundred and thirty feet within, which could not accommodate more than nine hundred men standing elbow to elbow and face to back (not fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred men, as Gen. Gilmore says), and this capacity was further reduced by cutting off more than one-third for the hospital. In fact, not more than three hundred could, or ever did, obtain shelter in it at one time. The land face was irregular with re-entering angles, measuring in the whole length six hundred feet, with chambers for five guns to sweep the land approach, separated by heavy traverses to protect the guns from enfilade fire of fleet. The Western portion of the battery was an enclosed parade ground, containing one acre. From the East face to the beach, protecting the sally-port and extending to high water-mark one hundred feet, was an outer work pierced for two guns to sweep the sea face. The front of the battery was guarded by a ditch, filled with water at high tide and retained by sluice gates. Towards the close of the siege this ditch was filled with "trous de loups" and boards armed with spikes.

About two hundred and fifty yards in front of Fort Wagner, just beyond the marsh, was a sand ridge, affording shelter for pickets and sharp-shooters, the scene of conflict on the nights of August 21st, 25th and 26th.

#### ARMAMENT.

When direct operations against Fort Wagner commenced on the 10th July, the fort was armed with the following guns: One 10-inch Columbiad, one 32-pounder smooth-bore, one 42-pounder carronade, two naval 8-inch shell guns, three 32-pounder carronades, two 32-pounder siege howitzers, two 12-pounder bronze howitzers and one 10-inch mortar.





## GARRISON.

There were on Morris Island July 10th, nine hundred and twenty-seven men, Col. R. F. Graham, of the Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers, in command; Lieut-Col. Jos. A. Yates, of the First South Carolina Artillery, as Chief of Artillery; Capt. C. E. Chichester, of the Gist Guard Artillery, commanding Fort Wagner (by right of seniority). Artillery companies: Gist Guard, Lieut. R. C. Gilchrist, and Matthews Artillery, Capt. J. R. Matthews. In Battery Gregg, at Cummings Point, was Capt. Henry R. Lesesne, of the First South Carolina Artillery, with his company. At the South end of the Island, defending the nine single batteries erected there to dispute landing from Folly Island, were Companies I and E, and a detachment of H (two hundred men), of the First South Carolina Artillery, Capts. John C. Mitchell (son of the Irish patriot) and J. R. Macbeth, and Lieut. H. W. Frost, and a detachment of fifty men of the First South Carolina Infantry under Capt. Chas. T. Haskell, and the Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers (six hundred and twelve men) under Maj. G. W. McIver.

It will be well, also, to give Gen. Beauregard's available force in his department at this time: Infantry, five thousand and two hundred and fifty-six; artillery, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; cavalry, four thousand three hundred and eighteen; grand total, fifteen thousand three hundred and eighteen; distributed in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina; and for the immediate defence of Charleston five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, of all arms. Gen. Gilmore had for carrying on offensive operations, after leaving Hilton Head and other important points perfectly secure, ten thousand infantry, three hundred and fifty heavy artillery, six hundred engineer troops, twenty-eight pieces flying artillery, completely equipped and mounted; and the following guns: five 200-pounder rifled Parrotts, nineteen 100-pounder rifled Parrotts, twelve 30-pounder Parrotts siege, four 20-pounder Parrotts siege, eight pieces field artillery dismounted, twelve 13-inch S. C. Mortars, ten 10-inch siege



mortars, five 8-inch siege mortars and three coehorn mortars. The entire effective force in South Carolina was seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-three, officers and men inclusive. The force actually employed on Morris Island at one time did not vary much from eleven thousand five hundred men, aided by a powerful fleet of iron-clads. Opposed to them the Confederates never had on the Island more than one thousand six hundred and one men, and at times this force was reduced to less than one thousand, divided between Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg; nor could it in any emergency have been increased to any practical extent, on account of the limited transportation at command and the exposed landing at Cummings Point.

#### ENGAGEMENT OF APRIL 7TH.

Fort Wagner proposed to play a very important part in the historic attack of the iron-clads of the Federal fleet on Fort Sumter; but, as it is believed, was defeated through treachery. Some time before an iron boiler filled with one thousand pounds of powder, fitted with electrical appliances for exploding it, had been sunk in the channel, one mile and a half from and abreast of Wagner. The submarine cable stretched to the shore and lay within the fort. A system of triangulation from both Gregg and Wagner, marked by stakes driven in those batteries, determined its position, and for days the opportunity to use it against the fleet had been anxiously looked for. At noon on the 7th of April—a lovely spring day, the deep blue sky, without a cloud, reflected in the bay as smooth as glass—a movement was observed among the iron-clads. Soon after they advanced slowly in line of battle; the monitors Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk, with the New Ironsides bearing the pennant of Commodore Dupont.

At ten minutes past 3 P. M., Moultrie opened her batteries; immediately thereafter Fort Sumter, Battery Gregg, and all the iron-clads joined in the thundering chorus—



"The music of the spheres." The sea seethed as a boiling cauldron, as shot and shell, with the debris of fort and vessels, plunged into it. Amid this pandemonium Wagner stood silent, yet all within were nerved to the most intense excitement. The long looked for hour was at hand when one of those dreaded iron-clad monsters would be hurled into the air. The New Ironsides was singled out for destruction. One of the Signal Corps had been stationed at Battery Gregg, and another at Fort Wagner, each with keen eyes watching their respective lines of vision. At the electric key stood Capt. Langdon Cheves, with his eyes bent on both stations, so that as the flags waved in concert, indicating the fateful moment when the Ironsides should be over the torpedo, to apply the spark and do the deed. Slowly the Ironsides steamed around, delivering one terrific broadside after another. Ever and anon the flag would wig-wag on Gregg, but Wagner's was still; then that on Wagner, but Gregg's did not reply, and so it seemed that hours passed. The garrison intent and watching, hearts could almost be heard beating above the din of battle. At last both flags waved. Oh, the wild rush of hope and joy that overwhelmed them as they felt that their hour had come at last. The key was touched once and again. All looked breathlessly towards the doomed ship. There was no answering explosion. Unconscious of the danger she had escaped, she steamed on and delivered her broadsides until the action closed. It was said afterwards and believed that the "*expert*" who was charged with arranging the torpedo was a "Federal spy."

That afternoon the first blood was spilled in Fort Wagner. Through disobedience of orders and carelessness, an ammunition chest was exploded in the gun chamber of Lieut. Steadman of the Matthewes Artillery, killing three and wounding five men; also dismounting the 32-pounder.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Unfortunately for the defence of Morris Island, the





Steamer "Ruby" (a blockade-runner) got aground four hundred yards from Folly Island, by the South entrance to the Light-house Inlet, while the batteries were being built to command this approach. The temptation was too strong for the needy "Confeds," and while they were busy wrecking her, the more diligent and wary Federals were employed in erecting their ten masked batteries not five hundred yards away. This gave a false security to the District Commander, who reports the fact to Gen. Beauregard as proof that the enemy were not in force on Folly Island.

The morning of the 10th of July, 1863, told a different story. Citizens in Charleston, six miles distant, were aroused from their slumbers at early dawn by a terrific cannonade. Forty-seven pieces of artillery, consisting of rifled guns, 20 and 30-pound Parrott's and 10-inch mortars, poured an incessant fire on the unfinished Confederate batteries that were intended to protect the South end of the Island. The monitors Catskill, Montauk, Nahant and Weehawken steamed up to within less than a mile and delivered, enfilade, their broadsides of 11 and 15-inch shot and shell, while four howitzer launches opened on the right. Under cover of this terrible bombardment, lasting over three hours—heard in Edgefield, one hundred and thirty miles away—the Ninth Maine, Third New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Forty-eighth New York and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, two thousand five hundred men, under Brigadier-General Strong, put out in small boats from Folly River, and landed on Oyster Point.

The brave artilleryists fought with great determination, but their guns were soon disabled, and they and the remnant of Infantry were compelled to retire before the overwhelming force, sustaining a loss of two hundred and ninety-four, including sixteen commissioned officers, killed, wounded and missing. The Federals lost but fifteen killed and ninety-two wounded.

#### THE RETREAT.

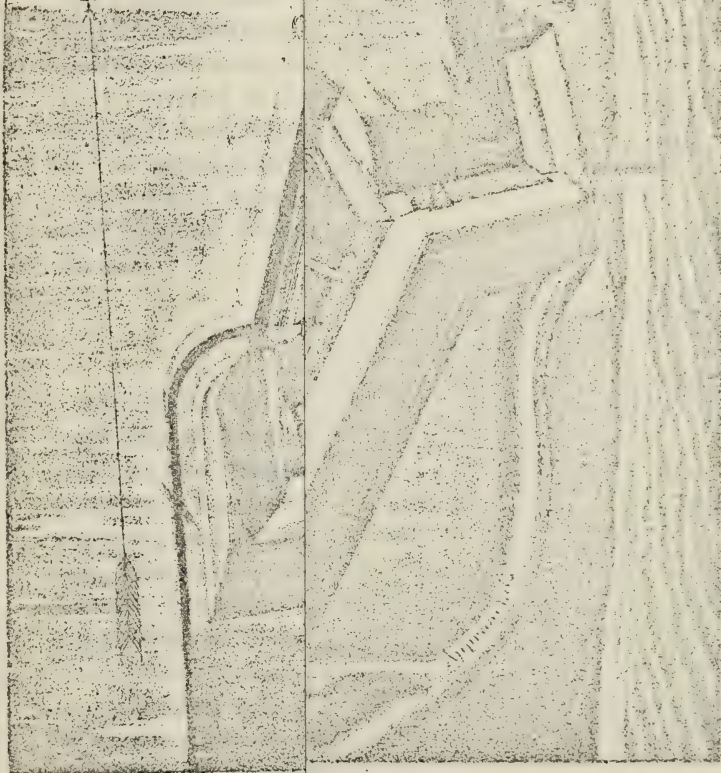
It was not until capture was imminent that the few gal-



PLAN  
of  
FORT WAGNER.  
MORRIS ISLAND  
CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Scale 1/40.

N

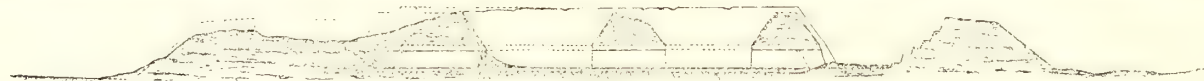


N.B. The firing quantity of sand removed,  
which in with the bomb-proof would  
soon be

PLAN  
of  
**FORT WAGNER.**  
MORRIS ISLAND  
CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Scale 1/16 in.

N



**Vertical Section on the line A. B.**

*The approximate resultant of fire from the several breaching batteries, Sept. 5th & 6th.*

*Scale 50 ft to 1 inch.*

*N.B. The firing was a little too much to the right to open the body of the bomb-proof. The section is simply intended to show the quantity of sand removed, which was insufficient to open the bomb-proof even had the direction of fire been right. The magazine connected with the bomb-proof would soon have been breached.*

lant men remaining, who had sustained this terrific onslaught for three hours, fell back, disputing every inch of ground. The four monitors steamed slowly along, as near to the shore as the depth of water would permit, pouring in their broadsides of shrapnell and shells. The Federals, two thousand five hundred strong, deployed across the Island, from shore to shore, and delivered a murderous fire. Two companies of the Seventh Battalion South Carolina Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson (whole battalion two hundred and sixty effectives), which had just landed on the Island, arrived in time to cover the retreat. The enemy advanced until they came within range of the heavy guns of Fort Wagner, which opened rapidly with shot and shell, stopping the pursuit. Falling back to the shelter of the sand hills, the Federal troops rested for the remainder of the day.

#### CAPTAIN LANGDON CHEVES.

At 9 A. M. the Federal forces were in possession of the sand hills of Morris Island. The "Stars and Stripes" had replaced the "Stars and Bars" on Colonel Graham's headquarters. The artillery garrison of Fort Wagner manned the guns, and throughout the day engaged the four monitors, which took position a mile away, abreast of the fort. Captain Cheves, son of the late Judge Cheves, to whose engineering skill and untiring zeal Fort Wagner was to be thenceforth famous in history, was sitting in his quarters overwhelmed with grief at the tidings just brought to him of the death of his nephew, Captain Chas. T. Haskell. But as the sound of approaching battle grew louder, he roused himself to action, and stepping across the threshold of his door, towards one of the magazines, he was stricken to death by a fragment of the first shell hurled at Fort Wagner. His work lived after him fifty-eight days. An untold weight of shot and shell could not destroy it. The heaviest artillery of that day, which reduced the walls of Sumter to a shapeless mass, four thousand five hundred yards away, at less





than one-third the distance, made but little impression on that monument of his genius and labor. It was not until the long and laborious sap and mine of the highest engineering skill, commenced one thousand six hundred yards away, had reached the very moat, that the fort, unimpaired in strength, and having accomplished the work designed, was evacuated without loss to its garrison. The names of Fort Wagner and Cheves should forever be one and inseparable.

#### FIRST ASSAULT.

During the morning and evening of the 10th Morris Island was reinforced by Nelson's Battalion, Seventh South Carolina Volunteers, two hundred and sixty men, and Colonel Olmsted's command of Georgia troops, detachments of First, Twelfth, Eighteenth and Sixty-third Georgia Regiments, five hundred and thirty-four men; these, with twenty men of Company D, First South Carolina Infantry, Lieut. Horlbeck; seventy men of Companies E, H and I, First South Carolina Artillery, Capt. John C. Mitchell; two hundred remnant of Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers, the Gist Guard and Matthews Artillery, under Captain Chichester, in all one thousand two hundred men, constituted the Confederate force. The garrison of Wagner was ordered to be on the alert against an impending attack. The night was passed in comparative quiet, the men resting at their post, and the artillerists sleeping in the gun-chambers. Four hours past midnight the pickets on the ridge caught the sound of stealthy footsteps advancing over the soft sand. The early gloaming of dawn hardly revealed the form of the foe. Waiting only to make "assurance doubly sure," they opened a rapid fire, and thus gave signal to the vigilant garrison of Wagner. In a moment the South Carolinians manned the guns and the right and right centre of the ramparts. The Georgians guarded the left and left centre of the works; the Eighteenth Battalion occupied the South-east bastion; the First Georgia along the sea front to the





left; the Twelfth Georgia Battalion to the right, Colonel R. F. Graham in command.

Four companies of the Seventh Connecticut, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rodman, led the assault. So rapidly did they follow on the heels of the retreating picket force, they were at the crest of the sea face as the pickets were entering the sally port. Against the dark sky the dim outline of a human figure could just be discerned. Lieutenant R. C. Gilchrist, of the Gist Guard, in command of the company, challenged him to know if he was friend or foe. Quick as thought the man's gun was levelled, and a ball parted the Lieutenant's hair, the powder blinding his eyes. His 32-pounder, double-shotted with grape and cannister, belched forth a reply, the whole load passing through the man's body, cutting him in twain, his discharged rifle dropping in the battery. This became the signal for the blast of war. Instantly the whole battery was ablaze. The artillery opened with a murderous hail of grape and cannister, while the musketry poured forth in a steady roll, their balls sent like wind and rain in the face of the foe. As the light of day increased, and the smoke cleared away, the retreating columns of blue coats were seen making for the sand hills. The remnant of the forlorn hope of the Seventh Connecticut, who had sheltered themselves against the scarp during the terrific fire, now crawled in and surrendered themselves prisoners, one hundred and thirty, rank and file. General Strong, who commanded in person on the 10th and 11th, reports his losses in the two days four hundred and thirty-six, but three hundred and fifty wounded were carried to Hilton Head, and over one hundred were buried by the Confederates in front of Wagner, one hundred and thirty taken prisoners. The loss in Wagner was one officer, Capt. C. Werner, of the German Volunteers, of Savannah, and five men killed, and one officer and fifteen men wounded—twelve in all.

#### CHANGE IN GARRISON.

After their signal repulse on the morning of the 11th, the



Federals were busy strengthening their position on the Island. On the 12th General Beauregard called a Council of general officers to discuss the practicability of driving the Federals from Morris Island. It was considered that not less than four thousand men would be required to do it. More than that number could not be manœuvered. The enemy's works must be carried before daylight, otherwise the advance and attack would be exposed to the fire of the fleet. The limited means of transportation at hand did not permit as large a force to be put on the Island in one night and give time to allow an advance to the South end before daylight. Unwillingly the idea was abandoned. That opportunity was lost. Never after was there the slightest chance that victory would have crowned the effort. Each day one or more monitors took position abreast of Wagner, shelling that fort and Gregg more or less vigorously.

The Confederate force, which had done such arduous duty, were relieved by the Fifty-first North Carolina troops (six hundred and eighty-seven men), under Col. H. McKethan; detachments from Captains Buckner and Dixon's Companies of Sixty-third Georgia Artillery; Captains Tatem and Adams' Companies of the First South Carolina Infantry as Artillery; section of howitzers of DeSaussure Artillery, Captain DePass; section of howitzers, Blake's Artillery, Lieutenant Waties; Charleston Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard, and Thirty-first North Carolina troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Knight. Brigadier-General William Taliaferro relieved Colonel Graham in the command of the Island.

#### BOMBARDMENT.

For several days there had been evidences of a renewed attack by land and sea on Fort Wagner. All the Federal fleet disappeared from Stono on the 17th. The New Ironsides and several gunboats crossed the bar, and the forces were increased on the Island. In five days four powerful batteries had been erected, the nearest within one thousand three hundred and thirty yards of Wagner; the furthest



one thousand nine hundred and thirty yards. The first mounted five 10-inch siege mortars, the second nine 30-pounder and four 20-pounder Parrott rifles, the third four 10-inch siege mortars, and the fourth five 8-inch siege mortars and two 30-pounder, six 10-pounder Parrott rifles, four 3-inch rifles and two Wiard rifles—in all thirty-six pieces.

About daylight on the 18th the Federal mortars commenced their practice, which they kept up at intervals until noon. The New Ironsides, the monitors Montauk, Catskill, Nantucket, Weehawken and Patapsco, the gunboats Paul Jones, Ottawa, Seneca, Chippewa and Wissahickon steamed in and took position abreast of Wagner. At 12 o'clock all the land and naval batteries opened a "*feu d'enfer*" upon the devoted work. For eight long hours it was as a continuous reverberation of thunder, peal followed peal in rapid succession. NINE THOUSAND SHELL WERE HURLED AGAINST WAGNER (twenty each minute). It ceased only when darkness came on, as its further continuance would have involved the slaughter of the assaulting column, but strange to tell, few within the fort were injured—eight killed and twenty wounded. The two North Carolina Regiments during the bombardment were kept under the shelter of the bomb-proof. The greater portion of the Charleston Battalion was stationed along the parapet of the work, under Colonel Gaillard, a position they gallantly maintained the whole day exposed to the fearful fire, while the remaining companies, under Captain Julius A. Blake, took shelter behind the sand hills in the rear, yet within call. The light field pieces were dismounted from their carriages and buried in the sand for protection.

At the commencement of the bombardment Wagner had delivered a sharp and severe fire against the fleet, but in a short time its land batteries were entirely silent, and those of the sea front were practically so.

#### PREPARATION FOR ASSAULT.

As it became evident that an attack on Fort Wagner would be made at dark, Battery Gregg and Fort Sumter





made ready to fire over Wagner on the advancing columns, and the batteries on James Island to enfilade its face. General Hagood was ordered to be in readiness to support, or relieve, General Taliaferro, and the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, Colonel Harrison, proceeded to the reinforcement of the garrison. On the part of the Federals, Brigadier-General Strong's Brigade was to lead the assault. It was composed of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Shaw; the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel J. L. Chatfield; a Battalion of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Barton; the Third New Hampshire, the Forty-eighth New York Regiment, Colonel Jackson; the Ninth Maine Regiment, Colonel Emery, and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Strawbridge, and was to be supported by Colonel Putnam's Brigade, comprising his own regiment (the Seventh New Hampshire), Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott; the One Hundredth New York Regiment, Colonel Dandy; the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, Colonel Pond, and the Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment, Colonel Voris. Brigadier-General T. Seymour to command the assaulting column, and to arrange details for attack.

Sometime before sunset these regiments were formed on the beach in rear of their batteries, in columns of eight companies, closed at half distance. The Sixth Connecticut to lead and attack the Southeast salient angle of the fort. The Forty-eighth New York to pass along the sea front and facing inward, to attack there; the other regiments of the brigade to charge the South front, extending inward towards the marshes, on the left; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored), one thousand strong, in advance of all, and to be the "*enfants perdus*." They formed in two lines ahead of the brigade. Their commander was Colonel Rob't G. Shaw. He was under the medium height, of a neat figure, wore a short jacket, and had long light hair, which fell low on his neck, nearly to his shoulders, giving him a very boyish appearance. Of the success of the assault there was no doubt. They thought that the guns of Wagner had all been silenced; that there were not five hundred



men in the fort, and these had been well hammered all day. "We'll sleep in Wagner to-night," they said, and many a poor fellow did, "the sleep that knows no waking."

## SECOND ASSAULT, JULY 18TH.

By preconcerted arrangement, as night closed in, about a quarter past 8 o'clock, all the Federal guns, land and sea, ceased in a moment, and a great calm followed, a prelude to a greater storm to burst anon in all its fury. As the curtain of smoke, which like a pall had enveloped Wagner all day, slowly lifted, the blue coats of the enemy were seen debouching from their first parallel, and advancing over the narrow approach between it and the fort. Quickly the garrison of Wagner sallied forth from the bomb-proof and sand hills in the rear, to take their allotted positions on the ramparts, to do all that skill could dictate and manhood accomplish in defence of the place. The light field pieces were dug out of the sand, remounted and placed in position, the artillerists loaded their guns, double-shotted with grape and canister, and stood lanyards in hand. Three companies of the Charleston Battalion, under the intrepid Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard, manned the right of the battery; next on their left stood the gallant Fifty-first North Carolina Volunteers, six hundred and eighty-seven strong, under Colonel H. McKethan. The regiment that was to have occupied the Southeast salient cowardly failed to respond, and remained in the bomb-proof,\* and thus was that portion of the battery undefended. The remaining two companies of the Charleston Battalion occupied the extreme left of the fort by the beach.

When the advancing column was five hundred yards distant the blizzard burst; shot, shell, grape, shrapnel, canister and musket balls poured like hail and rain upon the narrow approach, while Sumter, Gregg and the James Island

---

\*This regiment wiped out the stigma incurred in a moment of weakness, caused by the demoralizing effect of a new and strange experience, by their distinguished bravery the next year in the operations around Petersburg.



batteries concentrated their shells rapidly and fatally on the same spot. For the morning bombardment the Federals were paid in their own coin.

Colonel Robert G. Shaw, with his colored troops, led the attack: "They went forward at a 'double quick' with great energy and resolution; but on approaching the ditch they broke; the greater part of them followed their intrepid Colonel, bounded over the ditch, mounted the parapet, and planted their flag in the most gallant manner upon the ramparts, where Shaw was shot dead; while the rest were siezed with a furious panic, and acted like wild beasts let loose from a menagerie. They came down first on the Ninth Maine, and then on the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and broke both of them in two. Portions of the Ninth and Seventy-sixth mingled with the fugitives of the Fifty-fourth, and could not be brought to the fort. They ran away like deer, some crawling on their hands and knees."\*

The Sixth Connecticut, Colonel John L. Chatfield, succeeded in passing through this deadly fire, and made a furious charge on the Southeast undefended salient, and took it. Here for three hours they were penned in, no support having dared to follow across the fatal stretch before the fort. To retreat was worse than the advance. While the action was in progress Captain W. H. Ryan, with his company (Irish Volunteers, of Charleston Battalion), had endeavored to dislodge these men, and had met his death. Major David Ramsay was then ordered to take a detail from his command to recapture the salient. As he was advancing a shot from the bomb-proof struck him in the back, and he too fell. By this time the enemy was in full retreat, shattered and demoralized, and the conflict was virtually ended. A fire of grape and musketry swept the faces of the salient, to prevent the retreat of the Sixth Connecticut, who had found lodgment there, until the Thirty-first Georgia Regiment (who had reached the Island during the assault with Brigadier-General Hagood) charged over the Southern scarp, and two companies of the Charleston Battalion, under

---

\*See "Life Afloat and Ashore," Judge Cowley, page 93.





Captain Julius A. Blake, of the Charleston Riflemen, deployed along the Western face, when the Sixth Connecticut surrendered. The assault was bravely made, but was doomed to failure from the onset. The demoralization of the negro troops at the supreme moment threw the ranks of the Federals into disorder. The converging fire of artillery and infantry on the narrow approach prevented a rally. Few could move within that fatal area and live. The situation of the work forbid any feint or diversion, so that the garrison could concentrate their attention on one point alone. Besides, the increasing darkness, rendered more dense by the smoke of conflict, added to the confusion of the assailants and helped the assailed, and thus the fortunes of war once more smiled on Fort Wagner, giving to the Confederates a complete victory and to the Federals an overwhelming defeat.

MAJOR DAVID RAMSAY.

One of the "bright, peculiar stars" of South Carolina was this scholar, statesman, soldier, gentleman. Unsurpassed in intellect, improved by ripe and faithful study in the Universities of Europe and America, he was fulfilling the promise of his early youth. Grandson of the great Henry Laurens, and also of South Carolina's historian, he had inherited the endowments of both grandsires, and to him the future was big with hope and promise. While gallantly leading his command he fell, not by the hand of the foe. For seventeen days he lingered, enduring his sufferings with Christian fortitude, and expired at last in his ancestral home. At heart a lover of the Union he fought to destroy, but a martyr to the State to which he deemed his allegiance was due.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN C. SIMKINS.

No officer stood higher in personal worth, or was more beloved by his comrades and men than Lieutenant-Colonel Simkins, of the First South Carolina Infantry, and none





have left behind them a brighter or purer memory. He fell in the front, cheering his brave artillerists, a noble type, living and dying, of a perfect gentleman and a brave soldier.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. RYAN.

Of all citizens, native or adopted, who have illustrated Irish zeal, devotion and courage in defence of South Carolina, no better or worthier name can be found than that of Captain Ryan, of the "Irish Volunteers." These names, Ramsay, Simkins, Tatum and Ryan, the martyrs of the 18th June, are inseparably connected with the defence of this renowned fort.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Language has not the power to describe the horrors of the night succeeding that assault. The shattered columns of the Federals were driven back to the shelter of the sand hills. Four thousand men had been dashed against Fort Wagner; when re-formed within the Federal lines only six hundred answered to their names. Brigadier-General Strong was mortally wounded, and Colonels Chatfield, Putnam and Shaw were left dead within the lines of the enemy. A desultory fire of small arms, with an occasional discharge of grape and canister, was kept up for a time at an unseen foe from the ramparts of Wagner. But soon silence and stillness reigned supreme, broken only now and then by the moans of the wounded and dying. At last the long night was ended, and the sun of a peaceful Sabbath rose, revealing the details of the sickening scene. "Blood, mud, water, brains and human hair, matted together; men lying in every possible attitude, with every conceivable expression on their countenances; their limbs bent into unnatural shapes by the fall of twenty or more feet; the fingers rigid and outstretched, as if they had clutched at the earth to save themselves; pale, beseeching faces, looking out from among the ghastly corpses, with moans and cries for help and water, and dying gasps and death struggles." In the salient and on the



ramparts they lay heaped and pent, in some places three deep. Among them Colonel Putnam, with the back part of his head blown off; still the remarkable beauty of his face and form evoked from his victorious foes a sigh of pity; while on the crest, with but few of his "sable troop" beside the flag he had vainly planted, was the youthful corpse of Colonel Shaw.

All of Sunday was employed in removing the wounded and burying the dead. The former were immediately taken to the city, and were carefully tended by Confederate Surgeons.\* Wounds being inflicted at such short distance, little could be done save to amputate, and Federal blood flowed by the bucket full. Eight hundred mangled bodies, many of them shattered beyond recognition, so that 'twas hard to tell the black from the white, were buried by the Confederates before their fort, near the beach, to be unearthed again by the advancing sap and Federal shells. The wounded and dead more remote from Wagner were cared for by their friends.

#### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The next eventful day for Fort Wagner was the 25th of July. General Taliaferro had been relieved on the 19th by General Hagood, and was now again in command of the fort. The intervening time had been diligently employed by its defenders in repairing breaches, replacing guns, and otherwise strengthening the works. The Federals swarmed like bees nine hundred yards away on their second parallel, against which the enfilading batteries of James Island, and the guns of Wagner and Sumter, directed a continuous fire.

---

\*Major Lewis Butler, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, who was by the side of Colonel Putnam when the latter was killed, says: "It is but just that I notice a Special Order of General Beauregard, under date of July 27, 1863 (if I am correct as to date), directing that special care be taken of the wounded captured at Wagner, as men who were brave enough to go in there deserved the respect of their enemy. Another act of courtesy: the effects, money and papers belonging to members of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died in Charleston Hospital, were sent through the lines by flag of truce."



Daily the monitors and New Ironsides threw into Wagner their 11 and 15-inch shells, and each night portions of its worn out garrison were relieved by fresh troops from Charleston.

Negotiations, through flags of truce, commencing just after the last assault, culminated in arrangements for an exchange of prisoners, the excess at this time being in the hands of the Confederates, and the 27th of July was appointed as the day. As the fleet had fired upon Wagner pending a flag of truce a few days before, for which an apology was demanded and given, Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding the district, ordered all his batteries not to fire on that day until after the exchange had been made. Not so the Federals. Early in the morning their whole iron-clad fleet took position abreast of this devoted fort; and their earth-works, five hundred yards nearer than before, and mounted with still heavier guns, opened a concentrated and destructive fire, which, while it lasted, was equal in intensity to the bombardment of the 18th. Practice had made their aim more perfect, so that their shot sought out the weakest spots in the fort. The immense 15-inch shells of the monitors would roll slowly up the scarp and burst upon the crest of the work, some falling inside the gun chambers. The garrison sought shelter in the bomb-proof, or lay low behind the traverses and epaulments. All their guns were silent. The Island trembled as if from an earthquake.

At 10 o'clock the steamer conveying the Federal prisoners, with a large white flag at her fore, was seen passing Sumter. As she approached the fleet the bombardment ceased, and for four hours the negotiations were carried on by the two belligerent powers.

This time was diligently employed by General Taliaferro in the examination of the fort, which it was feared had been seriously damaged. The magazines and bomb-proofs were filled with smoke from exploding shells, leading to the belief that the former had been breached. So the garrison was set to work removing the powder from the Southeast magazine to one less exposed. No work or repairs could





be put upon the outside of the battery at this time, as to do so would have betrayed to their vigilant foe the success of their bombardment. All that could be done was to be on the alert for another assault, which was expected.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATION.

While the exchange of prisoners was going on, a Council was called by General Taliaferro to discuss the situation. It was decided that the place was no longer tenable, and must be given up. Dispatches were accordingly signaled to General Ripley, asking that transportation be furnished that night to remove the troops from the Island, and preparation was made by General Taliaferro to evacuate. But there was at least one officer in Fort Wagner who did not share this feeling of insecurity. From the first spadeful of sand thrown up he had seen the fort grow to completion, and had assisted in and superintended the work. He knew by personal inspection the depth of sand remaining on the outside of the bomb-proofs and magazines after the bombardment, and believed that, though their form had changed, they were still practically intact. Asking and receiving permission to go to the city (with a reflection on the nature of the request at such a time), he manned the gig of the Gist Guard Artillery, and proceeded at once to the city and to General Ripley's headquarters. There he found the General chafing over the situation, and after a brief interview, in which he begged the General not to evacuate the Island, he was assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, and directed to return to Fort Wagner with orders that it be held. The situation was also submitted to General Beauregard, and "instructions were sent to General Taliaferro not to abandon the works without express orders to that effect."\* So that incidentally through the personal efforts of Captain C. E. Chichester, Wagner, and indeed the city itself, was saved at that date from falling into the hands of the enemy; for the fall of Wagner then

---

\*See General Ripley's report, p. 33, and General Beauregard, Vol. 2, p. 494.



would have gravely impaired the safety of Charleston, as the defences in the inner harbor were incomplete and defective.

#### END OF FIRST PERIOD.

Brigadier-General Johnson Hagood succeeded Brigadier-General Taliaferro in command of Morris Island on the night of 26th July, and thus ended the first sixteen days of the siege of Fort Wagner. Up to that time the following commands had performed duty on the Island, relieving each other at stated intervals, to wit: Artillery—Gist Guard, Lieutenant R. C. Gilchrist; Matthewes Artillery, Captain J. Raven Matthews; Companies I, E and H, First South Carolina Artillery, Captains John C. Mitchell, J. R. Macbeth, and Lieutenant H. W. Frost; Captains Tatum and Adams' Companies, of the First South Carolina Infantry; DeSaussure Light Artillery, Captain DePass commanding; Captains Buckner and Dixon's Companies, of Sixty-third Georgia Regular Artillery; Captains John H. Gary (Co. A) and Robert Pringle (Co. B), of Lucas' Battalion of Artillery. Infantry—Twenty-first Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Colonel R. F. Graham; Charleston Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard and Major David Ramsay; Company B, Captain Chas. T. Haskell, First South Carolina Infantry; Twelfth and Eighteenth Georgia Battalions, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Capers and Major W. S. Bassinger; Thirty-second Georgia Volunteers, Colonel Geo. P. Harrison; Sixty-first North Carolina Volunteers, Colonel Jas. D. Radcliffe; Fifty-first Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Colonel Hector McKethan; Thirty-first North Carolina Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. W. Knight, and Eighth North Carolina Volunteers, Colonel Henry M. Shaw.

Out of these commands ninety-five had been killed, three hundred and twelve wounded and one hundred and thirty-two taken prisoners. Two desperate assaults had been repulsed, inflicting a loss on the Federals of not less than three



thousand three hundred men. The guns disabled or dismounted in Fort Wagner had been renewed or replaced.

The effects of the heavy bombardment of the combined artillery of land and navy against an earth-work, unprecedented in the annals of war, on two occasions, aggregating twenty-one hours, and intermittent night and day, through the whole period, had been repaired by its garrison, working all of each and every night. General W. B. Taliaferro had succeeded Colonel Graham, was succeeded by General Johnson Hagood, succeeded him again, and was finally relieved of the command of the Island on the 26th July by General Hagood. From this time until the evacuation of the Island, Generals A. H. Colquitt and T. L. Clingman, and Colonels Geo. P. Harrison and L. M. Keitt, succeeded each other in command, serving generally about five days—General Hagood and Colonel Keitt having two tours of duty.

During this same period, notwithstanding their heavy losses, the Federals had accomplished substantial work. The 10th of July had given them three-fourths of Morris Island. On that day they established their first line, one thousand six hundred yards distant from Wagner. By gradual approaches, working night and day under a heavy fire from Sumter, Wagner, Gregg and the batteries on James Island, they had advanced eleven hundred yards, and were then one thousand yards distant from Wagner. Battery Reynolds, one thousand three hundred and thirty yards from Wagner, had been converted into a strong defensive line, capable of resisting a formidable sortie. A row of inclined palisading, reaching entirely across the Island, had been planted two hundred yards in advance of it, with a return of fifty yards on the right. A bomb-proof magazine was constructed, and heavy guns mounted. The first and second parallels were established and completed. The latter about six hundred yards in advance of the first, and occupying a narrow ridge which stretched across the Island and extended over the marsh to Vincent's Creek, which was spanned by two booms of floating timber to keep off sorties from boats. An obstacle consisting of abattis, inclined pali-





sading and wire entanglements, was placed several yards in advance, flanked by six light guns. On the right the parallel itself was extended by a defensive barricade to low water mark, terminating at that point in a strong cut work, on which was placed three Riqua batteries and two field howitzers to sweep the beach. Thus were the opposing forces mutually prepared for attack and defence. General Gilmore at that time had double the available force of General Beauregard, within striking distance, and it would have been madness to attempt to drive him from the Island, protected as he was on the flank by the iron-clads.

#### SIEGE COMMENCES.

The unsuccessful assaults and bombardments of Wagner had impressed the Federal commander with a respect for its strength, and induced a change in his plan of operation. He abandoned all hope of taking it by "*coup de main*," and resolved to resort to the safer, but slower, method of siege by regular approach and bombardment. The large force at his disposal, aided by the fleet, which could protect his flank within the distance of a mile, rendered this practicable. His only difficulty, the shifting nature of the material he had to dig in, and the narrow ground on which to approach. But here, also, while his right flank was protected by the iron-clads, his left was equally so by an impassable marsh, and was only exposed to the fire of the batteries on James Island, two and a quarter miles distant.

At first Sumter seriously interfered with his work, delivering from its barbette guns, over Wagner, an accurate and destructive fire. But it was early eliminated from the conflict, those guns having been dismounted by the 18th of August by the breaching guns on Morris Island.

#### LIFE IN FORT WAGNER.

From the 20th of July was a period of simple endurance on Morris Island. Night and day, with scarcely any intermission, the hurling shell burst over and within it. Each





day, often from early dawn, the New Ironsides or the six monitors, some times all together, steamed up and delivered their terrific broadsides, shaking the fort to its centre. The noiseless coehorn shells, falling vertically, searched out the secret recesses, almost invariably claiming victims. The burning sun of a Southern summer, its heat intensified by the reflection of the white sand, scorched and blistered the unprotected garrison, or the more welcome rain and storm wet them to the skin. An intolerable stench from the unearthed dead of the previous conflict, the carcasses of cavalry horses lying where they fell in the rear, and barrels of putrid meat thrown out on the beach, sickened the defenders. A large and brilliantly colored fly, attracted by the feast, and unseen before, inflicted wounds more painful, though less dangerous, than the shot of the enemy. Water was scarcer than whiskey. The food, however good when it started for its destination, by exposure, first on the wharf in Charleston, then on the beach at Cummings Point, being often forty-eight hours in transitu, was unfit to eat. The unventilated bomb-proofs, filled with smoke of lamps and smell of blood, were intolerable, so that one endured the risk of shot and shell rather than seek its shelter.

The incessant din of its own artillery, as well as the bursting shells of the foe, prevented sleep. Then, as never before, all realized the force of the prophecy: "In the morning thou shalt say, would God it were even! and at even thou shalt say, would God it were morning! for the fear of thine eyes, wherewith thou shalt fear, and for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see."

The casualties were not numerous, and yet each day added to the list of killed and wounded. Amputated limbs were brought out from the hospital and buried in the sand. Often bodies followed them. Only as a special favor, or where high rank claimed the privilege, were the dead carried to the city for interment. There were few in the battery who could not tell of some narrow escape, where a movement of position only had saved life. Nor can we specify the instances of personal heroism, where all were



brave; so often was the flag rescued and remounted, that orders were issued by the Commanding General forbidding it; flags were many, but men were few. Thus the days lengthened into weeks, the weeks into months, while its brave and patient defenders individually stood face to face with death, and endured in many instances what was worse.

Nor was the garrison inactive. For the blows received, blows were given. Several monitors retired worsted from the encounter, and were not seen again. Explosions in the advancing works of the enemy showed the accuracy of the Confederate fire; while every night through the weary hours lengthening into new days their working parties swarmed over the fort to repair the damage done to bomb-proof, parapet and traverses. Fighting from early morn to set of sun, and working through the livelong night, comprised their sum of life and daily experience.

It was not possible for human endurance to stand this mental and physical strain long. As each command became exhausted it was relieved, and fresh troops took their place. Six days was the longest period of any command; the infantry served only three days at a time. And no greater proof can be had of their courage and devotion than that, with personal knowledge of the perilous nature of the service, the same commands returned time and again, with full ranks and even greater "*esprit de corps*," as the fierce struggle grew more intense.

As early as the 30th July the Federals secured the range of Cummings Point, on which they kept up a fire each night, and thus interrupted communication. Only occasionally after this could a steamer reach that landing, and then at great risk. One, the steamer "Sumter," was sunk by the batteries on Sullivan's Island, being mistaken for the enemy. So that by friend and foe alike, in the darkness of the night, was the relief of Morris Island endangered. Small boats alone, generally furnished by the Confederate Navy, supplied or changed the garrison in the last days of the siege, and these were harrassed, and sometimes captured, by the Federal barges that picketed nightly in the adjacent waters.



## FEDERAL APPROACH.

By the 26th July the defensive arrangements of the second parallel were completed. They comprised, beside the formidable obstacles in front of it already described, two hundred and ninety yards of parapet for infantry and twenty-one pieces of light artillery, three 30-pounder Parrott rifles and one Wiard field gun—as strong against open assault as Wagner itself. Afterwards, by the 15th August, two 8-inch Parrott rifles and six 100-pounder Parrott rifles were located in this parallel against Fort Sumter, three thousand five hundred and twenty-five yards distant. At the same time the navy established in the first parallel two 200-pounder Parrott rifles and two 80-pounder Whitworth rifles, as a breaching battery. This was called “Naval Battery.”

At “Battery Reynolds,” on a line with Naval Battery, were mounted one 300-pounder Parrott rifle, two 200-pounder Parrott rifles and four 100-pounder Parrott rifles. All these pieces took part in the bombardment of Sumter from 17th to 23d August.

On August 9th the third parallel was established, with the flying sap about five hundred yards distant from Wagner, but their progress was greatly impeded, and on the 10th was stopped entirely by the Confederate batteries and the sharp-shooters, so that it became doubtful if the trenches could be pushed forward much further. Operations against Wagner were suspended until the 18th of August, and the attention of the Federals was directed chiefly against Sumter. The iron-clad fleet, however, from day to day continued to bombard both Wagner and Gregg.

From the 16th to the 24th of August, the fourteen 100, 200 and 300-pounder Parrott rifle breaching guns of the Federal batteries were directed almost exclusively on Fort Sumter, firing five thousand and nine projectiles weighing five hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-three pounds, though seriously interfered with, and at times partially suspended, by the galling fire from Fort Wagner. The combined fire of their mortars and light pieces, aided by





the gun boats and iron-clads, failed to subdue this annoyance, so the Federals turned some of their heavy breaching guns on that work. At one time there was a prospect that their most efficient batteries would be disabled before they had accomplished their work of demolition of Sumter.

On the night of August 18th active operations were resumed against Wagner, by debouching with the full sap from the left of the third parallel. The high tides and storm, usual at this season, had submerged the trenches to a depth of two feet in many places and washed down the parapets. At the second parallel the "Surf Battery" had barely escaped destruction, about one-third of it having been carried away to the sea. Its armament had been temporarily removed as a precaution against the storm. The progress of the sap being hotly opposed by the fire of both artillery and sharp-shooters in Wagner, and by the latter, in particular, under the cover of the ridge, two hundred yards in front of the battery.

On the 21st August the fourth parallel was opened three hundred yards distant from Fort Wagner, partly with the flying and partly with the full sap. Here the Island is one hundred and sixty yards wide at high water.

#### ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The constant service of the guns on both sides made the artillerists almost perfect in their aim. The Federals, having better guns and ammunition, were the most accurate. From a land battery an 8-inch rifle shot was fired at a siege howitzer on the land face of Wagner. It struck the muzzle. The Captain of the squad said it was a chance shot, and told his men to run her "in battery" again. The next shot came swiftly, and entering the bore broke the piece off at the trunnions. The 11 and 15-inch shells from the Ironsides and monitors fired at a low elevation would ricochet, or rather roll, on the water, and striking the edge of the beach bound over the parapet, to burst in a gun chamber or passage-way. One such shell claimed as its victim the



engineer in charge, Captain Wampler, who had arrived at Wagner only a short time before. He had just taken the chair vacated by Surgeon Henry B. Horlbeck, and seating himself to write, had commenced "My dear wife and child," when the deafening report of the shell was heard and he was seen to slide from his chair cut in twain. He died without a moan. The excellence of their fuses made their mortar practice superb. Seldom did they fail to burst either just over or within the fort.

If the fire of the Confederate batteries was less effective, it must be remembered that the largest gun was a 10-inch Columbiad, never in prime condition and things always awry. The gunners, also, instead of being within a turret of iron or beyond range of adverse fire, were terribly exposed; yet, of the accuracy of their aim let Admiral Dahlgren speak. He says: "On August 17 the Ironsides lay at nine hundred yards, and was struck thirty-one times, mostly from Wagner and Gregg." "During the operations against Morris Island the nine iron-clads fired eight thousand and twenty-six projectiles, weighing six hundred and fifty-three and a half tons, and were hit eight hundred and eighty-two times, chiefly by 10-inch shot." "The duties of the iron-clads were not performed under idle batteries; the guns of Wagner never failed to open on them, and fired until their men were driven by those of our iron-clads to take shelter in the bomb-proofs. One of their cannon, a 10-inch, left deep dents on every turret that will not easily be effaced." Had that gun been a 300-pounder rifled Parrott, or one of the 9¼-inch 700-pounder rifled Blakely afterwards mounted in Charleston, its record would have been fatal to every iron-clad.

#### SHARP-SHOOTERS.

More fatal even than the heaviest artillery were the little minnie balls of the sharp-shooters. "From early morn to dewy eve," these crack shots would sit in their cyries, extemporized out of sand bags, patiently watching for a mark



to fire at. To expose a hat, an arm or a hand even on either side was sure to draw a minnie ball with certain aim from over one thousand yards away. A cap elevated on a ramrod above the parapet would draw the fire of the foe, and when the incautious "blue jacket" peered out of his rifle pit to see the effect of his shot he was "plugged." An officer in Wagner making his rounds looked for a moment through one of these loop-holes at the advancing sap, a puff of smoke from a rifle pit warned him of his danger and he withdrew his head just in time to escape the ball that passed through the opening. Another less fortunate was pierced through his brain. This accuracy of aim was due to the Whitworth rifle, with telescopic attachment, obtained for Wagner through the efforts of Capt. S. A. Ashe, of the Ordnance Department, who did good service on Morris Island during the greater part of the siege. These guns were fatal at fifteen hundred yards. The heavy charge at which they were fired caused a recoil that bruised the face of the sharp-shooter, so that the black ring around the eye was recognized as his distinctive badge.

#### CAVALRY.

Strange as it may seem, the cavalry rendered efficient service on Morris Island. A detail of a Lieutenant and ten men, with their horses, from Capt. Zimmerman Davis' company, "The South Carolina Rangers," were sent down on the 11th July, and thereafter until the evacuation reliefs were furnished by the same command; the same horses being used by each. The duty these men performed was dangerous in the extreme. They were the couriers between Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, and as one started at full speed from one to the other he became at once a target for the shells from the monitors and balls from the sharp-shooters, and it was always a race for life. Many narrow escapes were made. Privates Flinn C. Davis and W. W. Pemberton had their horses killed under them. Frequently an important dispatch would be sent by two





couriers at a time, so as to ensure its delivery should one be killed. In the assault of the 18th July, Lieut. Geo. Tupper with his squad and the relief under Lieut. J. P. DeVeaux, Jr., (making twenty men) were present, and while not acting as couriers, rendered valuable aid in repelling the assault, engaging in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy.

#### THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Though non-combatants, none ran greater risks than the signal corps. Perched on the highest and most conspicuous spot of Battery Gregg, flag in hand—the cynosure of all eyes, both friend and foe, exposed to the fire of sharp-shooter and artillery, often their special aim, in the thick as well as the surcease of conflict—the wig-wag of their flags conveyed to the commandant in Charleston the needs of the garrison, or received from him orders for defence. By their intelligent service, likewise, the dispatches passing from fleet to shore were read; so that, forewarned by them on several occasions, the Confederates were forearmed and ready, so as to repel with little loss assaults that would otherwise have been fatal.

#### SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS.

Without the excitement of conflict to lessen the sense of danger, in the midst of scenes that “tried men’s souls,” and exposed to risks as imminent and great as the actual combatants endured, the Surgeon and the Chaplain in Wagner had to perform the demands of their calling, sustained only by a sense of duty. In the intolerable heat and stench of the bomb-proof, suffocated with the smoke of lamp oil that could find no vent, in darkness relieved at noon-day by its fitful glare, the Surgeon staunched the life-blood and bound up the gaping wounds of his comrades, or sought to save life by the sacrifice of limbs; while the devoted Chaplain, with heartfelt pity and gentle smile, kneeled by the side of the wounded to whisper the peace and consola-





tion Heaven alone could give. Notably among these heroic Chaplains was the Rev. Samuel E. Axson, who always accompanied his comrades to the rifle pits, sharing their danger, animating them by precept and example in the supreme moment of conflict, receiving from the dying the last message of love to absent dear ones, and, as far as human sympathy could avail, sustaining them as they passed through "the valley of the shadow of death."

#### ASSAULT ON RIFLE PITS.

The ridge two hundred and forty yards in front of Fort Wagner was the source of serious annoyance to the approaching sap of the Federals. It was occupied by the Confederate sharpshooters, who kept up a deadly fire on their gunners and working party. Brigadier-General Terry was ordered to "carry it at the point of the bayonet and hold it." As preliminary to the assault the monitors shelled it and Wagner heavily during the day of the 21st, firing sixty shots to the minute, and about dark the attempt was made. They were received with a brisk fire and a determined front, and reinforcements being sent forward by General Hagood, the assault was driven back. Among the killed on that day was Captain Robert Pringle, of Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, who had served with distinction on Coles' Island, and was then acting as Chief of Artillery. That morning, while the monitors were shelling Wagner vigorously, their shells fired at low elevation would ricochet twice upon the water, the last time about twenty-five yards from the shore, and then explode just over the parapet of the battery. One of these shells struck a school of mullet, and hurled one into the gun-chamber. Captain Pringle picked it up, and laughingly remarked, "I have got my dinner." Not long after he was killed.

#### FIRST ASSAULT ON GREGG.

On the 24th of August an attempt was made to carry Cummings Point from Vincent's Creek. Lieutenant R. C.



Gilchrist was then in command of Battery Gregg, with the Gist Guard Artillery and Company C of Lucas' Battalion of Artillery as its garrison. By some means the Federal signal code had been obtained, so that messages passing between the fleet and shore could be read.\* By this means the Confederates were informed of the contemplated attack that night; further confirmed by the vigorous shelling of Battery Gregg all that day, during which a heavy traverse caved in, filling up the gun-chamber, burying the gunners of Company C, Lucas' Battalion. A volunteer party, headed by Sergeant Brown, of the Marion Artillery, flew to the rescue of their comrades and dug them out, while exposed to a concentrated fire of artillery and sharpshooters, but not before two were dead. The guns of Battery Gregg were trained to sweep the creek just beyond the shore. A select picket force was stationed to watch for the approach of the barges. About midnight the phosphorescent light made by the splash of muffled oars alone revealed their presence. The signal was given; grape, canister and lead responded; while the crash of timbers and shrieks of the wounded told of the efficacy of the aim. In five minutes the conflict was ended.

#### CAPTURE OF RIDGE.

The unsuccessful assault on the rifle-pits of the 21st was renewed on the 25th August. As long as this post could be held it was not possible to surprise Wagner, so it was the "*point d'appui*" for both assailed and assailant. General Hagood's forces were fortunately prepared to receive the attack, and the position was held with courage and spirit by the Sixty-first North Carolina and the Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiments, by whom the enemy was driven back a second time, with heavy loss, the casualties on the Confederate side being but five killed and nineteen wounded.

---

\* On board the monitor "Keokuk" a copy of the Federal signal code was found. Armed with this, one of the Confederate Signal Corps, dressed in a "blue jacket," was locked up as a fellow-prisoner with one of the Federal Signal Corps; from him he learned it perfectly.



The following day Fort Wagner was subjected to another of those heavy bombardments from land and sea to which it had become accustomed, and at dark an overwhelming force was thrown against the "Ridge." The engagement of the night before had interrupted communication with the city, so that reinforcements of fresh troops and ammunition failed to reach the Island. Overpowered at last, the ridge was abandoned, and the fifth and last parallel against Wagner established.

#### BEGINNING OF THE END.

The massive walls of Fort Sumter had been battered down until they were a shapeless ruin. Its gallant artillery defenders could do little more than lie passive. The heavy armament, which had done good service on the 7th of April, had been removed, and was then guarding the inner defences of Charleston. The long and stubborn defence of Fort Wagner had served its purpose. *The demolition of Sumter did not open the gate to the city.* Frowning batteries lined the inner harbor, prepared to meet with shot and shell, hurled by the same brave hands, the armored fleet of the foe. Still, as before the destruction of Sumter, the enemy did not dare to essay an entrance into the harbor. The commander of the fleet, as if with premonition of the fate that would befall him, utterly failed to realize the expectations which had been based upon the supposed efficiency of the iron-clads. The time had therefore come when Wagner had ceased to be useful, and there was no longer a call for sacrifice of life in its defence.

The Federals were now two hundred and fifty yards from the sally port of Fort Wagner. The intervening space comprised the narrowest and shallowest part of Morris Island, over which the sea in rough weather swept entirely across. It had been the intention of Captain Cheves to cut through this portion, making a canal, which would have widened with each recurring tide, thus dividing the Island at that point. Had this been done no sap could have approached nearer.





An ingenious system of torpedo mines, to be exploded by the tread of persons walking over them, had been established by the Confederates in this narrow causeway and in front of the battery. These protected the enemy against sorties even more than they impeded his approach.

The Federals were now so near to Wagner that they were comparatively free from the enfilading fire of the James Island batteries, and were exposed only to the converging fire of Wagner and its sharp-shooters. The bright moon impeded work by night almost as well as the sun by day, and the casualties of the sappers were on the increase. It was therefore determined to keep Wagner quiet with an overpowering curved fire from siege and cohorn mortars, and if possible to breach the bomb-proof shelter with rifled guns. Accordingly, all the light mortars were moved to the front and placed in battery; the rifled guns were trained upon Wagner and prepared for prolonged action; a large magazine was constructed to furnish ample supplies of ammunition, and the co-operation of the New Ironsides during the day was secured.

#### LAST BOMBARDMENT.

At break of day on the morning of the 5th of September seventeen siege and cohorn mortars, thirteen 100, 200 and 300-pounder Parrott rifles, opened on the devoted battery, which still loomed up as defiantly as ever. The New Ironsides took position a mile distant, and from her eight gun broadside poured an incessant blizzard of 11-inch shells against the sloping parapet, exploding either over or within the work. For forty-two consecutive hours this iron hail descended, making a scene as unsurpassingly grand as it was fearful. One thousand four hundred and eleven projectiles were thrown by the land batteries alone, aggregating 150,505 pounds of metal, 122,330 pounds striking the bomb-proof, and during the night, when the fire of the mortars was most needed, as many as four shells could be seen at once *en route* for Wagner. The garrison sought the shelter of bomb-proof, traverse and revetment, and the guns were



silent. Powerful calcium lights turned night into day, blinding the defenders, giving light to the sappers, and enabling the Federal artillerists to fire with the same precision as in the day. No one could move within the range of those guns and live. The casualties on that day were one in nine.

During this bombardment the Federals in the advanced trenches prosecuted their labors without danger, pushing by the South face of the fort, leaving it on their left. By night they had advanced to the moat.

Fort Wagner had now been held under a continued and furious cannonade, by land and sea, night and day, for fifty-seven days. The Federals had been forced to expend time, men and material most lavishly in approaching it; foot by foot burrowing their way with pick and shovel, they were at last within the moat. Nearly all the guns in the fort were injured and useless. Transportation of men and supplies had become most difficult and dangerous. The enemy were over eleven thousand five hundred strong on the Island, supported by a powerful fleet of iron-clads and gun-boats, free to select their own time and method of attack. The calcium lights, placed on monitors at a safe distance abreast the fort, illuminated the works as brilliantly at night as the sun by day; while their sharp-shooters, under shelter of the darkness, sent death to every one who was exposed, so that no repairs could be put upon the fort.

General Beauregard, who had for some time been considering the exigencies of the case, sent his Chief Engineer, Colonel Harris, with the Engineer of the post, Captain F. D. Lée, on Sunday, the 10th September, to make a critical examination of the fort, its capabilities of continued defence, and the position of the enemy's sap. On receiving his report, to save the brave men forming its garrison from the desperate chances of an assault, he gave orders for its evacuation.

#### BOAT ATTACK ON CUMMINGS POINT.

During the occupation of Morris Island by the Federals,



Battery Gregg, on Cummings Point, had played a part second only to Fort Wagner. Each day its garrison had come in for a share of the shelling, both from the fleet and land batteries, and full well had it discharged its duty in resisting the advance of the foe. On the night preceding the evacuation it occupied the foremost point of attack. On Saturday evening there were indications observed of an assault by boats. Colonel Keitt, now in command of the Island, sent strong reinforcements from the Twenty-eighth Georgia and Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers to the support of Battery Gregg, who stationed themselves in the sand hills between it and Wagner. While taking their position, Captain Haines, of the Twenty-eighth Georgia, and Lieut. R. A. Blum, commanding Company B, Washington Light Infantry, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers, were both killed by a mortar shell. Two monitors were at that time shelling Gregg. At a quarter to 2 A. M. a rocket was thrown up, and ere many minutes elapsed the Federals were descried approaching Morris Island at a point between Wagner and Gregg, in fifteen or twenty barges, through the creek to the rear. Advancing in line of battle, they were permitted to come very near. Captain Henry R. Lesesne, commanding Gregg, opened on them with a 9-inch Dahlgren, with double canister and grape. Major Gardner, of the Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment, threw his infantry forward and poured into them a well directed and effective fire of musketry. Moultrie, Batteries Bee and Mitchell also opened a rapid and most demoralizing fire. The barges pressed bravely forward, firing spherical case from their howitzers. Captain J. R. Macbeth (son of the Mayor of Charleston) replied with his two field howitzers. The Federals were soon compelled to withdraw, baffled once again in their attempt to capture Gregg, and thus take Wagner in the rear. As all who were struck fell in their boats, the loss was not known. Some bodies and debris of boats floated to the shore. The survivors made the best of their way back through the creek and marshes.





## PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATION.

The Confederate iron-clads took position just after dark on the evening of the 6th, near to Fort Sumter, with their guns bearing on Cummings Point to the Eastward of Gregg. At the same time all the James Island batteries were prepared to sweep the water faces of Gregg. Transport steamers took position within the harbor, near to Cummings Point, to receive the men from the row boats, by which the embarkation from Morris Island was to be effected. Forty barges, manned by proficient oarsmen from the "Palmetto State" and "Chicora," each under charge of a navy officer, the whole commanded by Lieutenant Ward, Confederate States Navy, were in readiness at Cummings Point at dark. On Morris Island, Colonel Keitt in command, made all necessary arrangements, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Pressley, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers (Eutaw Regiment); Major Gardner, Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment; Captain W. P. Crawford, Twenty-eighth Georgia Regiment, and Captain T. A. Huguenin, First South Carolina Infantry.

The whole day the terrific bombardment had continued, adding to the casualties two-fold; men fell on every side, and the litter-bearers and surgeons had their hands full. Yet in that solemn hour, in the gloom of the bomb-proof, the Rev. Andrew Flinn Dickson, the brave and devoted Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, conducted the usual Sabbath services. Those gathered there were neither afraid nor ashamed to pray, and their deep toned voices ascended in the sweet songs of praise to the sad accompaniment of the groans of the wounded, and the sighs of the dying, while around and above them the shriek of balls and bursting of shells added to the earnestness of worship. A fit ending to that memorable siege.

On the approach of night Companies C and E, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, were ordered to march in from the sand hills. This movement, no doubt, created the impression that the garrison was being changed, and that fresh





troops were coming in to relieve those on duty. When night closed in Company E, Palmetto Battalion, Light Artillery, Captain J. D. Johnson, and the Twenty-eighth Georgia, moved out of the fort, and took position in the sand hills, between it and Gregg, where the Twenty-seventh Georgia had a 12-pounder howitzer, so as to check pursuit long enough to enable every one to escape. At the same time the wounded were sent back to Cummings Point. Company I, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers, Captain Joseph C. Burgess, spread out over the land face of Wagner, covering the space that had been occupied by the Twenty-eighth Georgia, and kept up a steady fire, so as to induce the belief that the fort had been reinforced.

General Gilmore, in command of the Federal forces, on that day issued orders to assault Fort Wagner on the morrow, at 9 A. M., that being the hour of low tide, by the troops in command of Brigadier-General Terry, detailing the manner of the assault; and the troops were so disposed in the trenches that night.

#### THE EVACUATION.

There is no operation in war more delicate than the evacuation by water of a detached and remote fort, in the near presence of the enemy. The Federals were in large force, the head of their column in the sap, which had reached the moat. Coolness, resolute courage, judgment and inflexibility on the part of officers, obedience to orders, perfect discipline, and a constant sense of the necessity for silence on the part of the men, were essential for success. One deserter to the enemy would have defeated it. How easy in the darkness and confusion of that night to slip around the curtain to the sap, just a few steps beyond, and with one word put in motion eleven thousand five hundred Federals. That no traitor was there redounds to the eternal credit of the garrison, and crowns the record that makes immortal the fame of Fort Wagner.

There was a suspicion in the Federal mind that some



movement was taking place among the Confederates, but whether it was an increase of garrison, or an evacuation, no one could determine. To be prepared for any emergency, a strong calcium light was thrown upon the fort from one of the iron-clads. It was a ghostly glare, which betrayed those who watched, instead of those who retreated. Men moved about the works without discovery, and the light on the front of the fort deepened the darkness on all other sides, throwing the shadow of Wagner back over the sand hills all the way to Cummings Point.

At 9 o'clock Sunday night a courier informed Colonel Keitt that the boats were at the point in readiness for the embarkation. The wounded were first sent off. About this time First Sergeant Carson, of Company F, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers, was killed, and Lieutenant J. N. McDonald, commanding Company K, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers, mortally wounded. The former was buried by his comrades behind the flank wall of Wagner, the booming of the enemy's guns and the bursting of their shells his funeral salute. To the admirable discipline of the crews of the barges is mainly due the success of the embarkation. Their boats kept abreast, with the length of an oar from the gunwale to the end of the blade separating them. The oars thus interlocked never touched or interfered with each other. As each detachment left, other boats grounded on the beach to receive their load, and thus silently and without confusion the embarkation was accomplished.

To the Twenty-fifth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers was accorded the honor of bringing up the rear and guarding the retreat from the fort. As courier after courier arrived from Cummings Point, with information that the previous detachment had embarked, Lieutenant-Colonel Pressley sent off other companies, distributing those remaining over the works to keep up the firing. At last only he, with Companies I and F, remained. The soft sand echoed no foot-step, and no voice was raised above a whisper. Even to have spiked the cannon in Wagner would have



notified the Federals in their sap, not thirty steps away, and so the armament was left intact. At midnight the fort, which had been tenanted so long, and had withstood so much, was without a sentinel to challenge or an artilleryman to fire. Captain Huguenin, with Captain C. C. Pinckney, of General Ripley's Staff, Captain Edmund Mazyck, Ordnance Officer at Wagner, Captain Harry Bryan, of General Beauregard's Staff, assigned to duty with Colonel Keitt, and Lieutenant James Ross, of the Washington Light Infantry, and thirty-five men, selected from the different commands, were left behind as a rear guard, and to blow up the fort.

At Battery Gregg Captain C. E. Kanapaux, commanding the Light Artillery, spiked his guns and embarked his company. Captain Henry R. Lesesne, in command of Gregg, spiked the guns of that battery, and sent off his command, Company H, First South Carolina Artillery; and Colonel L. M. Keitt, with the remainder of the garrison, safely and expeditiously embarked about an hour after midnight, just as the moon was rising. The signal having been given, the fuses were lighted—that at Wagner by Capt. Huguenin and that at Gregg by Capt. Lesesne. Every precaution had been taken to ensure their efficiency, and they were so timed that the parties retreating from Wagner could embark with those from Gregg, and the destruction of the two fortifications occur simultaneously. Capt. Huguenin and party remained in Wagner longer than was prudent so as to be certain the fuse was burning, and did not leave until they had every assurance of success. Capt. Lesesne at Gregg, finding that his fuse was burning more rapidly than calculated, re-entered the magazine and cut off the lighted end, so as to give time for the arrival of the rear guard from Wagner, and when they were seen approaching he re-lit it. The whole party (except Capt. Huguenin, who had fallen to the rear on account of a wound in his knee), then embarked in the boat commanded by Lieut. Odenheimer (son of the Bishop of New Jersey), of the Confederate States Navy. About this time the Federal barges were swarming around





Cummings Point, and commanded the adjacent waters. Two boats, containing nineteen sailors and twenty-seven soldiers of the rear guard, had already been captured; so Lieut. Odenheimer boldly put out to sea under fire of the boat howitzers. As they skirted the beach, to the surprise of all they were hailed by Capt. Huguenin, who waded out to his arm-pits and was drawn into the boat.

#### SURPRISE OF FEDERALS.

"NO ONE AT HOME!" was the reply received the next morning when Gen. Gilmore knocked at the sally-port for admission. The elaborate preparation for an assault was useless. The Federals walked in quietly and took possession. The brief official report of its "capture" (?) hardly conceals the chagrin felt at the "escape" of the "once defiant foe." The fuses which should have given warning of evacuated works, like most Confederate fuses, failed to do duty. The guns (hereafter enumerated) fell into the hands of the Federals, but to them they were only so much old iron, or trophies of war. Nevertheless, to signalize their barren victory they replaced with the "Stars and Stripes" the little battle flags floating over Wagner and Gregg.

#### SUMMARY.

For fifty-eight days Wagner and Gregg, with a force never exceeding sixteen hundred men, had withstood a thoroughly equipped army of eleven thousand five hundred men, the Ironsides, eight monitors and five gunboats. For every pound of sand used in construction or repair of Fort Wagner, its assailants had expended two pounds of iron in the vain attempt to batter it down. At the end of the bombardment, as at the commencement, it stood sullen, strong and defiant as ever. The total loss in killed and wounded on Morris Island from July 10th to September 7th, was only six hundred and seventy-two men. Deducting the killed and wounded due to the landing on the 10th July and to the assaults of the 11th and 18th July, the



killed and wounded by the terrible bombardment which lasted almost uninterruptedly night and day for fifty days, only amounted to forty-seven killed and two hundred and eighty men wounded, many of whom were but slightly injured.

The days and weeks, lengthening into months, during which the gallant defence was prolonged, had been employed by Gen. Ripley in erecting batteries along the shores of the inner harbor, and in the city itself, in which were mounted the heavy guns taken from Fort Sumter. The debris of that grim old fortress, with other material brought by night from the city under the orders of the Engineer Department, and the engineer in charge (being for the most part Major John Johnson, C. S. Engineer Corps, now the Rector of St. Philip's Church, Charleston), had gradually converted it into a powerful earth-work for infantry; its brave artillery garrison having been removed to the interior and still stronger line of batteries.

What, then, had the Federals gained by the lavish expenditure of the material of war, boundless treasure, and the fearful sacrifice of life they had sustained during those two weary months? The sole object of the occupation of Morris Island, as stated by General Gilmore, was "the demolition of Sumter as preliminary to the entrance of the iron-clads." That accomplished, it was thought that the gate to Charleston would be thrown open to the navy, and the "Cradle of Secession" would fall. From the 30th of August, 1863, only a morning and evening gun (32-pounder) saluted its flag. Sumter was eliminated from the defence of the harbor. Yet for eighteen months thereafter the fleet remained in the outer harbor, viewing the spires of Charleston over the low hills of Morris Island, and all this time the 200 and 300-pounder rifle Parrotts mounted at Cummings Point kept up ever and anon an ineffectual fire at St. Michael's steeple and other points in the city. It was not until the 18th of February, 1865, when a row boat, sent by the Municipal authorities of Charleston, informed Admiral Dahlgren in the outer harbor that the Confederate forces



had evacuated the city, and that the frowning batteries lining the shores of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers were without men to man their guns, did his fleet venture to enter; then, without fear of torpedo or harbor obstruction, did monitors and gunboats steam up to the wharves of the city.

Greek and Roman in ancient history, the English, French and German in modern, have their stories of heroic endurance, steadfast purpose and uncomplaining sacrifice, even unto death, but never did Greek, Spartan, Gaul, Teuton nor Anglo-Saxon show greater pluck and determination than were exhibited by the gallant defenders of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg on Morris Island.

Federal history calls the capture of Wagner a great victory. *Victory! Seven hundred and forty men driven out of a sand hill by eleven thousand five hundred.* Two months to advance half a mile towards Charleston. They make their boast that Sumter was demolished over Wagner. This only teaches the world that sand batteries are more impregnable than the most solid masonry, especially when MEN are behind them who know how to fight them by day and repair them by night.

To-day that famed fort is leveled; its bomb-proofs, parapets and traverses blotted out; not by the iron hail of hostile batteries, but by the winds of heaven. What the wrath of man could not accomplish, the "still small voice" of the Almighty has done.

"Afflavit Deus et dissipantur."

Ere long the sea, with its white capped waves, will sweep athwart this page of our country's history, which has been written in blood—even the site of Fort Wagner will be gone. Not so its name and fame. Sooner will Thermopylæ, Marathon, Salamis, Sebastopol, and the other places where in the past men have dared, endured and died, be lost to memory, than will be forgotten the heroic patience and devoted courage of the soldiers who manned the defences of Morris Island.





## OFFICERS IN COMMAND ON MORRIS ISLAND.

Brigadier-Generals Wm. Taliaferro, Johnson Hagood, T. L. Clingman, and A. H. Colquitt; Colonels Geo. P. Harrison, Jr. and L. M. Keitt.

### CHIEFS OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonels Jos. A. Yates, John C. Simkins, Del Kemper, J. Welsman Brown; Major F. F. Warley, and Captains C. E. Chichester, T. A. Huguenin and Robert Pringle.\*

### ARTILLERY.

GIST GUARD ARTILLERY—Lieutenant R. C. Gilchrist.

MATTHEWES ARTILLERY—Captain J. Raven Matthewes.

FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA ARTILLERY—

Company C—Captain C. W. Parker.

Company E—Captain J. R. Macbeth.

Company H—Captain H. R. Lesesne.

Company K—Captain Alfred S. Gaillard.

Company I—Captain John C. Mitchell.

SECOND SOUTH CAROLINA ARTILLERY—

Company A—Lieutenant Robert S. Millar.

Company F—Captain Thos. K. Legare.

FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, AS ARTILLERY—

Company A—Captain T. A. Huguenin.

Company B—Captain W. H. Tatem.\*

Company D—Captain Charles T. Haskell.

Company H—Captain Warren Adams.

LUCAS' BATTALION ARTILLERY—

Company A—Captain John H. Gary.

Company B—Captain Robt. Pringle.\*

Company C—Captain T. B. Hayne.

PALMETTO BATTALION ARTILLERY—

Company E—Captain J. D. Johnson.

Company G—Captain W. L. DePass.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIEGE TRAIN—Company B, Lieutenant Ralph Nesbit.

TWELFTH BATTALION GEORGIA ARTILLERY—Company A, Captain G. N. Hanvey.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT GEORGIA ARTILLERY—

Company B—Captain James T. Buckner.

Company K—Captain W. J. Dixon.

MARION ARTILLERY—Captain Edward L. Parker, Lieutenants John P. Strohecker, Robert S. Murdoch, Martin L. Wilkins and Henry D. Lowndes.

CHATHAM ARTILLERY—Lieutenants S. B. Palmer and T. A. Askew.

BLAKE ARTILLERY—Lieutenant T. D. Waties.

---

\* Killed in Wagner.





## CAVALRY (AS COURIERS).

SOUTH CAROLINA RANGERS—(Captain Zimmerman Davis) Lieutenants Geo. Tupper, J. P. DeVeaux, Jr., Geo. H. Smith.

## INFANTRY.

SEVENTH SOUTH CAROLINA BATTALION—Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick H. Nelson.

TWENTIETH SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS—(Colonel Keitt) Lieutenant-Colonel Olen Dantzler and Major E. Boykin.

TWENTY-FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS—Colonel R. F. Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Dargan and Major G. W. McIver.

Company A—Captain J. H. Read.

Company B—Captain S. H. Wilds.

Company D—Captain M. H. Tarrh.

Company E—Captain B. F. Davis.

Company F—Captain J. A. W. Thomas.

Company G—Captain R. W. Reddy.

Company H—Lieutenant J. H. Dalrymple.

Company I—Captain R. G. Howard.

Company K—Captain J. W. Owens.

Company L—Captain H. Legette.

TWENTY-FIFTH SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS—(Colonel C. H. Simon-ton in command of James Island) Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Pressley and Major John V. Glover.

Company A (Washington Light Infantry)—Lieutenant H. B. Olney.\*

Company B (Washington Light Infantry)—Lieutenant R. A. Blum.†

Company C (Wee Nee Volunteers)—Captain T. J. China.

Company D (Marion Light Infantry)—Captain W. J. McKerrall.

Company E (Beauregard Light Infantry)—Lieutenant A. J. Mims.

Company F (St. Matthewes Rifles)—Captain M. H. Sellers.

Company G (Edisto Rifles)—Captain J. F. Izlar.

Company H (Yeadon Light Infantry)—Captain Leroy F. Hammond.

Company I (Clarendon Rifles)—Captain Jos. C. Burgess.

Company K (Ripley Guards)—Captain W. B. Gordon.

CHARLESTON BATTALION—Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard,‡ Major David Ramsay.§

Company A (Calhoun Guards)—Captain F. T. Miles.

Company B (Charleston Light Infantry) Captain Thos. Y. Simons.

Company C (Union Light Infantry and German Fusiliers)—Captain S. Lord, Jr.

Company D (Sumter Guards)—Captain J. Ward Hopkins.

Company E (Irish Volunteers)—Captain W. H. Ryan.¶

Company F (Charleston Riflemen)—Captain Julius A. Blake.

---

\* Captain J. M. Carson absent on sick leave.

† Killed in Wagner. ‡ Lost an arm. § Mortally wounded. ¶ Killed in Wagner.



**EIGHTH NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS**—Colonel Henry M. Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Whitson, Major John R. Murchison.

Company A—Captain Daniel A. Sawyer.

Company B—Captain Thomas J. Jarvis.

Company C—Captain Charles A. Barron.

Company D—Captain Andrew J. Rogers.

Company E—Captain Luther R. Breese.

Company F—Captain Leonard A. Henderson.

Company G—Captain Amos J. Hines.

Company H—Captain Rufus A. Barrier.

Company I—Captain Junius N. Ramsay.

Company K—Captain Pinckney A. Kennedy.

**THIRTY-FIRST NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS**—Colonel John V. Jordan, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Knight, Major John A. D. McKay.

Company A—Captain Samuel P. Collins.

Company B—Captain James T. Bradley.

Company C—Captain William J. Long.

Company D—Captain Ruffin L. Bryant.

Company E—Captain John J. Allison.

Company F—Captain Stephen W. Morrisett.

Company G—Captain Isaac Pipkin.

Company H—Captain John Smith.

Company I—Captain W. A. Dewar.

Company K—Captain Joseph Whitty.

**FIFTY-FIRST NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS**—Colonel Hector McKethan, Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb B. Hobson, Major James R. McDonald.

Company A—Captain Edward Southerland.

Company B—Captain Walter R. Bell.

Company C—Captain Samuel M. Stanford.

Company D—Captain Robert J. McEachan.

Company E—Captain Willis H. Pope.

Company F—Captain William S. Norment.

Company G—Captain James W. Lippett.

Company H—Captain Samuel W. Maulsby.

Company I—Captain George Sloan.

Company K—Captain William J. Murphy.

**SIXTY-FIRST NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS**—Colonel James D. Radcliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Devane, Major Henry Harding.

Company A—Captain James H. Robinson.

Company B—Captain William N. Stevenson.

Company C—Captain Edward Mallet.

Company D—Captain Nathan A. Ramsey.

Company E—Captain William S. Byrd.

Company F—Captain Andrew J. Moore.

Company G—Captain Lemuel L. Keith.

Company H—Captain William B. Lanier.

Company I—Captain William T. Choat.

Company K—Captain Samuel W. Noble.



FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT OF GEORGIA---Colonel C. H. Olmsted.

EIGHTEENTH GEORGIA BATTALION (Savannah Volunteer Guards)--Major W. S. Bassinger.

NINETEENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT--Colonel Andrew J. Hutchins.

TWENTY-THIRD GEORGIA REGIMENT--Colonel James H. Huggins; Major M. R. Ballinger.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT--Major Gardner.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT--Captain W. P. Crawford.

THIRTY-SECOND GEORGIA REGIMENT--Colonel (afterwards Brigadier-General) Geo. P. Harrison, Jr.

These commands were stationed generally on James Island, and detachments from them served at Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg three days at a time. There were never more than sixteen hundred men on Morris Island at one time; often this force was reduced below one thousand. Just before the evacuation it amounted to but seven hundred and fifty. The artillerists generally served six or seven days before relieved. Every effort has been made to have the list complete and correct. The responses from North Carolina having been most full, the names of company commanders could be given.





## CASUALTIES.

| COMMAND'S.                      | COMMISSIONED. |          |          | ENLISTED. |          |          | GRAND TOTAL |          |          |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
|                                 | Killed.       | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed.   | Wounded. | Missing. | Killed.     | Wounded. | Missing. |
| 1st South Carolina Infantry.... | 1             | .....    | .....    | 1         | 9        | 1        | 2           | 6        | 1        |
| 20th " " " " .....              |               |          |          | 5         | 18       | .....    | 5           | 18       | .....    |
| 21st " " " " .....              | 2             | 5        | 2        | 13        | 110      | 54       | 15          | 115      | 56       |
| 25th " " " " .....              | 2             | 8        | .....    | 11        | 101      | 10       | 13          | 109      | 19       |
| Charleston Battalion.....       | 1             | 7        | 1        | 7         | 39       | 1        | 8           | 46       | 2        |
| 1st South Carolina Artillery... | 1             | 8        | .....    | 32        | 58       | 62       | 33          | 66       | 62       |
| 2d " " " " .....                | .....         | .....    | .....    | 3         | 3        | .....    | 3           | 3        | .....    |
| P. B. L. Artillery.....         | .....         | .....    | .....    | 1         | .....    | .....    | 1           | .....    | .....    |
| Siege Train.....                | .....         | .....    | .....    | 1         | 2        | .....    | 1           | 2        | .....    |
| Lucas' Battalion Artillery..... | 1             | 1        | .....    | 4         | 27       | .....    | 5           | 28       | .....    |
| Cist Guard Artillery.....       | .....         | .....    | .....    | 2         | 3        | .....    | 2           | 3        | .....    |
| Matthewes Artillery.....        | .....         | .....    | .....    | .....     | 3        | .....    | .....       | 3        | .....    |
| Marion Artillery.....           | .....         | .....    | .....    | .....     | 1        | .....    | .....       | 1        | .....    |
| 7th South Carolina Battalion..  | .....         | .....    | 1        | 3         | .....    | 10       | 3           | .....    | 11       |
| 8th North Carolina Troops.....  | .....         | 1        | .....    | 2         | 17       | .....    | 2           | 18       | .....    |
| 51st " " " " .....              | 1             | 5        | .....    | 16        | 55       | .....    | 17          | 60       | .....    |
| 61st " " " " .....              | .....         | .....    | .....    | 2         | 2        | .....    | 2           | 2        | .....    |
| 1st Georgia Volunteers.....     | 1             | .....    | .....    | 2         | 7        | .....    | 3           | 7        | .....    |
| 18th " " " " .....              | .....         | 1        | .....    | 4         | 4        | .....    | 4           | 5        | .....    |
| 28th " " " " .....              | 1             | 1        | .....    | 2         | 21       | 7        | 3           | 22       | 7        |
| 63d " " " " .....               | .....         | 2        | .....    | 4         | 8        | .....    | 2           | 10       | .....    |
| 32d " " " " .....               | .....         | 1        | .....    | 2         | 7        | .....    | 2           | 8        | .....    |
| 12th Georgia Battalion.....     | .....         | .....    | .....    | 1         | 4        | .....    | 1           | 4        | .....    |
| Staff.....                      | 2             | 4        | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....    | 2           | 4        | .....    |
| Totals.....                     | 3             | 44       | 4        | 115       | 499      | 145      | 129         | 543      | 149      |

ARMAMENT OF FORT WAGNER, AUGUST 21, 1863.

(Commencing on East, or Sea Face.)

1. 8-inch S. C. Howitzer on curtain, bearing on the land ; in good working order.
2. 10-inch Columbiad on sea face ; unserviceable chassis ; disabled.
3. 10-inch Columbiad on sea face, to bear on beach ; in good working order.
4. 32-pounder Smooth-bore on sea face, to bear on beach ; in good working order.
5. 8-inch Siege Howitzer on land face in salient ; in good working order.
6. 42-pounder Carronade on land face ; in good working order.
7. 8-inch Naval Shell Gun on land face ; in good working order.
8. 32-pounder Smooth-bore on land face ; in good working order.
9. 32-pounder Smooth-bore on land face ; carriage injured, but could be worked.
10. 8-inch Naval Shell Gun on land face ; carriage much injured, but could be worked.
11. 32-pounder Carronade on land face.



12. 32-pounder Carronade on land face.
13. 8-inch Siege Howitzer on land face.
14. 10-inch Mortar at Western gorge.
15. 32-pounder Carronade at Western gorge.

These last five in good working order.

#### ARMAMENT OF BATTERY GREGG.

One 10-inch Columbiad.

One 9-inch Dahlgren.

Detachment of Light Artillery.

Garrison—Infantry, 794; Artillery, 240; Cavalry, 10; Sharp-shooters, 14;  
Total, 1,058.

Every effort has been made to procure a correct roster of the Engineers, Surgeons, Chaplains, Sharp-Shooters and Signal Corps serving on Morris Island, but the responses were so meagre that to avoid an invidious distinction the partial list is not published.

R. C. GILCHRIST,

*Late Major C. S. P. Artillery.*



# FORT SUMTER—CORRECTED ROLL OF COMMANDERS.

In the Year Book of 1883, page 488, a roll of the officers Commanding Fort Sumter, was published, and by some unaccountable error the name of Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Yates was omitted. It was in the original copy sent to the printer, and in the subsequent alterations incident to correcting and perfecting the roll, it was left out. The roll is republished here, with this addition, a tardy but I hope effective correction.

W. A. C.

## *Commanding Officers of Fort Sumter.*

|                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1861—April 14th, | { | Lt.-Col. R. S. Ripley with Capt. Hallonquist's Company of 40 men, S. C. R. A., and the Palmetto Guard, Capt. Cuthbert, as a garrison.  |
| 1861—April 16th, | { | Capt. Alfred Rhett's Company, 75 men, S. C. R. A., relieved Capt. Cuthbert's Company. Capt. Hallonquist was ordered to report to Gen. Bragg, at Pensacola. Capt. Rhett remained in command until November. |
| 1861—Nov. ....   |   | Capt. Thos. M. Wagner..... S. C. R. A.   |
| 1862—.....       |   | Lt.-Col. Joseph A. Yates.....S. C. R. A.   |
| 1862—.....       |   | Maj. Alfred Rhett.....S. C. R. A.  |
| 1863—Sept. 7th.. | { | Capt. Stephen Elliott, of the Beaufort Artillery, promoted Major, C. S. A., and assigned to command of this post.  |
| 1864—May 24th... |   | Capt. John C. Mitchell..... S. C. R. A.  |
| 1864—July 21st.. | { | Maj. T. A. Huguenin, S. C. R. A., to Evacuation, 17th February, 1865.  |

Col. W. R. Calhoun, Commanding First Regiment South Carolina Regular Artillery, was in command of the fort at different times, but owing to the condition of his health, was much of the time in the city on sick leave. It is not possible to give a correct roster of commanding officers with particular dates of service.

















